Political - 1920

Elections.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION

The Raleigh Independent 6-12-20

The News and Observer of June 8th., laments that the Negro concerns himself in what it terms a quarrel between the white Republicans North and South and the Democrats.

It should be apparent to so able a journal that the Negro has a common interest in the quarrel. There is marrow in the bone of controversy and the Negro wants that part that is his by right of citizenship. It is not fair to our group to make political quiescene the basis of friendliness and neighborliness.

One has but to stand on our streets and note the part the Negro plays in the sanitary and physical upkeep of the city. He is in nine cases in ten given the brunt end of the job.. His importance as a labor factor in the South's welfare is commensurate with the intensity of protest to his migration to the North.

We are unable to see fairness the principle that accepts universal man-hood suffrage of the race in time of war and advocates disfranchisment in times of peace.

The doctrine that the Negro should keep out of politics is tantamount to requesting him to suppress one of the deepest instincts of his nature.

In spite of ourselves we cannot believe that the man who is forced to obey law should not have some say in its enactment.

We are not of the opinion that the way to acquire the knowlege of the highest use of the ballot is not to use it—We learn by doing.

Out of Deference to Court Declares That He Cannot Discuss Issue Until He Is Served; Will State Committee's Position Then

Monitor Advertiser 1-4-20

EARLY HEARING FOR DISSOLUTION ASKED

Respondents Will Take Action When Jefferson Court Process Is Handed Them; Specials Set Forth Complaint and Opinion of Jurist

Expressing his intention of waiting until all documents relating to the temporary restraining order, granted certain labor leaders of Jefferson county against directors of the Underwood campaign organizations, newspapers, advertising agencies and individuals, had been placed before him properly, Lloyd M. Hooper, State Chairman for Senator Underwood stated Monday night that he would not give out a statement until then.

Mr. Hooper stated that he felt that a proper deference to the decree of the court and the legal proprieties should impel him to read and carefully consider the terms of the same before making any statement whatever. That for this reason he would wait until he could have all the documents in the matter before him and consider the same before giving out an interview. Mr. Hooper said that at the proper time he would give to the public any observations which he deemed of interest and would make clear the position of the Underwood committee in the entire matter.

Respondents named in the decree which was issued by Judge Horace Wilkinson Sunday afternoon, it became known here last night, will insist upon an early hearing on the injunction looking to its dissolution. A more careful report of the proceedings before Judge Wilkinson and of the advertising matter complained of by the labor leaders, indicated that only one section of the document was ordered expunged.

Capital city political circles manifested considerable interest in this latest turn to the campaign now being conducted in Alabama, the prepondering question being "what did that advertisement have in it that the complainants objected to." Under the terms of the decree this is forbidden publication, thereby increasing the interest.

It is believed that service of the process on all of the respondents named will be had by the middle of the week, at which time through counsel an early hearing thereon is going to be asked.

COLORED FOREMEN IN WATER DEPARTMENT

more a week 3-19-20

First Time In City's History.

As an evience of Mayor Broening's desire to recognize his colored constituency in the distribution of patronage two colored men, James H. Robinson of the Eleventh ward and Robert L. Price, of the Eighteenth ward have been appointed foremen of gangs by the watter Board. They were named in a letter from the Mayor to Water Engineer William A. Megraw and go n the pay roll at 45 cents an hour, as the result of a stiff fight in their behalf put up by Robert L. Stevens, who styles himself the "Bull Moose" member of the board.

It is the first time that Negroes have been employed as foremen in the Water Department.

Mr. Stevens had to fight for the appointments because Engineer Meraw and other members of the boar questioned the advisability of employing Negroes as foremen. They thought it might set a bad precedent.

Mr. Stevens admitted that the Negroes were to be employed "as a matter of political expediency," and he did not hesitate to say that the administration (mentioning the Mayor by name) would be compelled to recognize the Negroes, "or we are going to have trouble."

The understanding is that Robinson and Price are to organize their own gangs and bring them into the department.

Menace to White Supremacy?

COLUMBUS GA LEDGER
OCTOBER 5, 1920

Georgia headquarters of the National Democratic Committee issued the following most timely statement today:

"Migration into the north-central states has made the negro vote a potent factor. In some districts it is the balance of power. Senator Harding and his party in bidding for this vote have made dangerous pledges of recognition. As earnest of these pledges, Henry Lincoln Johnson, (colored) was placed as the Georgia member of the National Republican Committee. Republican success in November means Georgia postoffices and other Federal places filled by negroes.

"This menace coupled with the magnificent record of Democracy appeals to Georgia Democrats for support.

"During the past eight years the Democratic party has done more constructive, and progressive work than was accomplished by the Republicans in fifty-two years, from Lincoln to Taft. Among the master strokes of the Wilson administration are these:

"The Federal Reserve Bank, the most perfect banking system the world has ever known; the Federal Farm Loan Bank, relieving farmers from former burdensome interest rates.

"Abolished whiskey by Constitutional amendment.

"Under Republican rule, the United States was classed as a debtor nation. Under a Democratic administration we have become a creditor nation. All European currency is discredited, while the American Democratic Dollar, one hundred per cent strong, is the world-wide commercial yard-stick.

"Bringing to labor the largest wages it has ever earned, and giving to the farmers the highest prices ever paid for crops;

"Giving to merchants the greatest prosperity ever known, and to banks the largest deposits in history;

"The Wilson administration stands out as the highest peak since the formation of the Federal government, and should thrill and re-inspire every true Democrat."

There is food for serious reflection in the above lines.

Georgians ought to read carefully and think seriously.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH OCT 12

THE PROPOSED PRIMARY INVESTIGATION.

9-27-1920

The Montgomery Advertiser

The news that, in all probability, the lid would be taken off to reveal the astounding use of money in the recent primary, through a joint resolution presented to Congress by Representative Fred S. Blackmon, was learned with a sense of gratification by the patriotic voters of the State who have been seriously concerned over the state of Alabama politics as revealed by gossip and common knowledge.

Mr. Blackmon, who was a successful candidate for Congress over an opposition that showed a sudden and mysterious strength near the close of the campaign, must have knowledge of a Statewide effort to sweep the Alabama primaries with the greatest use of money ever known in the State. But little reports have come to Montgomery as to the use of money in the Fourth, Mr. Blackmon's district. The circumstantial and detailed reports of excessive expenditures given out with conviction by people who seemed to know, dealt first with election incidents in the Wiregrass and next with the white counties to the north of Montgomery.

It will be recalled, however, that staunch old Dallas County, a Black Belt County, if you please, where very little if any money is effective, saved Mr. Blackmon's election. On the surface Mr. Blackmon had a large lead in all parts of the district over his less widely known opponents. But on election day, one of those several political miracles that took place in Alabama made it an extremely close race in the Fourth. Mr. Blackmon's opponents ran him a dead head in the white counties. It is depressing to reflect that this continued talk of the corrupt use of money deals with the counties having large white voting strengths.

Since the flagrant use of money became such a subject for common report, thousands of Alabamians have hoped for some probe—some investigation, which would either allay these rumors, or reveal a state of affairs that Alabama people could not permit to exist in the future. Only a legislative or judicial investigation—either is possible—it was believed would cleanse the political system of the State and restore the confidence of the people in primary elections. Alabama is reported, according to one authority, to have furnished one campaign "which made Newberry look like a piker." There has been talk of three hundred, four hundred and even five hundred thousand dollars spent in that one primary election.

The prime interest in the issue thus raised was the future of politics in Alabama. Already the time had come when high elective offices were reserved by circumstances for the very rich. Does any reasonable man doubt that a poor man is hopelessly handicapped in seeking the highest offices within the gift of the people? He has only to turn over in mind the candidates and the events in the three or four campaigns. That condition was surely bad enough—a condition under which poor men were automatically barred from certain high offices.

But the last campaign made bad matters worse. Even the expenditure of money in a so-called legitimate manner was carried to reckless and corrupting extremes. Nor can the stories of men handling and actually passing out huge sums to the voters be lightly dismissed. They are too circumstantial in their details. Whether it is true or not it is taken as an absolute fact in political circles that money was used to control a vote equal to the balance in power in the State, and that it was to be had for the asking. Where did this money come from? Outside organizations came into Alabama during this last primary to impose their will upon the voters of the State. What did they do? What did their agents do? How much of that vast sum expended in Alabama was sent out by those organizations? And, what politicians were the paymasters in the various districts? How did they get the money they spent and where did it go when it left them. These are questions that the people of Alabama are entitled to have answered.

We cannot leave the politics of the State in the low and corrupted state to which they were brought by the last primary. The future in a political sense would be chaos. There are, if reports are true, corrupt men who have tasted blood and who do not propose to line up with any candidate unless he has the coin. It is common knowledge that no poor man can beat a rich man in such a primary, if we permit the continuation of such corrupting use of money. The Advertiser trusts that the resolution of Representative Blackmon will pass. We want an investigation—an investigation by Congress if necessary, or an investigation by grand juries or judicial proceedings if we must have it that way. We want, in short, any enquiry which will reveal the corruption in an Alabama primary and give assurance to the people of Alabama that such debasing methods cannot be used in future elections in Alabama.

THE FARCE OF SECOND-CHOICE VOTING.

9-15-20

The Montgomery Advertiser

We have not called in our expert accountant to ascertain the ratio of second choice votes to first choice votes cast in the recent primary in Alabama. Ours is a romantic, rather than a statistical or mathematical temperament, but we know a hawk from a handsaw. The poorest figurer can see that less than ten per cent. of the voters cast a second choice ballot Tuesday. The result is that in practically all races where more than two candidates sought the same office, minority candidates were successful. Senator Underwood's majority is the outstanding exception.

People refuse to make a second choice between candidates in the same election. As a rule their interest is centered on one man to whom they prefer to give their undivided loyalty and support. In another election at another time when their favorite is no longer before the people, voters will look about for the next man who most nearly represents their views and most nearly meets their requirements. Rightly or wrongly, the bulk of people feel that to cast a second choice the same day is to divide their loyalty and weaken the force of their support of the first choice. Moreover, people not only will not vote for two favorites the same day, but they will not work for two favorites in the same campaign. People will do nothing to promote the interests of their second choice because they are primarily interested in their first favorite. The candidate who relies upon second choice votes is at a disadvantage at every turn because there are so few people to talk for him and make him popular.

The two-in-one primary is based on pretty theory. It is an excellent thing to devise a plan whereby the State can be saved the expense and turmoil of a second primary, if at the same time the interests of good government can be served and the principle of majority rule protected. But it is a theory which has not fulfilled the promises of its enthusiastic advocates. It works in the interest of minority candidates. It fosters minority government.

In the recent election the new primary system had the best opportunity it ever had to demonstrate its merits. Who will say that it has not utterly failed to justify the promises made in its behalf?

PAYNIG POLL TAX IN FLORIDA.

4-3-20

New York Age

The fact that the Negroes in Florida are paying their poll tax this spring at a rate reported as not before known for twenty years is causing consternation among the Democrats of that State. The degree of alarm provoked by this payment of the poll tax may be gauged by the following comment made by the Pensacola *Journal*:

It is wise to face the fact that the Republican vote and the Negro vote are going to be factors to be counted during the coming campaign in Florida. It is useless to try to shut our eyes to these facts.

And it is time for the Democrats of the State to hold fast together, unless we want to see Republican rule in the State of Florida. And when we get Republican rule in this State, we have to remember that we shall not have white rule. By no stretch of the imagination can we call our "joelees" Lily-White.

The "joelees" is probably a tribute to the perennial activity of the Hon. Joseph T. Lee, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue, and for many years one of the leading Republicans of Florida.

Confirmation of thees Democratic apprehensions is found in a clipping from the Tampa *Tribune*, which is quoted as follows:

> The Negroes are paying poll tax at a rate this spring not before known in twenty years in Florida. Duval county reports ten Negroes to one white as the present ratio of poll-tax receipts gone out. The ratio, while not so great in Hillsborough county, is alarming, for it is said there are far more Negroes paying poll tax this spring than ever before. They will register, too, for this registration is not for Democrats alone, nor even for those who are above any party, but it is for all who would vote in the general elections coming in November. The Republicans are seeing that the Negroes pay poll tax, and get a receipt, and they will see that they are registered. Then when we Democrats have let the bars down and jumped outside the lot ourselves, we will express surprise and condemnation when in November we find that the Kentucky happening has been duplicated here, and the Republicans who voted in the Democratic primary, not being sworn to support the nominees, voted en mass for a Republican in the federal election, and the Democrats went down in defeat.

Whether these Democratic forebodings are genuine or merely raised as a campaign bugaboo to scare the voters of that party into more active exertions it is hard to tell. At all events the fact seems to stand out that the Negroes are paying their poll tax and thus qualifying themselves to exercise the franchise. THE AGE has always insisted that this was the proper course to pursue and it trusts that the members of the race in all sections will seek to meet every requirement needed to qualify them to cast a ballot.

Another curious development of the campaign in Florida is the reproduction in the Pensacola *News* of four columns from the Chicago *Plaindealer*, under the scare head "Catts Highly Praised by Negro Paper. Says Catts only Democratic Governor in South to Appoint a Negro to Office." Under this appear the portraits of Governor Catts and the appointee referred to, Robert Ransom Robinson, deceased, associate probation officer of Duval county.

Whether this reproduction is published to damn Catts in the eyes of the white Democrats or to exalt him among the colored Republicans is an even question. It adds another kink, however, to the complexity of the political situation in Florida

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 12

Political—1920

Elections.

HONOR TO THE LOUISVILLE NEWS.

Louisville News 11-7-20

I was informed that Mr. Warley was called on the telephone and offered $25.00 in payment for an advertisement in favor of the University Bond Issue and that the money was rejected. $25.00 means something to the average Colored newspaper publisher in view of the exceedingly high cost of print paper and printing. The Herald, the Post, the C. J., and the Times sell space for advertisements directly against the editorial and news policy of their papers. Mr. Warley refused to at a financial loss to allow The News to advocate the Bond Issue in its advertising departments. Mr. Warley saw a violation of the principle of race ethics in admitting advertisements that were against the editorial ands news policy of his paper, and he is to be commended for the stand taken.

The Louisville News, The Leader, and The Kentucky Reporter share in the honors of a great achievement. Publishers are to be congratulated upon the unanimity of their righteous endeavors. It is hoped the papers will continue the united policy touching all questions of vital importance to their own people and for the general good of Louisville's population.

NEARLY 29,000 VOTES POLLED IN HARRIS COUNTY NOV. 2

BLACK-TANS WON 9 PRECINCTS

Official calculations made by deputies in the office of County Clerk Albert Townsend show that in the general election of Tuesday, November 2, 28,797 votes were polled in this county, the largest vote in the county's history. Women, who were qualified as voters by a decision of District Judge J. D. Harvey, were responsible for the unusual vote, election officials declare.

It is estimated by election officials, with the poll tax bars down so far as women were concerned, that Harris County polled fully 50 per cent of its voting strength.

In practically every box in the city the vote of the women was heavy and in some instances the presiding officers reported that the women outvoted the men. This was particularly true in the colored districts, where women went to the polls in crowds and stood in line for hours waiting for an opportunity to cast their first ballot.

The entrance of the black and tan republican ticket into the political field was also another contributing factor to Harris County's large vote. This party, which sprang up after a split with the white republicans, put on an active campaign in this county and when Judge Harvey ruled that all women, who were otherwise qualified, could vote without a poll tax receipt, the leaders of this party put forth every effort possible to bring out every available vote.

County Judge Bryan, who has made an analysis of the vote, says he believes that fully 5000 colored women voted and that he understands fully 1000 more were unable to get into the precincts where the voting was heavy before closing time. He also declares he is convinced that as many as 1000 votes were thrown out by the election judges because of defective marking.

County Judge Bryan says that in calling attention to the colored vote he simply wishes to show the white voters what could have happened had they pursued the same course they followed in previous general elections. Heretofore, democratic voters showed little desire to go to the polls on general election day, believing the democratic nominees were safe, Judge Bryan says.

Judge Bryan called attention to an unusual condition which prevailed in commissioners precinct No. 3. There the vote was closer between the democratic and black and tan candidates than any other race and Judge Bryan said that if the precinct lines of that district had extended just a little further into the old Fifth Ward, where a heavy colored vote was polled, it would have been an easy matter for the black and tan candidate to have defeated the democratic nominee.

The black and tan ticket carried six of the 36 city precincts and three country boxes.

This is the official count as reported by the county clerk's office for the vote polled in the general election, Tuesday, November 2:

The Official Returns.

Electors: Democratic 14,808, republican 7725, black and tan republican 6263, American party 689.

Congressman: Garrett, democrat, 16,009; Barden, republican, 6187; Broyles, black and tan republican, 5131; Gibson, American party, 947.

Governor: Neff, democrat, 14,255; Culbertson, republican, 6391; Capers, black and tan republican, 5205; McGregor, American party, 2401.

Lieutenant Governor: Davidson, democrat, 15,429; Smith, republican, 6001; Starn, black and tan republican, 5213; Green, American party, 1703.

State Treasurer: Baker, democrat, 16,265; Sparenberg, republican, 5966; Cimbri, black and tan republican, 5216; Drozd, American party, 968.

Land Commissioner: Robison, democrat, 16,312; Kingsbury, republican, 5907; Boyd, black and tan republican, 5220; Riley, American party, 934.

Attorney General: Cureton, democrat, 16,180; Wharton, republican, 6080; Burkitt, black and tan republican, 5222; Dashiel, American party, 967.

State School Superintendent: Blanton, democrat, 16,398; Lindsay, republican, 5896; Washington, black and tan republican, 5185; Alsup, American party, 944.

State Senator: Murphy, democrat, 3,555; Bosley, republican, 6024; Davis, black and tan republican, 5206.

Judge, Sixty-First District Court: Monteith, democrat, 17,148; Newsome, black and tan republican, 5243.

THE SOUTH TRYING TO ELIMINATE THE NEGRO FROM POLITICS

The Negro Question

It Manifests Friendliness to President-Elect Harding to Win Him Over.

11-23-20

Washington, Nov. 20.—When Senator Harding was addressing the open air crowd in New Orleans on Thursday just before sailing for Panama, I stood on the City Hall steps behind him with the owner and editor of one of New Orleans' newspapers, a man who is not only a Democrat by conviction, but is so tied to that party by tradition and official association that it is possible to speak of him as a Brahmin among Democrats.

The remark which occurred to this man as we watched the upturned faces was this: "The significant thing about that crowd is that there is hardly a Negro in it. On former occasions when Republican Presidents visited New Orleans, the occasion was regarded by the Negroes as their particular day, and more than half the crowd was colored. That crowd that has come to hear Harding," he continued, "is representative of the people who voted for him. They are as good as any people in our city. In some respects they are the best people in our city.

"The people who voted for Harding include most of our banking people, most of our mercantile people, and most of the people connected with our leading institutions. Actually two-fifths of the people of this State voted for Harding, and most of them were people of this class. The Negro element in the vote that Harding got was a negligible fraction, not over three or four thousand at the outside. With the votes of people of the best class, Harding carried several districts of this city, and came close to carrying the city as a whole.

"If the Republicans had been well organized and had made a real fight, or if the Democratic vote had not been stimulated by the fact that a proposal for a new constitution was voted on the same day, Harding might well have carried Louisiana."

All these things and others to the same effect this Democratic editor said, and he said them not with bitterness or regret, but with satisfaction. And this satisfaction with the prospect that the South may soon cease to be a solid unit politically and may become a normal section like every other part of the country, doubtful as between the parties and with both parties contending for it in each election. The satisfaction over this prospect is general with the class of Democrats of whom this speaker is typical.

In some parts of the South this satisfaction is put on the grounds that it is more wholesome for a community to have two parties contending for its votes than for one party to have a monopoly of them. They cite the educational value of political campaigns, political delegates and political pamphleteering.

In Louisiana the satisfaction over Republican victory is not altogether altruistic. Louisiana is less a cotton State than the other Southern States. Louisiana is a sugar State, a rice State and a lumber State. And all three of these industries need, or think they need, protection. When Senator Harding crossed the Sta from west to east, on his way from Texas to New Orleans, he passed through no community that is not a sugar or a rice community.

All this satisfaction with Republican victory on the part of those Southerners who enter into that satisfaction includes one important assumption. It includes the assumption that the Republican party, if and when it becomes equal in power to the Democrats in the South will take the same attitude that the Democrats take toward Negro voting.

It goes on the assumption that wherever the Negro population is half or close to half of the whole, that element shall not be solicited to vote and become a balance of power between two white factions. If the South thought the Republicans would be likely to do in the future as they have in the past, to stimulate the Negro to vote as to give that many pawns to unscrupulous politicians, to bribe the Negro and buy and sell his power in the national elections—if the South thought the Republicans were going to continue these practices the Republican party would have no better prospects here in the future than in the past.

But the South has come to feel that nearly everybody now agrees about what is best to do about the Negro as a voter in communities where he is so numerous, that his vote would be the determining factor.

Aside from the satisfaction of the sugar people, the rice people, the lumber people and the other commercial and financial classes with his election Senator Harding at New Orleans made the same impression of simple friendliness that he has made elsewhere in the South and received from the audience a tribute that was clearly intended to make him feel that he had their good will and good wishes.—Mark Sullivan in the N. Y. Evening Post.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 12

INDICTMENTS FOR FRAUDS

The grand jury investigation of frauds committed during the recent primary election has resulted in the indictment of some of those who took a part in said frauds.

Immediately following the election, last August, we charged that gross frauds had been committed in the Seventeenth Ward of this city. We contended that Ernest Patillo was rightfully elected committeeman from the Seventeenth Ward, but was counted out by the manipulation of the ballots.

Rev. Mr. Abbott makes the direct charge that he saw one of Frank Slater's henchmen marking and writing on the ballots after they had been cast. Therefore, we have felt that the big steal in the Seventeenth Ward was a clear case for the grand jury.

We were quite gratified to note the indictments from the Sixth Ward. We hope the good work will continue until it reaches the Seventeenth Ward. Here we are willing to rest our case; for we are satisfied that sufficient fraud and ballot manipulation will be found in the Seventeenth Ward to convict enough judges and clerks to put fear in the hearts of the rest of them.

Same Hands Seen In General Election

Since we have seen the election returns from the Twelfth Congressional district, we can understand the more why Rev. Mr. Abbott and other judges and clerks, who stood up for fair elections, were not reappointed. It's the hand of the "boss", bent on controlling the Negro vote. They do not want honest election officials. They want those who will count the vote as they are told.

This fact is clearly shown by the vote Robt. N. Owens is credited with having received in the Seventeenth Ward during the recent general election. According to the votes accredited to Owens he received less votes in the 17th Ward than he received in the 16th and 23rd wards.

When one takes into consideration that the 17th is the largest ward in the city, we do not believe that the count made by the judges and clerks as shown on the face of the returns. The hand of Frank Slater is too plain. Will any one think for a minute that Owens received more votes in South St. Louis Fifteenth Ward than he did in the Seventeenth? That is exactly what the count shows, taking into consideration the number of Negro precincts in the Fifteenth Ward.

Yes, we want a grand jury investigation of the ballots cast in the Seventeenth Ward, both in the primary and general elections. We want a clean, honest ballot—one vote for each elector and that vote counted as cast. But under the present rule of Frank Slater, we cannot hope to get a square deal.

If there were enough frauds in the Fifth, Sixth and Twenty-sixth Wards to justify a grand jury investigation, facts show that such an investigation is all the more needed in the Seventeenth Ward.

We do not believe that Frank Slater would allow one judge or clerk to serve if he thought them honest.

THE CENSUS.

The official census says there are only 40,000 Colored people in Louisville. Many in a position to know better refuse to accept that as a fact.

Mr. Lee L. Brown, Executive Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., drew quite a bit of discussion on the matter by writing to the daily press saying 40,000 is too small a number.

The Democratic Press had made much ado over that census figure as compared with the registration figure of 25,000 Colored voters. To them it appeared there must have been fraud. To us that proves there must have been big mistakes in the census taking. So there you are.

But what does it matter? We who are here are here, what concerns us is what will we do since we are here? For our part we say, "Together let us sweetly live"—and when we die, as die we must, let it be one at a time and very far apart at that.

WATSON TELLS EDITOR OF ATLANTA PAPER THAT JOHNSON OUTWITS HIM

The Grimes Pleasure dealer 8-28-20

Tom Watson Says Lincoln Johnson Was to Smart for Howell; Race Man Was Honored Because of His Ability.

By National Negro Press Association.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.

Tom Watson, one of the most bitter enemies of President Wilson, and one of the most bitter enemies of the Negro race, fired broad side at the editor of the Atlanta Constitution in an article in the Columbia Sentinel as a result of the selection of Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., who was selected as National Committeeman from the State of Georgia. Watson told Clark Howell through the columns of the Sentinel that the reason why Johnson was selected was that he had more sense than Howell. Howell, who became embittered at the selection of Johnson, colored, came out with an editorial against Johnson that caused much discussion in Georgia. Tom Watson, who is a candidate for the Senate, answered him saying that even though Johnson was a Negro he had more sense than Howwell.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEARS "LIE" PASSED

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 2, 1920

Two Johnson Delegates from Minneapolis Are Seated Over Wood Men.

BULLETIN.

Gen. Wood's friends were jubilant over the seating of Clarence V. Philley and Lester C. Cottrell as delegates from the 4th or St. Joseph (Mo.) district. Their rivals, John S. Boyer and John Albus, did not appear. A printed brief was submitted in their behalf. The two alternates seated are W. M. Rankin and Miss Elizabeth Teet. All are from St. Joseph.

LIE IS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

The lie was passed in the Minneapolis contest before the republican national committee to-day. Much bitterness was shown by the rival lawyers and when Julius E. Haycroft of Fairmont declared his crowd walked out of the district convention and held another of its own because denied protection by the police of Minneapolis, John G. Priebe of Minneapolis jumped to his feet and shouted "That is an absolute falsehood!"

Priebe represented Thomas D. Schall, the blind congressman from Minneapolis, and L. M. Mithun of Buffalo as delegates and himself and George Means of Howard Lake as alternates. Their rivals were Col. Albert F. Pratt of Anoka and Lowell E. Jepson of Minneapolis as delegates and George A. Turnham of Long Lake and Elias Nordgren of North Branch as alternates.

The Schall delegation, which is said to be friendly to Senator Johnson, was seated by a vote of 36 to 12. The Jepson delegation was pledged to Wood. Mayor Thompson, as national committeeman from Illinois, voted to seat the Schall delegation.

Many Mississippi Delegates.

The famous "lily white" issue was not in the forefront when the Mississippi contest was taken up by the national committee. Colored and white men compose both of the more than complete delegations seeking seats. The "irregulars," who are uninstructed, are headed by National Committeeman M. J. Mulvihill of Vicksburg and State Chairman M. H. Bailey of Coldwater. The rival faction, which is pledged to Wood, was led by Perry W. Howard of Jackson and W. O. Ligon of Gloster.

The Mulvihill delegation presented thirteen men for the twelve seats allotted Mississippi. The Howard-Ligon faction elected twenty candidates for the twelve jobs as delegates.

In connection with the contest it was developed in the senate investigation that $4,000 of Wood funds had been sent to Mississippi, but Frank H. Hitchcock, Wood manager, testified that he had nothing to do with it and regarded the Wood delegation "illegal."

Extra Alternates "In Cold."

It will be up to the Illinois delegation to decide which two of its ten alternates at large shall be considered "excess baggage." The action of the republican national committee in seating extra delegates, it developed to-day, does not apply to extra alternates. Ten of the eleven states eelcting more delegates than they were entitled to also chose additional alternates.

The national committee has washed its hands of all extra alternates, more than fifty of them, and the latter will have to shift for themselves. It is expected seats among the spectators can be found for the extra delegates, but every state delegation will have to determine for itself which of its alternates must be shunted back among the lookers on and hand clappers.

Illinois' Alternates at Large.

In Illinois the ten alternates at large, in the order named by the state convention, are: Orville F. Berry, Carthage; David E. Shanahan, Chicago; Henry I. Green, Champaign; W. B. McHenry, Rochelle; Eugene R. Pike, Chicago; Walter H. Wood, Cairo; Mrs. Fletcher Dobyns, Chicago; Mrs. Ernest Griffin, Grant Park; Col. Otis B. Duncan, Springfield, and Mrs. Irene Pease Mantonya, Chicago.

Mrs. Mantonya is a daughter of the late Jim Pease, for many years leader of the republican organization in Lake View. She was appointed by Mayor Thompson last year a member of the board of local improvements. Col. Duncan was lieutenant colonel of the old 8th colored infantry, I. N. G., and was decorated for bravery in the Argonne fighting.

In Missouri all of the eight alternates at large are women. The state is entitled to only four, and half of the following women will have no places on the floor of the convention:

Mrs. B. H. Rutherford, Hannibal; Miss Bessie Graham, Albany; Miss Sybil Powell, Rolla; Mrs. William C. Irwin, Jefferson City, and Mrs. Albert H. Brueggeman, Mrs. J. M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Charles Geiger and Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, St. Louis.

Louisiana "Regulars" Seated.

The "regular" delegation of twelve, headed by National Committeeman Emile Kuntz of New Orleans, was seated unanimously by the national committee today. This action was taken because the committee refused to reopen the old fight it settled last year recognizing the Kuntz faction as the only republican organization in Louisiana.

It appears that when the committee acted last year it had a pledge from both factions that the loser would not send any contesting delegation to this year's national republican convention. The Kuntz delegation, though not instructed, is reported friendly to Gen. Wood.

Further time to check evidence in the Georgia case, which was heard yesterday, was given to the subcommittee headed by Charles B. Warren of Michigan, who said a comparison of duplicate state convention rolls would take much more time. H. L. Remmel of Arkansas proposed that both Georgia delegates be seated with a half vote each, but was voted down.

A supplemental hearing for the regularly reported delegation from Florida, headed by National Committeeman Bean, and the contesting delegation headed by H. L. Anderson of Jacksonville was due today.

Harding's Friend Placed on American-Japan Board

Wilberforce, Ohio, Nov. 12—Dr. W. S. Scarborough was recently elected a member of the American-Japan Society of New York City. This organization, formed some years ago, contains a membership of 1,200 eminent Americans and Japanese, and its object is to promote friendly relations between America and Japan. It is both political and social in its object and intent. Dr. Scarborough was recently connected with the National Republican Committee as publicity agent. He is a personal friend of President-elect Harding.

Negro Physician Elected Coroner.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

IRONTON, Ohio, Nov. 22—Dr. Woodfin, a prominent Negro physician of this city, was elected Coroner of Lawrence County on the Republican ticket.

The Messenger

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 12

Political—1920 Elections.

DEMOCRAT LEADERS FACE CHARGE BASED ON EXPOSURES OF FARCICAL ARRESTS

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
OCTOBER 18, 1920

State Chairman Henry R. Isaacs and Robert W. Kramer, Candidate For Representative Accused of Conspiracy in Causing Arrest of 50-Year-Old Man and Woman For Registering "Under Age"—Cases Set For Tomorrow

CHAIRMAN WARNER TO PROTECT VOTERS FROM INTIMIDATION

Henry R. Isaacs, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Robert W. Kramer, Democratic candidate for Representative from th Second Representative District, who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of conspiracy, were arraigned in City Court today. Their cases were continued until tomorrow by Deputy Judge Finger.

Request for a continuance of the case was made by Assistant Solicitor David, with the consent of the defendants.

The men are charged with conspiracy in connection with the arrest of Lewis Briggs, Negro, 50 years old, and Ida M. Chase, Negress, 59 years old, on a charge of registering while under 21 years of age. The man and woman were dismissed in City Court on Saturday when their advanced age was shown, although Chairman Isaacs informed the court the couple were accused of registering while under the age of 21 years. The warrants for the colored man and woman had been sworn out byKramer, Democratic candidate for Representative. With Messrs. Isaacs and Kramer in court today were Thomas F. Bayard, Caleb E. Burchenal and James Saulsbury, Democratic attorneys.

Harry Weeks of 413 Market street, and Francis M. Paddock, two of the Democratic organization's "investigators," in the registration fizzle, were served with capiases to appear in court tomorrow morning. The two detectives were in City Court Saturday morning supposedly as witnesses, but left before the cases were called and did not return in time. Weeks is a former railroad detective.

Democratic leaders are plainly perturbed over the exposure of the arrests of the colored man and woman without any vidence on which to base any charge against the couple. Following the long-winded statements of Chairman Isaacs about "political purity" and "down with fraud," the farcical arrest of the Chase woman and Briggs, one 59 years old and the other 50 as "under age" has proved a sorry flareback."

There were hints today that an investigation is under way by the Republicans of an agle of the Democratic "investigations" of registrations that may uncover a scandal that would assume national importance if suspicions are confirmed.

Resident Judge Herbert L. Rice will sit tomorrow to hear appeals from the registration. The Democrats say they will have at least seventy appeads, but it was reported today they might file several hundred appeals to try to bolster up their cry of "fraud," which has so absurdly been exposed.

Charles Warner, chairman of the Republican State Committee, today sent a scorching letter to Chairman Isaacs, prodding him about the Democratic scheme of intimidation and accusing Mr. Isaacs of having "participated in this unmoral practice" aimed at intimidation.

Chairman Warner serves notice the Republican committee will protect all voters in their legal voting rights. His letter says:

"Mr. Henry R. Isaacs, Chaiman,

"Democratic State Committee, Wilmington, Del.

"Dear Sir: In recent public communications you have dwelt at length on the question of clean elections and honest suffrage.

"While we could not agree on the practicability and effectiveness of your suggestions, we fully agreed with the broad principles we thought you were advancing. We applied our own practical methods of honestly carrying these principles into effect and have consistently aimed to make good on our broad public pledge to see that the rights of qualified voters were protected.

"Our interpretation of clean and decent elections covers broadly the principle that every citizen entitled to vote shall have a fair and untrammeled opportunity to cast his or hee ballot without any illegal influence for or against.

"The illegal act of intimidation and terrorizing citizens with obvious voting qualifications by threat of legal prosecutions which they can ill afford the time and money to defend, constitutes as serious a crime against the honest expression of public opinion at the polls as any attempt to influence votes by the use of money, liquor and similar unmoral practices.

"You, yourself, during the past few days have by public statement and public appearance in court to press 'under age' cases against Negroes of over 45 years of age, directly participated in this unmoral practice aimed at intimidation of whole groups of citizens who are as legally entitled to vote as you and I.

"Your agents, using this fear of legal practice and the troubles of defending appeals brought against many people with voting rights, have obviously aimed to intimidate others with equal rights against registering.

"Besides the question of illegality of such practices as adopted by you and your agents, which will be presented to the proper authorities in due course, we unqualifiedly condemn such methods as opposed to our modern American ideals. They directly compare with the former Democratic practices of disqualifying honest Republican voters through issuance of incorrect tax receipts and similar means.

"The Republican State Committee gives fair notice that it will proceed in every legal and moral manner to protect the Republican voters of this State to see that they are not cheated of their full rights of citizenship."

"Yours truly,

"CHARLES WARNER, Chairman."

Wilmington, Delaware, October 18, 1920.

Should Notify Chairmen.

Chairman Warner also made the following statement:

"Where any citizen who is a registrant receives notice that an appeal has been taken to the court to have his or her name stricken from the registration lists, such citizen should immediately notify his or her ward chairman or send word to the Republican city committee, with offices at the Young Men's Republican Club, so that their interests may be properly looked after by the party organization. If any such cases arise oulside of Wilmington in New Castle county the same method should be used either by advising the county committeemen or the headquarters of the New Castle county committee in the Church building. The same method should be used in other counties, where the Republican county officials should be notified immediately."

"The Republican committee does not propose," Mr. Warner added, "to have any Republican properly entitled to vote deprived of that right and we shall take the same means in the other counties to protect all of them that we have taken and are taking here."

NEGRO IN POLITICS IS MENACE TO THE NATION

SO DECLARES BLANTON IN LETTER

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 25, 1920

Would Have Whites Who Encourage Such Practices Excoriated Publicly

Kelsey Blanton, county judge of Polk county, has written an open letter to George P. Raney, chairman of the Florida State Democratic Executive Committee, calling attention to the growing menance of the negro in politics, and denouncing the efforts of certain white people to still further encourage negroes to political activity. In this letter Judge Blanton asks Mr. Raney to set apart a day between now and the date of the general election, Nov. 2, when the respectable white people of the state can meet together and publicly denounce the "black" group of white men and may take steps to stem their efforts.

The letter, a copy of which has been furnished The Tribune, follows:

Oct. 22, 1920.

"Hon. George P. Raney, Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee, Tampa, Fla.

"My Dear Mr. Raney: My reason for addressing this letter to you will appear more fully in the conclusion. Various articles and editorials have appeared in the newspapers concerning the growing menace of the negro in politics. They have been rather like the practice of some physicians—treatment of the symptoms, instead of the disease. The race question is the most important and the one essentially grave domestic question that has ever, and shall ever tax the courage and the genius of the American people. Other questions will come and go, but the race question will remain forever. It has to do with our hope, purpose and destiny as a people and a nation. Surely our course should be both sensible and courageous.

"Many millions of black men in a country where social equality is denied them, can only be a menace to the whites under any circumstances whatsoever. There can be no such thing as the exercise of political rights by the negro without threatening and disturbing the white man's social status and the continuous occasion for racial conflict. Rape and riot have followed in the wake of this disturbance of the social status. The negro, encouraged by a group of white men among us, has challenged the white man's supremacy since the war between the states, and now we seem to be threatened by a return of the troubles of the reconstruction period. Louisville is now in the throes of such a conflict. To quote from the speech of a negro speaker there' 'Colored citizens * * * want their proportionate share of officers and all other rights' * * * 'Eight years of Wilson is disgusting enough to warrant the Democratic party being swept out for the next twenty-five years' * * * 'Colored people who want segregation, Jim Crowism, disfranchisement and the insults of the Wilson administration should vote for the Democratic candidate.' Just this sort of thing is on its way to Florida.

"Is this to remain a white man's country? Is the white man to maintain his supremacy? If so, how much supremacy? Is his claim to supremacy a debatable question? If the negro has the right to assert political rights, he has the right to triumph if he can, and the assertion of such right is essentially a challenge to the white man's position. If the white man's assertion is not a debatable question, then a man's attitude on this subject becomes a question of color, and we have been tolerating a group of white men, who, without debatable right, have for political advantage aided in creating racial conflict that may menace us and our posterity forever.

"Two reasons I shall discuss, why the negro should be eliminated from our politics. The second of these, I shall discuss first.

Not Fitted to Exercise Political Rights

"The negro is not sufficiently civilized to exercise political rights in a white man's country. The white man has as his heritage ages and ages of human endeavor and high aspiration, of struggle and effort to achieve. His civilization has moved forward and backward—risen and fallen and risen again—by which means it has become bulwarked, braced and supported, until it is a structure with characteristics of permanence and stability.

"The negro was brought from Africa from one to 400 years ago, the lowest race on the face of the earth. He was not a degenerate race, because he had never occupied a superior position, and had never been able to make the beginning toward a higher plane of life. He is without a memory or tradition of a higher life, which would be sufficient to establish that he has had none, even if we did not know it from recorded history. There is not today any such thing on the face of the globe as a negro civilization. In this country he is living the form of our civilization, and although there are hopeful evidence of his advancement, it is at best but sheer veneer. He has never had to make a genuine effort toward higher development. He has ever had the white man to rely upon and could do nothing else than live after the manner of the white man. Civilization, through ages of endeavor, refines the structure of man's brain and the outward expression of his mentality. The negro in America has not had time or opportunity for this, and no thoughtful person would expect it. Whatever the negro in America may accomplish that may be noteworthy, and for all blessings he now enjoys, he has to thank the institution of slavery which brought him here. No literature which he may ever have can ever be worth while, that does not contain paeans of praise for his former masters. That this is not the case, is clear evidence that his advancement has not yet assumed

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 12

a wholesome or promising aspect. The blood and treasure and effort expended to arrive at our present stage of advancement ought to mean more to us than to suffer its maintenance to be cast upon a race that has no understanding of it.

No Place in White Government

"But the primary reason, is, that no matter what advancement the negro might make, he is by racial characteristics unsuited and unfitted to exercise political rights in the government of white men. The negro being without a history, and having acquired little but white man's ideas, is essentialy without race pride. He has no distinctive racial aspirations. All happy prospects to him opens upon fields of white. In Heaven he expects to be a white angel. Our laws are unsuited to him—our language and literature more so. He thinks in white, and must of necessity do so until he can develop an ideal suited to his race. White to him still typifies purity. He sings our sacred songs in his services, and I dare say sings: 'Make me as White as the Wings of a Dove,' or 'Wash Me anu Make Me as White as Snow.' His songs should rather be: 'Make Me as Black as the Wings of a Crow,' or 'Dye me and make me as Black as Ebony.' His racial aspirations will never be wholesome, until he thinks in black. His bible ought to teach him that he will become a black angel. He must learn to be proud of his color. He must develop a literature of his own. One sometimes now sees white plays performed by negroes in which such things occur as a negro with a red-wig representing an Irishman.

"As God is our creator, so is He the author of our race pride. So-called race prejudice is at root a manifestation—a vocalization of race pride. This cannot be surpassed so long as a race has aspiration, and would-be statesman who would suppress it altogether are not fit to direct the practical affairs of government. The Anglo-Saxon possesses greater genius for government than any other people and no thoughtful person could expect him to surrender one of the chief objects of his pride to junglemen from Africa or their near offsprings. The undisputed and unchallenged control of his government is so vital to his racial aspirations that the assertion of political rights by the negro can only create a conflict, a menace, a danger, that no thoughtful and really patriotic man can contemplate.

"It is natural that we should be proud of our color and race. We might well be proud to belong to that family of the human race that is spreading its language, laws and institutions over the earth. We may be justly proud to belong to that party in Florida that has declared itself a white party. We might be proud of those Republicans that come to us from the North and join the Democratic party because it is a white party. God bless them! We owe an eternal debt of gratitude to those fine men and women in the South who since the war have stood up in their pride and drawn an indelible color line, and defended their society and the integrity of our race in the face of threatening, menacing conditions. We cannot forget that this menace has ever been aggravated by this small group of white men among us who have encouraged the negro into politics. They have thought that they were using the negro. Fools! The negro has been using them to create a condition—a political and social status—which may menace and tax the virtue and integrity of their posterity forever.

"The purpose of this letter is not to recount either the virtues or the vices of the negro, and much might be said of his virtues. The negro should be accorded exact and positive justice and should be given full liberty in independent industrial pursuits. His greatest safety and opportunity will ever lie in the friendship and sympathy of his white neighbors. The people who have taken their folk songs from sentiments of love and sympathy for the negro and mutual regards and affection between the two races, and who have popularized such songs as 'Dixie,' 'Old Folks At Home,' 'Old Black Joe,' 'Kentucky Home,' 'Poor Old Ned,' 'Dina May,' 'Nellie Gray,' are the ones who can best be trusted to protect the negro and to solve these problems right.

Wants Day Named By Raney

"Now, Mr. Raney, this expresses the sentiment of the best people of the South, though perhaps approaches a little nearer logical conclusions than these propositions are usually carried. Is it fair, just, true, wholesome? If so, then it is worth our all. It involves our purpose and destiny as a people and a nation. What we of this generation do will largely determine the ultimate solution of this problem. Burke Cochran before the San Francisco convention denounced the enfrancisement of the negroes as a crime against decency. Surely we might take courage! Let us mobilize, vitalize, intensify, this sentiment and nothing can withstand it! One day's intensive campaign will almost drive the offensive white element to cover, and a great step will then have been accomplished. I appeal to you as the head of our party organization to state a day between this and the general election on which, after due publicity, every white man shall speak out and tell his neighbors what he thinks of a white man in the South who encourages, and assists the negroes into politics.

"Yours very truly,
"KELSEY BLANTON."

Fellow Citizens Attention

REGISTER

Make Kansas Safe for DEMOCRACY.

BY ATT'Y JAS. A. SPEARS

The legislature of Kansas in extraordinary session beginning January 5, 1920, provided "That it shall be the duty of all legally qualified voters of (cities of the first and second class,) between the first day of January, 1920, and the twenty-third day of July, 1920, ... to apply to the city clerk, or election commissioner ..... to be registered." Unless this requirement is complied with and you are registered you will be denied the right to vote in the primary and general elections.

The right of suffrage to be conserved requires a strict compliance with legislative enactment—laws precribed for its supervision, regulation and control.

The farmers, the capitalist, the laborer; every class, creed and race variety, except the Negro, of our cosmopolitan citizenship is vigilant—eternally vigilant—of the great American heritage. The Right of Suffrage: a zealous use of which is the only reliable guarantee of civil and political consideration and esteem.

The right of suffrage properly exercised by the Negroes of Kansas, will do more than all else to secure to them inviolate the principles of human rights; the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; civil rights, legal equality and political preferment, must inevitably condemn to politicial ostracism.

Voluntary disfranchisement or disfranchisement by default is a crime against yonr race and country.

The call is to register. Let every Negro man and woman repond. REGISTER. Register today. Don't put it off.

REV. ABBOTT IS UPHELD

Pastor Of Union Memorial Church, Judge In Precinct, Refused To Sign The Fraudulent Returns.

INDICTED MEN WHITE

Charges Of Fraud Throughout The Ward. Slater Given 1,111 Votes To Patillo 527 For Committeeman

The St. Louis Grand Jury returned five indictments, Thursday, on charges of fraud, in the Twelfth Precinct of the Seventeenth ward, in connection with the primary election Aug. 3. The indicted officials are:

Democrats—Arthur E. Lang, 221 North Compton avenue and L. Kern, 3206 Olive street, judges; J. J. Carroll, 221 North Compton avenue, clerk.

Republicans—Charles Ingram, 3310A Olive street, judge; Joe R. Ferguson, 3208A Olive street, clerk.

All the indicted men are white. The indictments were voted following testimony of Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial Church, who was an election Judge in the precinct, and charged that Ernest Patillo was counted out and the votes given Frank Slater in the race for Republican City Committeeship from the ward.

Slater's name was not on the ballot, the only name printed thereon being that of Patillo.

Those who wished to vote for Slater for committeeman, therefore, had to write his name on the ballot, scratching Patillo. The precinct returns, as signed by the election officials showed 80 votes for Slater and 25 for Patillo. The number of ballots voted in the precinct was given as 179. This left a descrepancy of 74 ballots which had Patillo's name on them, but have not been accounted for.

Cut Name Off Returns

Before his appearance in the grand jury room, Reverend Abbott said to reporters that he had seen a man write the name of Slater on some of the ballots. He said that at the beginning of the day, the judges and clerks signed their names to the return sheet, to save time later. Later in the day, he declared, after he had witnessed the practices which were permitted by the other election officials in the precinct, he took a knife and cut his signature out of its place.

He said that the original total of votes cast was 170, but when he protested, and demanded a new count, a new total of 179 balots appeared. He said he then ceased t protest, lest the vote be increased further.

Slater Given 11 To 5

The charge is made that wholesale fraud was committed throughout the entire Seventeenth ward. On the face of the returns Slater is credited with 1,111 votes and Patillo 527. Walter Lowe, Patillo's campaign manager, was thrown out of the 7th precinct as a watcher and William Cross suffered a like fate. In Cross' precinct Slater's watcher's are said to have the handled the ballots. In the first precinct Slater is credited with 118 votes and Patillo with but one, yet the precinct is almost wholly populated by Negroes. It is the opinion of well informed politicians that Patillo beat Slater for the committee by a vote of 5 to 1.

The Election Commissioners failed to reappoint Rev. Abbott and all other precinct officials who protested against the fraud in this ward.

A strong legal effort was made to prohibit the opening of the boxes before the invesigation reached the Seventeenth Ward, but this was over ruled by Judge Hartmann.

NEGRO BILL PROVOKES LIVELY DEBATE

Rep. Burke Stirs House by Attack on Race—Measure Is Advanced.

MINNESOTA SOLONS VISIT LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—Representative Burke, of Boston, started a lively debate in the House, Wednesday, when he attacked the bill "to secure equal opportunity to all citizens of the commonwealth for employment in street railway companies." He treated the matter mostly from a political viewpoint, declaring that he would not trust Negroes, in any political matter and that the bill was introduced by two Democratic politicians who were trying to get to Congress. He did not name the men.

He charged, also, that the purpose of the bill was to permit the employment of Negroes as strike-breakers on the Elevated.

Stone Protests.

Mr. Brown, of Brockton, said the bill should be passed and Mr. Stone, of Boston, protested against Mr. Burke's speech as an insult to the Negro race as a whole, and said that it should be rebuked. The House broke in applause.

Mr. Rolander, of Worcester, spoke for the bill as a mere matter of justice to Negroes. He was applauded for his maiden speech.

Mr. Thomas, of Gloucester, made a characteristically vigorous speech, in which he exclaimed: "Let's be humane and pass this bill. We are all going the same way and when finally we meet our God color and creed will not amount to shucks."

Mr. McDonnell, of Boston, asked for evidence that there was need of the legislation. Mr. Brown replied that the Negroes felt they should be given the legislation. Mr. Burke expressed the hope that the bill would be rejected, "now that God and His representatives have been heard from."

The House received this remark in significant silence. Mr. Niland, of Boston, and Mr. Doyle, of New Bedford, supported the bill, which was advanced by an overwhelming voice vote.

The bill to increase the salary of the attorney-general from $7,000 to $8,000 was rejected without debate.

After some debate the House substituted the bill for the adverse report on the petition that the one-day-rest-in-seven law be extended to include employes of restaurants and hotels. The bill was amended, however, so as to exempt towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants, the purpose being to permit employes of summer hotels to work seven days a week. It was stated that such employes desired to work through the week so as to get all the tips possible in the comparatively short season.

William I. Nolan, speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, with John I. Levin and Thomas J. McGrath, members of that body, were guests of the House yesterday. Speaker Nolan made a brief address.

Kansas Republicans Name Alternate

State Convention Seats Fifteen Colored Delegates

Salina, Kansas, April 22.—Fifteen colored delegates were seated at the Republican State Convention last week. W. A. Bettis was selected as an alternate to the National Convention and Dorsey Green as presidential elector.

The Convention passed a resolution urging the National Convention in Chicago to put a plank in its platform for the franchise of all colored people in the South and for a Federal law against lynching.

Political—1920

Elections.

A NEGRO FIRE COMPANY DESIRED

St Louis Argus

Like the fleeing shadow, or a ghost of the night, does the long looked for fire company, manned by Negroes of this city keep its distance from us. The nearer we seem to get to the thing desired the farther we find ourselves from it.

Not that we, as a race, think it such a great honor to be firemen, but here is a principle involved. As a group, we pay taxes to maintain these firemen. As to our ability to be trained efficiently, there is no doubt. Then why deny us this right? The less patient among us say the promise of this fire company is only a political football that has been kicked around for the last twenty-five years and is played by those who are skilled in the game of "stalling." We confess that we did believe Mr. McKelvey when he made the writer a positive promise last June that before November 1st, the Negro fire company would be a fact. We so published Mr. McKelvey's statement. And twenty-nine Negroes stood the test and qualified for the service. Since that time it seems that McKelvey has taken "cold feet" and now its "passing the buck." Louis Nolty, the Board of Aldermen and the bond issue are brought in to shift the responsibility. 11-26-20

The fact of the matter is this is not a political question. It is only a question of right and justice. Race prejudce and race discrimination have played an important part in this case.

When truth gets a hearing it will reveal that the power is in the Mayor of this city. If he wills, a Negro fire company may be in actual training within forty-eight hours. There are now twenty-nine vacancies in the St Louis Fire Department. While it only requires ten men for a company.

We are calling the people's attention to these facts that they may know just who is responsible. Believing when once they are acquainted with the facts they will draw their own conclusions.

LET'S HAVE A LITTLE MORE PATIENCE

St Louis Argus

It has been said that we, as a race, are particularly blessed with that virtue called "patience." A little closer study of our actions at a time when patience is needed will show just to the contrary. He who is jealous or envious of his fellow men, is in just as bad a condition as the man who is prejudiced. Neither has any patience, because the individual is wrong at heart. We really think if we had a little more patience toward the other fellow, we are the more likely to see the faults in ourselves.

11-26-20

The campaign though which we have just passed in connection with the Orphan Home and the People's Hospital drive has taught us new lessons. It has taught us the need of patience when it comes to doing things for the benefit of the whole. The spirit of "I won't do because I am not in the lead" needs temporizing with a little more patience.

There is much to be done for race uplift in this city. No one can do it all. We all ave divers gifts. Some of us are better fitted and prepared to do some things than others. But one thing that most of us have and can use most effectively, is the "little hammer." There is a class among us who use the little hammer in season and out of season. They are always ready to knock any proposition regardless of the benefit it may be to the whole, just because someone is interested in the movement they don't like. A little more patience in such cases would help a great deal.

While it is true that we all are not expected to agree on all issues, yet it would be a foward step for us to agree on the essentials.

There is a gang of "knockers" who call themselves intelligent who never lose an opportunity to knock their fellow man. Their little hammer is always ready, and it never wears out.

A little more patience and consideration of the other fellow, will make smooth many a path that we now regard rugged.

A little more patience will turn some of the hammers into horns.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD GRAND JURY INVESTIGATION

It is quite gratifying to us to note that the Grand Jury has indicted five election officials in the Seventeenth Ward. Not that we for once think that all the crooked and fraudulent work was done in the 12th precinct but because it shows that Rev. B. F. Abbott was right in his statement that fraud was committed in favor of Frank Slater and against Ernest Patillo. The fraud which was shown in the twelfth precinct, is but an indication of what happened in most of the other precincts in the ward.

Judging from the votes that were taken from Patillo in this one precinct, it shows conclusively that Slater was beaten by Patillo by more than three to one. Of course, Mr. Slater nor his followers care as to how he gets the office, just so long as he gets it. They know now, just as they knew at the time of the election that Paillo did not get an honest count. They had relied upon the non-contest primary law to hide their fraud.

This same crowd is whetting its swords, getting ready for another big steal, provided none of the crooks go to jail. Then too, if some of these go to the "pen", so long as Slater is committeeman, he will appoint other crooks to preside over and count your votes.

It has been the contention of a group of voters in the Seventeenth Ward that the Negroes were not receiving a square deal; that their vote was handled and counted to suit Frank Slater. That if we had any friends to reward or enemies to punish we had no say so with our vote. This condition we are tired of and we shall never be satisfied as long as Slater bosses the Seventeenth Ward.

The election commissioners have failed to do their duty. They have failed to re-appoint men who stood for an honest count and a square deal. Rev. Abbott was not re-appointed because he dared to expose crooked elections. There were others who were not re-appointed because they took a similar stand for a fair count to all.

Judges and clerks are recommended for appointment by the committeeman. The very fact that Mr. Slater did not recommend Rev. Abbott and others who stood for fair elections shows conclusively that he does not want fair elections in the 17th Ward. Therefore his position in this case should disqualify him for the office of committeeman.

The voters in the ward will not follow a leader who will not allow them to give an expression of their wishes at the polls. Where fraud is tolerated, not only are the voters robbed of their rights, but the candidates are denied the benefit of the goodwill and influence they may have won of their fellow men.

All honest patriotic citizens are called upon to rise in the strength of their man and womanhood with strong protest against this injustice to the people of the Seventeenth Ward. The most effective method to correct this evil is to rebuke Frank Slater by refusing to be led by him.

THE SOLID SOUTH

That the South will remain solidly Democratic until the Republican party forsake some of its principles is an opinion frequently expressed since the election by influential Southern Democratic newspapers. The defection of Tennessee is accounted for on the ground that the volunteer State has never been solidly or overwhelmingly Democratic, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot saying that "a material element of its population showed Union sympathy in the war between the States." And further:

"In the past, the Republicans have persistently dealt with the South as conquered territory. They have apportioned patronage as the reward of party favors done, or as a gage for party favors to be done. In their dealings they have been more often prompted by interests of party than by interests of the Southern States."

No one will deny that the reconstruction period following the war between the States was an unfortunate era for the former slave-holders of the Southern States, but it is equally true that it is now impossible and decidedly improbable that even if the Republican party gained power in the South it would hark back to methods and practices of an era that is forever gone. The Republican party of reconstruction days was controlled and directed by white men from the North in whose minds the bitter memories of the war were fresh. The Republican party in the South today is controlled and directed by the sons and grandsons of men who were former slave-holders and who fought in the war on the side of the Southern confederacy. It is almost inconceivable that these men would impose any humiliation upon the South.

Like the Democrats, the Republicans have "apportioned patronage as the reward of favors done," which is not unusual with political parties, but it is also true that during the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft a fair number of the important appointments in the South were given to Democrats. Mr. Roosevelt gave a very important federal judgship to a Alabama Democrat and Mr. Taft bestowed such an appointment upon a North Carolina Democrat.

But the real difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party of the solid South is expressed by the Virginian-Pilot, when it says

> "The South will remain solidly Democratic as long as Republican tactics put it on the defensive. It is Democratic in self-protection, and the Republican party can have no reasonable hope of weaning it from the party of its faith until it is prepared to admit it to a proper share in government and to deal with greater wisdom than has been its wont with certain universally-understood conditions peculiar to this section of the country."

That is the crux of the whole question. The two parties in principle are at variance on the civil status of the Negro. It was that difference that brought on the events which terminated in the reconstruction era. After the close of the war and the adoption of the thirteenth amendment which made all of the slaves free, the legislatures of the various Southern States proceeded to enact that were known as "Black Laws," a few of which may be summarized as follows:

> Laws restricting the rights and privileges of free Negroes before the war were made to apply to the newly emancipated freedmen. (Before the war Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States enacted laws which denied free Negroes the right to vote, to own firearms, the right of trial by jury, except for offenses punishable by death, the right to move from one State to another, the right to hold office, the right of public assembly, etc. In 1831 schools were denied free Negroes in Virginia," all meetings of free Negroes or mulattoes at

any school house or other place of teaching them reading, or writing, either in the day or night, under whatever pretext, were declared to be unlawful assemblies.")

New "Black Laws" were enacted providing that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, or any other trade, employment or business, besides that of husbandry, or that of a servant.

The sale of firearms was forbidden to Negroes.

All labor contracts bound a servant from sunrise to sunset.

All the States adopted what were known as apprentice laws, which gave the former slaveholders the right to "apprentice" former slaves or their children. If the apprentice ran away the master might pursue him and bring him before a justice of the peace, who could remand him to the service of his master. If the apprentice refused to return he might be put in jail.

(Reference, "Race Distinctions in American Law," by Judge Gilbert T. Stephenson, Winston-Salem, N. C.)

Reconstruction resulted in the repeal of the "Black Laws."

Following the reconstruction period when the Democratic party was returned to power it enacted laws, which were in some respects similar to "Black Laws," and designed to contravene the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

In the light of past history it is natural to suppose that when the spokesmen of the Democratic party demand a free hand in dealing with "certain universally understood conditions peculiar to this section of the country," they demand the right to pursue the traditional Democratic policy of repression of the Negro. It is the fear of Republican interference with that policy that keeps ten or twelve Southern States of the Union chained to an idol of sectionalism and prejudice.

There is nothing in present conditions to justify the apprehensions of the Democrats. We do not recall any instance where the white Republican party organizations of the South resisted the policy of the Democrats towards the Negro. What has been done to circumvent the disabilities placed upon the Negroes' civil status has been done by the Negroes themselves. When the Republican party in the Southern States was shorn of the bulk of its electorate by the State constitutional amendments the white Republicans pulled themselves together and have devoted their energies since to winning converts from the ranks of the Democratic party rather than to winning back the black votes from which they were forcibly separated.

What the solid South needs in its politics is a spirit of fairness and tolerance, and a chance for its own intelligence to assert itself and throw off both its old suspicion of the Negro and of the white Republicans. It is now more than a half century since the close of the War between the States, and the Negroes have become a very essential part of the South's economy. There are no sensible reasons why political and sectional questions which had their origin fifty years ago should be allowed to alienate the sympathies and interests of the two races. It is apparent to all that such a policy retards the economic development of the South and keeps it in a position of isolation that is in no wise complimentary to it in the eyes of the world. Fair and open elections, party rules and regulations not based upon race, and campaigns conducted upon constructive issues would result in such a distribution of the Negro vote as to cause it to forever lose its identity as the heritage of one party. Under such conditions, if the superior numbers, the great predominance of wealth, of intellect and of experience do not insure and maintain the supremacy fo the white race we fail to comprehend wherein it exists.

BALLOT BOXES FILLED EARLY

NEWPORT NEWS VA FEB 4
NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Fear Expressed That Voting Will Not Be Completed When Polls Close —Democrats Will Get Majority While Republican Vote Will Show Great Increase.

VOTE AT 1 P. M.

First Ward	531
Second Ward	434
Third Ward	416
Fourth Ward	731
Total	2,112

Newport News will give Cox a comfortable majority today despite the fact that the Republican vote will be the largest in years

The above statement is based on opinions expressed this morning by leaders of both parties. These men have been to all the polls since sunrise and believe they know what they are talking about although there is not one who is willing to venture a guess as to the size of the majority or the total vote cast for that matter.

Glass and Bland will be given overwhelming majorities not only in this city, but throughout the entire First Congressional district. The amendments to the state constitution also are expected to carry by a large margin.

The women made their appearance at the polls this morning for the first time. In the First Ward and the Fourth ard they voted the minute they arrived, the men standing aside for them.

It was different in the Second and Third Wards, however. There is a large negro vote in both these wards. Women were forced to wait for hours in a long line, sandwiched in between colored men and colored women. The judges and clerks stated they would like to remedy the situation, but had no authority to do so. The white womens vote will be small on this account.

The negro vote is expected to be the largest in the history of the city. There was a long line of colored men and many colored women waiting at both the Second and the Third Ward polling places when the polls opened. This line had not been thinned at noon, but had grown longer, if anything.

Reports were current in some places that the colored people were voting for Cox as a rebuke to "lily-whitism,' in Virginia, but conversations with some of them did not bear this out. They are Republicans and are voting as they always have voted, if the statements of several interviewed at random are to be taken as an expression of general sentiment.

The name of J. Thomas Newsome colored does not appear on the tickets and it is understood that many of the colored people are voting for Bland ,despite the fact that S. P Powell is the Republican nominee The same thing may be said, however, of many white Republicans Bland is a Newport News man and is receiving the almost solid support of his home people, according to indications at noon.

Election machinery went awry about 11 o'clock, the ballot boxes in most of the wards having already been filled to overflowing. Chief Police Clarence Campbell purchased new boxes and locks, sending them to the polling places by the city engineer.

Congestion in the Second and Third Wards is blamed on the electoral board. E. W. Milstead declared that white women should not be forced to stand in line and wait their turn to vote. The same view was taken by Charles E. Ford, chairman of the Cox-Roosevelt-Bland club. These men could do nothing, however, except offer advice.

The bulk of the labor vote of the city is going to Cox. The labor men or most of them who vote for Harding will cat a vote in repuidation of Samuel Gompers, according to some of the labor leaders.

The Irish vote, if all reports are true, will go to Cox.

Not all of the women who voted this morning voted for Cox and the league of nations. regardless of the view taken by their husbands.

Small mirrors had been installed in some of the booths by political jokers. Whether or not they were put to use could not be learned. Some of the women appeared nervous when they went to cast their first ballot.

Belief was expressed in some quarters that all of the people would not be able to vote by sun down. Whether or not this is true remains to be seen, but indications are that this will happen in both the Second and Third Wards.

Counting of the ballots will require some time and the result of the city election will not be definitely known until a late hour tonight.

A general holiday is being observed in Newport News today. The shipyard is closed, the banks are closed state and federal offices are closed and many places of business closed for a part or the whole of the day.

FORREST B. ANDERSON

who is a candidate for representative in the State Legislature from the 8th District of Wyandotte County on the Republican ticket. He will take as his platform EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR NONE.

Mr. Anderson is a lawyer of recognized ability and is very popular with the bench and bar of both Kansas Cities. He is also a real estate broker with offices at 529 State Avenue. He is a man of merit and is well known to the leading men of both races and should make a logical candidate. He has already been endorsed by some of the leading civic bodies.

REPUBLICANS WILL OPPOSE

LILY-WHITES

The Journal & Guide

Plans Formed At Richmond Conference to Carry Fight To National Committee

4-3-20.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Richmond, Va.—At a conference of colored republicans representing every congressional district in the State held here last Wednesday it was decided to launch a State-wide fight against the "Lily-White" element of the party to usurp the party organization and exclude from it and from participation in party primaries and conventions the colored republicans of the State, who outnumber the "lily-whites" five to one.

A committee representing the ten congressional districts of the State was appointed, composed of the following men:

First district—Dr. P. A. Scott, Newport News.
Second district—P. B. Young, Norfolk.
Third district—Dr. D. A. Ferguson, Richmond
Fourth district—Capt. Thomas H. Brown, Petersburg.
Fifth district—J. R. Wilson, Danville.
Sixth district—Dr. J. H. Bugg, Lynchburg.
Seventh district—F. W. Newman, Harrisonburg.
Eighth district—F. J. Taylor, Charlottesville.
Ninth district—A. J. Brown, Abingdon.
Tenth district—Dr. S. W. Chavis, Haynesburg.
At Large—Dr. J. H. Wiley, Farmville.

The temporary organization, which was formed to funetion until the meeting of a State convention, is composed of J. R. Pollard, chairman; H. H. Price, secretary, and D. A. Ferguson, treasurer.

It is the purpose of the organization to wage a determined fight to settle for all time the status of the colored republicans of the State. The following resolutions were adopted by the State Committee:

Report of Committee on Plans and Resolutions

Whereas, a minority element of the Republican party in Virginia has prevented the majority of the qualified voters affiliated with the Republican party from participating in the primaries necessary to the election of delegates to the convention as set out in the official call of the Republican National Committee promulgated on December 10th, 1919, and

Whereas, the said minority element has failed to carry out the provisions of the Republican plan of party organization and ignored its call; and prevented participation of persons eligible under the call from attending the primaries, by intimidation and threats of violence, which action we denounce as unfair and unrepublican; therefore be it

Resolved by the people of Virginia in general conference assembled, That we do hereby re-affirm our allegiance to the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt and pronounce ourselves in accord with the principles of the Republican party; believe in its declaration of policies and in sympathy with its aims and purposes, and

Be it further resolved, That we do constitute and proclaim ourselves the regular Republican Party in Virginia and its State Committee.

WON'T SERVE WITH NEGRO.

Two Members of Camden Education Board Resign.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Dr. Clement T. Branch, a negro, was appointed a member of the Camden Board of Education by Mayor Ellis on Monday. That night E. E. Read, president of the board for many years, resigned. To-day Harry C. Dole, for eleven years a member, sent his resignation to the Mayor.

Dr. Branch said he would not decline to serve on the board because his presence was objected to.

Political—1920

Elections

NEGROES WORRY THE G. O. P.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. DEMOCRAT

OCTOBER 23, 1920

Immediately after the great race riots at Chicago the *Tribune* of that city, a newspaper which had been leading attacks upon the South's method of handling the race problem, admitted that the Northern white men would do the same thing if the vote of the negro there meant colored judges, and other officials. As a matter of fact, the Northern white population has not as much sympathy with the negro as the South, but for political reasons—as long as a few negro votes would help and do no harm—the Republican Party leaders patronized the negro vote, giving little or nothing in return.

A few days ago a negro man wrote a letter to the New York *World* in which he advised every colored citizen with the privilege to vote to cast a ballot for the Democratic ticket. The Republican Party, said he, was the party of big business and capitalism, whereas the Democratic Party was the party for the masses of common people. A Democratic legislature, he pointed out, had just enacted a law in New York that prevented thousands of poor negro and other tenants being ejected by rich landlords, while the Republican Party would naturally be in sympathy with invested wealth. As the negroes were a part of the masses, the Democratic Party was logically their party.

The Republican Party has been regarded as the negro's political heaven, but recently the leaders of the G. O. P. have begun to worry about the negro problem they have on ther hands. It is said that there are more negroes in some of the northern states than ever before, and the white populations therein are beginning to feel somewhat that the South has been right in denying the negro political power. The Republican Party, however, has led on its negro party members until now the activity of negro party leaders are actually embarassing the Republican leaders, who see that it is driving white voters to the Democratic camp.

Harding campaigners are making "a quiet but determined effort to round up every negro vote in Ohio and the states adjoining," says a staff correspondent of the New York *World*, a paper which has not hesitated in times past to criticise the South, especially when through its leadership the Democratic Party helped effectively to make the nation dry. Here are parts of a circular being distributed over Ohio to prospective negro voters:

"Americanize America.

"Let us all stand together and make victory sure by electing Harding and Coolidge.

"Colored votes (which have the balance of power in all Northern State) considered doubtful, with the aid of the colored ladies, will assure for the colored race social and political equality.

"James Watson of New York, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, states Senator Harding had reiterated his statement, as set forth in his speech of acceptance, in an interview of Aug. 19."

In Ohio "colored Republicans are demanding enough seats to give them the balance of power in the State Legislature," thus holding an effective club over the white Republicans elected. "They want to enact a law to put the negro on an equal footing everywhere with the white man," says the New York *World*, from which paper we quote the above. Several years ago the Beatty bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate, and as a negro editor says:

> "The Beatty bill had teeth in it, and the penalties which it would have imposed upon those who discriminated against colored people seeking admission to hotels, theatres, places of public resort and amusement, ice cream parlors bath houses, barber shops, public libraries, hospitals, billiard and pool rooms, schools, colleges and universities, picture shows and oftentimes public conveyances on land or water would soon have put a stop to this injustice to the colored people."

"With the Beatty bill enacted into law, colored men and women will be privileged to go where they please," but the active campaign being waged by these negroes is worrying the Republican political leaders terribly. For, says the New York *World's* staff correspondent, "down in Oklahoma the Democrats are using them to unite the white people; in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Ohio they are arousing the anti-negro elements" and, thereby, drivnig them into the Democratic Party as the pure American party for whites.

According to the *World's* staff correspondent "the race issue, thrust to the front by aggressiv colored partisans, is helping Scott Ferris, Democrat, against John W. Herreld, Republican, in Oklahoma; Thomas Taggart, Democrat, agains James E. Watson, Republican, in Indiana; Peter A Wallin, Democrat, against William B. McKinley Republican, in Illinois; Breckinridge Long, Democrat, against Selden P. Spencer, Republican, in Missouri, and W. A. Julian, Democrat, against Franl B. Willis, in Ohio. It looks good for Ferris, Taggart, Long and Julian. McKinley has the better end of the Illinois fight, but were it not for the negro vote he would stand a chance of losing. In Kentucky the negro is a very live issue this year, and Senator J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat, will be re-elected, but by a reduced majority."

The reason for the worry of the Republican leaders can be clearly seen. Because of urgent negro agitation the G. O. P. bids fair to loose three senatorial seats they now have, and the activity of the colored Republicans is causing white men and women to vote the Democratic ticket by the wholesale. Since the white population of these northern states is beginning to revolt against the prospects of negro domination of the Republican Party the G. O. P. will eventually abandon the negro politically, just as soon as the politicians observe that they are loosing white voters because of their patronage of the negro.

The Republican Party has never been sincerely in favor of putting the negro in control of any part of this country, even if it could. Some few might advocate letting the colored population run the South, but when it comes to their own home states even the hypocritical negro-lovers are against negro control of their own section. With more negroes in the North than ever before the white population is seeing the necessity of unitedly opposing them whenever they seem about to get hold of any political power.

The fact that the colored agitation is helping the Democratic Party even in such northern states as Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and others, is causing the political leaders of the Grand Old Party much loss of sleep. Harding is reported to have had his picture taken with some negro candidates in Ohio as a campaign document, and now the Democratic campaign management is distributing the photo as an argument against him!

Two Conventions for Shelby County

White Republicans Strike Snag In Effort To Dominate County Convention

NEGROES WALK OUT

Form Separate Convention And Elect Their Own Delegates To State Body

Special to the Afro-American

Memphis, Tenn., March 4.—Efforts of white Republicans to dominate the Shelby County Convention here last week met with a setback, when R. R. Church with four hundred colored delegates walked out, set up a separate convention of their own and elected all colored delegates to the State convention, which meets in Chattanooga April 14.

Colored delegates, led by Robert R. Church, B. M. Roody, Swayback Wilson, Wayman Wilkerson and others, assembled 400 strong prepared to capture the convention, which only about 30 white delegates attended.

Tom Taylor finding himself outgeneraled by Church, called for policemen to clear the hall. The Negroes quietly walked out and the doors were locked. Some of the regularly accredited white delegates couldn't get in.

The Church faction held their

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 12

own convention and reorganized the Republican county committee as well as naming delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. They met in the basement corridor right outside the door of the room in which Taylor and his followers were holding forth. The Negroes announced that they were a majority of the Republican party in this county and propose henceforth to have their rights.

It was a real old-fashioned Republican convention, such as old citizens remember in the days of the reconstruction period of 40 years ago. It was quiet and orderly enough, and there were no denunciations, but the colored brothers are firmly astride the Republican elephant and are prepared to ride him to the State convention, with Tom Taylor and his followers merely hanging on by the tail.

ANDERSON'S REMEDY

The Journal & Herald 6-6-1920

In another column on this page we are reprinting an editorial from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, captioned "Anderson's Remedy," which affords interesting reading and may be taken as a pretty true index of the attitude of the Southern press toward the movement to make the Republican party an exclusively white party as the Democratic party represents itself to be and has managed to sustain itself as such.

There runs through the whole Virginian-Pilot editorial the evidence that while the Negro has undergone many changes which have operated to make him a more capable and deserving citizen during the past fifty years, the political white South is thinking of him in terms identical with his condition fifty years ago.

The Virginian-Pilot approves the "lily-white" movement and advocates a policy that is as hopeless of consumation as anything could be. Primarily the expressed action of the National Committee itself in denouncing the policy is against it. That twelve million people of African descent would remain indefinitely without any political rights and privileges in America is incomprehensible. To undertake to force such a condition upon twelve million people of African descent in the face of increasing intelligence, race consciousness, material wealth and the accompanying responsibilities of citizenship including taxation and military duty would be to invite bolshevism and revolution. Such a revolution would undoubtedly run its course along industrial and economic lines.

That the unrestricted exercise of the suffrage for the Negro citizenship is afar off must be conceded. It is perhaps a hundred years in the future. The political problems of the race must be sovled by the young men of the race who are just reaching maturity and those of the next three generations.

The Virginian-Pilot editorial says that the Democratic party has followed the policy of excluding the colored citizens from participation in party membership and "makes no apologies for it." It further says that "in the opinion of the South the policy has vindicated itself and has been the greatest single factor in making for peace between the races." There is some doubt about that. It would be more accurate to say that it has d ferred hostilities.

Each succeeding generation of Ne groes will resist with more determi nation the effort to deny them a satis factory political status while impos ing upon them all of the duties an responsibilities of citizenship. Tha the nation will have to face the ques tion squarely and adjust it rightly is inevitable. It is merely a matter of time. The Negro will never accept the status of half-a-man.

The migration of Negroes from the South to the North, East and West, which began in 1914 and is still going on is going to prove to be the first step in the race's political and economic freedom. The migration is as much a protest against unsatisfactory political as against unsatisfactory economic conditions. Coalition between the oppressed Negro and the oppressed poor white man has already set in through the medium of organized labor and will terminate in a nation-wide coalition between all of the submerged elements of the population, of whatever nationality, race or creed, for the one purpose of establishing through a revolution of some sort human justice and true democracy in America. There is a haughty, arrogant, conceited, defiant spirit in America that is riding for a fall. It may come in the next decade, or it may be several generations off, but it is coming.

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Position of The Observer "Whole-Heartedly" Approved by Minister.

To the Editor of The Observer:

I wish herewith to frankly state my whole-hearted approval of your position voiced in your editorial, recently respecting the recent suffrage article of Rev. S. T. Hawkins, D. D.

I really believe that it is more important to the negro than anything else to buy lands, build homes, improve on sanitary lines, build schoolhouses, etc., thereby preparing for intelligent citizenship.

Dr. Hawkins is indeed, sir, not disfranchised; as is not a number of other members of our race, men and women, and for one, I am too, in favor of any law that eliminates ignorant votes from the ballot box. Let the adolescent know that he must prepare to intelligently take his part of the political responsibility or he will not be allowed to try to take it at all, and this will serve as an incentive to exalting him to nobler ideals. But it is a burning shame, I hold, to evince a spirit like some of the wise men of today, now-a-days notably among the colored race, in advising members of their race who are qualified to vote, to stay away from the polls. I believe that every man, black or white, who is qualified under the law ought to carefully study the issues, and vote his convictions. Nothing else is in accord with the spirit of our great democracy. Where is the harm in it? Certainly there can be no impediment in it to our improvement on educational lines, and on the other hand, it certainly serves as an encourager.

As an American that loves this great country better than anything on earth, I am bound to say that I fear that its progress is being hindered somewhat in sections where such influence is predominating, since ignorant careless criminal characters are always a menace.

It is hard to understand the above mentioned gentlemen. If black supremacy is feared, why, it need not be. The white race is far, so far ahead, numerically, financially, and educationally, that there is nothing to keep it from ruling, practically invariably up until the mighty angel calls off time. I am, and I know that the black race is entirely satisfied with that. Therefore to advise our intelligent voters to stay away from the polls is not quite in accordance with the golden rule, even if it happens to come from the renowned sage of Laurinburg, The Right Venerable King, L. L., D. D.

REV. M. G. CRUMPLER.

Laurinburg, October 27, 1920.

THE WEEK'S BEST EDITORIAL

HAVE THEY GOT THE NERVE

Wilson Administer To Issue

Book On What They Did For The Negro During The War

Pittsburgh Courier

It is reported that the Democrats are preparing "an exhoustive report" on what the Democratic administration did for the Negro during the war. This report is intended to be used as a campaign document to offset the present criticism of the Democrats in failing to even mention the Negro in their party platform drafted ot San Francisco.

We hope such a booklet will be put into the hands of the public. Let it come. We suppose it will tell the whole truth, and if it does it ought to tell the following:

(a) That all Negroes were made to tear off the left hand corner of their questionnaires.

(b) That Negroes were drafted ostensibly as soldiers, but sent to camp and given a pick and shovel.

(c) That Negroes were taken from the South in large numbers while the whites of the South were either exempt or placed in deferred classifications.

(d) That a whole draft board in Georgia was dismissed because it took too many Negroes and exempted too many whites.

(e) That the steyedore regiments were made up of Negroes while the whites were given guns and commissions.

(f) That Negroes in France were placed under Southern officers and humiliated.

(g) That Commissions were given to Negroes in training camps but taken from them before they were sent over seas.

(h) That even in France Jim Crow signs were placed on restaurants ond moving picture places by orders of white officers.

(i) That white soldiers were allowed to discuss the propriety of saluting a Negro officer in uniform.

(j) That Colonel Young was retired rather than promoted to his well earned position in the American Army.

If the Democrats intend putting out a book telling of these practices, and explaining why they were tolerated, then such a booklet would make a very interesting campaign document. We should like to get one before taking the stump for Harding and Coolidge; it would refresh us immensely, and put us in fine fettle to take the war to the very doors of the enemy.

BRING ON THE BOOK!

UTICA N Y DISPATCH

APRIL 2 1920

DELAWARE DEFEATS SUFFRAGE.

The lower house of the Delaware Legislature yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 9, defeated the resolution to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Before the vote was announced, however, three members changed from aye to nay to place themselves in a parliamentary position to move for reconsideration, and one member, who had not voted, requested also to be recorded in the negative, thus making the official negative vote 26. A motion to reconsider was voted down, but it was not laid on the table—a tactical mistake by the antis, the suffragists claim. After the vote the House adjourned until Monday. A ratification resolution is still pending in the Senate where it is said there is a majority o one in its favor, and the suffragists sa it is still possible for the House to tak a vote on the Senate resolution if it i passed by that body. They say tha they really had 15 votes in line fo ratification. Legislative leaders gen erally concede, however, that the hop for affirmative action by both house is a forlorn one.

In Delaware 15.5 per cent. of th population of voting age is negro, a against 14.6 in 1910. The adverse ac tion yetserday on the amendment wa doubtless due in a considerable meas ure to opposition to extension of th suffrage to negro women, as was th case in Maryland where, with the ne gro voting percentage of 16.3, there also a "Southern leaning" in this ma ter. Woman suffrage leaders i Louisiana are now pinning the hope o ratification of the amendment on th Legislature of that State, which mee in regular session on May 10. I Louisiana, however, the negro votin per centage is 38.1, and the color influence there is therefore so m stronger than in either Maryland Delaware, as to make favorable actio on the amendment doubtful. Th States that are yet to vote on ratifica tion, whose legislatures do not meet i regular session until next year, are th two Northern States of Connecticu and Vermont, and the following South ern States having the negro votin percentages stated: Alabama, 38.3 Florida, 37.9; North Carolina, 27.4 South Carolina, 48.2; Tennessee, 10.8 The above facts and figures make i probable that the suffrage amend ment cannot be ratified in time for th women voters of all of the States t participate in the Presidential electio this year, and whence the necessar thirty-sixth vote for final ratificati eventually is to come is problematica

NEITHER PARTY WANTED RACE

Bi-Partisan Arrangement In North Carolina

Plymouth, N. C., Nov. 2—Despite the fact that many colored men were hostile to the election of J. J. Parker, Republican, to the governorship on account of his utterances that the Negro must be kept out of politics, Cameron Morrison, Democratic candidate, advised several colored men to leave a meeting here as he did not want their votes or presence.

Political - 1920
Elections.

Equal in importance with the Convention of Federated Organizations meeting in Philadelphia to make out a National political program for the colored voter, is the annual convention of the Lincoln League of America, which meets in Chicago, February 11, and 12. While the former organization will draw most largely on the political organizations of the North and East, the representation of the latter will be found in the South and West.

The subjects for the deliberations of the League are set forth in the following:

"1. Political parties and Colored Americans.

"2. The government and the Colored American soldier.

"3. Do we favor cutting down the representation of the disfranchising states? If so when? If not why not?

"4. The American Federation of Labor and the Colored Worker.

"5. Can the Colored railroad worker hold what he has got when the railroads are returned to private ownership. If not, then what about that fact?

"6. How can we best get the news to the American people that the Jim Crow car is eating away the heart of the American nation?

"7. Is lynching to be the standard of law and order in the United States? If not, who will stop it; how and when?"

"The first subject is undoubtedly the most significant in the whole program. A decade ago a National Convention of the political organizations of the country would have been called under Republican auspices. Today they are called under nonpartisan auspices, and the very first question to be discussed is "with what party hall the colored man cast his political fortunes."

Undoubtedly this is a great step in advance. Too long have Negroes voted the Republican ticket blindlyand unanimously. Today there are three other parties: the Democratic, Socialist, and the Labor Parties, the last two named offering definitely stated party promises to the colored voters who will support their cause. It may take some time to wean the less thotful voter from his allegiance to the G. O. P. but that man is woefully near sighted, who does not see that the weaning process has begun in dead earnest.

THE NEGRO'S POLITICAL ROAD IN NORTH ROCKY.

It would appear that the Negro's political road in the North has about the same kind of rocks as one time impeded his political progress in the South. The Northern Negro papers are constantly referring to the lack of consideration that Negroes are receiving at the hands of the dominant political party. It is said that men are elected to office practically on Negro votes and in turn treat the Negro with indifference. That is the history of the Negro's political activities in the South retold.

Complaint comes from Philadelphia that a political leader announced that he had 6,000 Negro votes in his pocket and that he was indifferent toward the Negro. As a result there was a breakaway. Independent candidates were nominated and, while the Negro candidates were not elected, according to the Christian Recorder, they made a good showing. This treatment is almost identical to the treatment that the Negro received in all parts of the South in former years. It would appear that the Negro by this time ought to have enough of sweet promises of any one political party and should have learned to cast his vote not where he can make the best bargain, but where he is accorded in the largest degree his place as an independnt man.

VAUGHN HEADS LIBERTY LEAGUE

At the regular meeting of the Citizens Liberty League last Thursday night, Geo. L. Vaughn was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Vaughn is an ex-lieutenant of the National Army, and was a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District during the recent primary and was defeated by L. C. Dyer by a small majority.

A. W. Lloyd the retiring president of the league made an interesting report of the work done during the past ten months. He stated that owing to the fact that his duties as Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias kept him out of the city most of his time, he was compelled in justice to himself and the organization to decline to allow his name to be presented for re-election. D. W. Bowles as secretary and Eugene Robinson, treasurer also made splendid reports.

Officers elected were as follows: Geo. L. Vaughn, president; Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe, first vice president; Joseph P. Harris, 2nd vice president; Dr. C. M. Powell, 3rd vice president; D. W. Bowles, secretary; William Cross, sergeant-at-arms.

Special Notice—The President-elect, very desirous of having a full attendance at the regular meeting next Thursday night, when he will outline a progressive program for the league's activities in the future.

RECOGNITION IS ASKED BY NEGRO VOTERS

George W. Shanklin announces Candidacy for State Representative.

BY HORATIO.

Colored Republican voters of Clark county are going to ask recognition from their party this year in the shape of a public elective office, and the office which they seem to have centered upon is that of state representative. Under the election rules Clark county will be entitled to two representatives in the lower branch of the state legislature this year and the colored voters want one of these positions to be filled by a colored man in recognition of their past loyalty.

George W. Shanklin, 440 West Jefferson street, is the first colored man to cast formally his hat into the ring in the fight for the Republican nomination. In announcing his candidacy, Mr. Shanklin also presented the platform on which he will seek the favor of the voters. It is as follows:

"1. Dispensing with all unnecessary employes and commissions in the state government.

"2. Adoption of business principles and plans for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in taxes.

"3. Less extravagance and more economy in governmental offices.

"4. The establishment of a rigid budget system for the state.

"5. The furtherance of educational facilities and advantages.

"6. The encouragement of agriculture and industry and better conditions for increased production of the necessities of life.

"7. Reconciliation of employe and employer."

It is rather an imposing program and only time will tell the impression which it makes on the voters.

Mr. Shanklin was born in Gallia county, near Gallipolis and received a common and high school education there. He is 43 years old.

During the Spanish-American war he recruited a company of 108 men and offered its services to Asa A. Bushnell, who then was governor, but the company was not mustered into the service because Ohio's quota was full. He disbanded his company and served during the war with the eighth United States volunteer infantry. He was personal property tax assessor of the city of Gallipolis for six years, is a carpenter by trade, is married and has seven children, five boys and two girls.

APPEAL TO RACE FEELING

DEMOCRATS OPENLY BOAST OF ARGUMENT TO WHITE WOMEN.

While Striving to Line Up the Negro Men, Workers Say the Negro Women Will Vote Republican Ticket.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
OCTOBER 4, 1920

While striving to line up the negroes for the Democratic ticket, the local bosses are appealing to race prejudice to win the white women. The Democratic workers openly boast that their best argument with the white women is "The negro women will vote the Republican ticket."

Believing that the new voters are more gullible than the men, the Democratic machine workers are spreading the propaganda that fifty thousand negroes are registered in St. Louis. The truth is that the actual negro registration there is not more than one-fifth the number. In the seventeenth ward of St. Louis—the ward where the most of the negroes live—the total white and negro registration is, men, 6,672; women, 3,060.

NEGROES VOTED FOR DEMOCRATS.

In Kansas City the most of the negro voters live in the eighth ward. That ward gave a big Democratic majority last April. By reason of the police protection to the negro gamblers and the criminal element the Democratic bosses have gained the upper hand among the negro men.

To show how the bosses worked last spring to get the negro vote the Republicans call attention to a campaign pamphlet, which reads in part:

> Let every negro voter to a man leave the Republican party, leave it in a body, since they think they own you and yet are not willing to treat you as men. Because you have been read out of the party, by the party bosses, come over and join a party that is willing to read you into, and not out of, the party. Come and join the party of the big-hearted mayor, James Cowgill; J. W. Scannell (eighth ward alderman) and Judge (Cas) Welch, the party of whole-souled white men who are willing to let us live and recognize us as men. Let no man say that the negro has no right to be a Democrat.

Just before the city election last April, a possum dinner was given the negroes. At the dinner were nearly all the big Democratic leaders, with Felix Payne, notorious negro gambler, occupying a place of honor.

GIVE THEM WATERMELON NOW.

In preparation for the November election watermelon suppers are being served the negroes. Permanent headquarters is maintained on Eighteenth street, and through the same criminal negro element, the Democratic bosses are attempting to keep the negro voters in line.

The Democratic ticket at the recent city election was won by the bunk house vote of the North Side and the negro vote of the eighth ward. The Republicans carried every residence ward, south and east.

The better negro element has striven to break the control of protected criminal element. Present indications are that the eighth ward vote will be about evenly divided. The Democratic bosses know they will be unable to deliver the

negro women as they have the men, and so the boss appeal to race prejudice to influence the white women.

NEGROES SAY THEY RIGHTFULLY RIGHT

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
MAY 18, 1920

Will Carry Papers to Show "Lily White" Convention at Roanoke Was a Farce.

That they are the only rightful delegates to the national Republican convention and have credentials to this effect is the assertion of the negro delegation which will proceed to the national Republican convention in Chicago, on June 8. They will take with them the brief drawn up in this city recently by representatives from over the State, setting forth the complaint of the negroes against the "Lily White" Republicans which have excluded the colored politicians from their meetings.

Names of the delegates from this vicinity as stated in the brief, which is a folder of ten sheets containing in detail the complaint of the negroes follow: P. A. Scott, Newport News; C. C. Summerville, of Portsmouth, as delegates at large, with J. Thomas Newsome, of Newport News, and W. W. Foreman, of Norfolk, as alternates. District delegates are R. H. Pree, of Newport News, from the first district, and J. E. Hubbard as alternate. Thomas H. Reid and Theodore Nash, of Portsmouth, will represent the second district.

Presenting their credentials the negroes will seek admission to the Coliseum, but if this is denied then they will ask a hearing before the National Credential Committee, claiming that the convention called in Virginia by Joseph L. Crupper was irregular and illegal, and not in accordance with the official call of the Republican National Committee.

Claiming this much the negroes declare that the basis of representation in the various mass meetings and conventions was apportioned on the basis of the gubernatorial election of the year 1917, when the basis should have been on the vote cast for the president in 1916 or the congressional election of 1918, in accordance with the instructions of the National Republican Committee.

On Thursday night the negro Republicans of this city will hold another mass meeting at Pythian Hall, according to J. T. Newsome.

SPRINGFIELD MASS EVE UNION
MAY 10 1920

The Negroes of Arkansas were, of course, acting within their rights in nominating a candidate of their own race for governor of that State, but the unwisdom of the proceeding is only too apparent. It would have been far more to their interest to have offered their support to some white candidate who would pledge himself to protect them in their political rights and guarantee them a square deal in the affairs of citizenship. As it is, they have created a race issue which is likely to increase rather than diminish the friction between the whites and blacks in Arkansas.

PAY YOUR POLL TAX

The Montgomery Advertiser

Two very important elections occur this year. The primary on May 11, pertains particularly to each county in Alabama and to the ENTIRE STATE. 1-19-20.

In the regular election in November, a president and vice president of the United States will be elected. Democratic candidates for State and county offices, nominated in the May primary will be elected in the November election.

Unless your poll tax is paid up-to-date and you are properly registered you will have no part in the primary or the election. The time for paying poll tax expires February 1. If you are moving your residence to Montgomery county from another county in the State or from another state your poll tax must be paid by the time the books close February 1.

If your name is not on the voters' list at the polling places for the primary or the election you will not be allowed to vote and YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE PLACED ON THE LIST UNLESS YOUR POLL TAX IS PAID UP-TO-DATE.

It is also well for every soldier in the state entitled to exemption to secure the proper certificate NOW. It might be overlooked later.

FEBRUARY 1 IS THE LAST CHANCE TO PAY. POLL TAX
IT IS BETTER TO DO IT NOW.

Enfranchised, But Neglect Use of Opportunity to Vote

New York Age

Citizens of North Carolina Fail to Register and Qualify Themselves to Use Franchise

1-31-20

A new angle has been revealed to the subject of disfranchisement of the Negro voters of the South by the revelation that in certain sections, where it is possible for them to cast their ballots, they neglect to register or otherwise qualify themselves for the exercise of this privilege and duty of citizenship. That this state of affairs existed in Georgia and Virginia has been shown in previous issues of The Age. That a similar condition is to be found in North Carolina is indicated by the following communication received from Prof. Charles H. Moore of Greensboro. He writes:

Indifferent to the Ballot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK AGE:

Your editorial under the caption of "Divided Efforts" is very timely and pointed. Passing over, for the moment, however, what you say regarding the futility (which is true) of so many organizations being established to secure the Negroes' political and civil rights, I wish in this communication to confine myself to "the restoration of the ballot to the disfranchised Negro citizen of the South."

This is the first issue in the plaform of that organization, mentioned in your editorial, sailing under a sesquipedalian title. The issue is all right and commends itself upon its merits to every reasonable person.

But here is the rub.

What's the use of contending for the ballot to be restored to the "disfranchised," when there are many thousands of us right here in the South, who are already enfranchised, according to the Suffrage laws of their respective States, but are criminally indifferent about qualifying themselves by having their names upon the registration books, so as to enable them to exercise the duties and rights of American citizens?

Before the Negroes were disfranchised in North Carolina by the white people in 1900, their voting strength was 125,000. Since then and during the operation of the "grandfather clause," some of us from time to time have had the temerity to qualify under the Suffrage statutes so that I surmise there are, at the present time, from 15,000 to 20,000 Negroes who can and do vote whenever any election of importance takes place in our State.

I am satisfied, however, that since the "grandfather clause" has been judged unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court in June, 1915, there are not less than 50,000 Negroes in North Carolina who can, if they would, qualify. But up to the present time, they are seemingly very indifferent and unwilling to exercise this right and privilege. This political condition, however, so far as our people are concerned, is not peculiar to North Carolina alone, but it unfortunately obtains in other Southern States, in which I have traveled.

There is a reason, too, for such a condition. But it is an absurd reason, which I haven't time just now to mention and discuss, but will, perchance, in a subsequent article.

In the meantime, I trust that that long-named titled organization you mentioned in your editoria and other similar organizations, while going for our political enemies, will not forget nor neglect to level their guns upon this independent Negro, who can, but will not, qualify to vote.

CHAS. H. MOORE.

Pay Taxes but Can't Register.

Another phase of the matter is presented by the Atlanta *Independent*, which has been active in urging Negro citizens to pay their taxes and register. A prominent minister wrote to that paper from Metcalf, Ga., declaring that in Thomas County and surrounding counties, the Negroes can pay their taxes, but the tax collectors will not allow them to register. He says that is true of both Thomasville and Metcalf, Ga. Among other things, he says:

"I walked up to the tax collector and say: 'Peter wants to pay his taxes.' The collector says 'You owe $10 Pete.' Pete hands in $10, his receipt is handed him by the collector. Peter says, 'I want to register.' The collector says, 'You don't pay enough taxes to register. Get out of the way; next man.'"

The *Independent* urges the party leaders to investigate this matter and see that these citizens are protected in their rights.

The Louisville News 1-24-20

The announcement that Archibald N. Fields, one of the editors of The Chicago Defender, has been selected by the Lowden Campaign Committee as one of the members of their publicity committee, has been made. Mr. Fields has been in politics for a number of years and handled the publiity for the Progressives in 1912. He will show the deep points, by story, rartoon algebra or geometry, concerning the availability of Governor Lowden for the Office of President.

The managers of General Leonard Wood, whose name is on many lips, and whose picture in both civilian and military clothes begtn to occtpy prominent places in thousands of well chosen spots, are not oblivious to the necessity of "letting the people know" that Leonard Wood has a record calculated to warm the red blood of Americans. Reports from Wood headquarters shod that "Leonard Wood Leagues" are being organized by our group in many sections of the country.

Reports coming out of Ohio from The Cleveland Advocate and the Cincinnati Enquirer that the managers of the Harding Campaign Committee are ignoring the group in their campaign program, brought forth a hot reply from the general manager of the Harding Committee, Harry M. Daugherty, who states in a telegram to the Associated Negro Press, "There is no such thing as discrimination against your group in Ohio or anywhere else." Senator Harding has for years been popular in Ohio, having inherited much of the cordial feeling held for the late Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Cincinnati.

1,100 NEGROES AT DEMOCRATIC RALLY

KANSAS CITY MO POST
OCTOBER 24, 1920

Similar Meeting Held by Republicans Attended by Only 150.

Despite the rain Friday night, 1 100 Negroes attended a Democratic mass meeting at Dreamland hall, Cottage and Vine streets, under the auspices of the Negro Central Democratic organization. Among the speakers were Dr. William J. Thompkins, head of the Negro city hospital, and Dr. A. D. Bradburry.

According to Dr. Thompkins, a similar meeting conducted by the Negro Republican club of the 11th ward Wednesday night at Dreamland hall failed to attract more than 150 Negro voters, although many inducements for attendance were offered. Unlike the Democratic meeting Friday night the Republican gathering was given a musical concert preliminary to the speech of Arthur Hyde.

"The Negro Democratic meetings which are being held throughout Jackson county," Dr. Thompkins said, "are drawing the crowds because the Negroes intend t ovote the Democrat'c ticket. The Democratic state platform ivocates the establishment of a Negro iversity, a school for Negro feeblended, deaf, dumb and blind. Arthur Hyde, the Republican candidate for governor, has refused to indorse any movement toward the amelioration of Negro conditions."

Political—1920

Elections.

THE MANCHESTER BOND ISSUE

As is in keeping with the policy of The Observer we hush-up and ring a-slow-bell when we do not thoroughly understand vital points in issues that are of paramount importance to Houston and our group in particular.

In other words we listen to the sermon and then get happy and do our shouting.

Were we to preach a sermon our subject would be "MANCHESTER", and our Text: "Don't cut off your nose to spite your face."

The Citizens Port Committee: E. A. Peden,Pres.; S.F. Carter, channel, with approximately an 18 foot elevation, compared with a 30 to 48 foot elevation on the other side of the channel.

Experts tell us that wharves can not advantagiously be built above an elevation of 18 feet. Here we save the expense of cutting down the hill-side.

Read this extract from advertisement in the HOUSTON POST on the 4th:

> "Did you know that Jones got furiously mad when the Mayor and the Harbor Board decided they could not consider his land, and told them that he would 'turn the Houston Chronicle loose' on them?"

The Harbor Board says that their first duty is to the people and to the development of the port. They have nothing to do with people having been unfortunate to the extent of purchasing land which they expected to sell to the city later at an enormous profit.

The city fathers all of whom you have no voice in electing, but with whom you are intimately acquainted with, have done their duty. Then again they have been broad enough to select a board known as the Harbor Board composed of gentlemen of unquestionable integrity.

The Citizens Port Committee: E. A. Penrn, Pres.; S. F. Carter, Jr., Sec.; Messrs. W. E. Merritt, Ben Campbell, J. W. Evans; Guy M. Bryan, Frank B. McCurdy, F. M. Law, H. T. Staiti, D. S. Cage, Chester Marston, A. S. Moody, J. G. Walton, A. S. Pimentel, P. B Timpson, J. P. Richardson, J. C. Dionne, Robert L. Sonfield, George Bailey, G. V. Sanders, George Dixson, C. S. E. Holland, W. S. Patton, Luke C. Bradley.

These are they, yes these are the "THEY" who have in a practical way, not only shown their interest in our group in trying times, not because we were colored, but as law abiding citizens of Houston, you helped to make the city and you deserved the protection of the community, and we got it.

These are "THEY" who gave it, these are "THEY" who are emploring you to go to the polls on November 10th and vote for MANCHESTER bond issue together with the rest.

They, the harbor board, canvassed many different tracts that was offered the city, but after careful deliberation it was unaminously agreed that the Manchester tract on the channel was the better, in their good judgment.

Now mind you the opposition said on June 23rd, before their proposition was turned down that:

> "Houston is bound to the Ship Channel and to the creation of a port as to no other enterprise. It has bet millions on them. It has staked its future, its very life, on what they are expected to bring. The channel has barely commenced. The port is in its infancy. Right now we could use double the dockage we have and double the warehouse room. How much will cost? We simply must provide it in order to get the shipping required to make this a real port and bring adequate returns on the money invested in it as a port."—HOUSTON CHRONICLE.

All parties are agreed that we need more port facilities, but the hitch is, shall we have another tract or the Manchester tract.

The point that is of the greatest interest to us is that the quicker we vote and get the Manchester proposition through, the quicker we get work for our men and the Pie women who feed them at the channel. Now let us reason together. If colored longshormen and factory workmen must sell their homes, pick up and leave here for Galveston or New Orleans or go to Florida where they burnt-up five colored men this week, in order to work a full week, each month, all on account of the defeat of the Manchester bond issue, why we say NO, a thousand times NO.

Our present port facilities will not accommodate but nine ships, the warfage is tremendously inadequate.

If the R. R. shops, freight houses, wholesale and retail stores can not get their raw materials and goods delivered there on account of the meager accommodation for ships, then expect many men and women to be laid off, expect the freight to be routed throught other cities, that are made up of citizens who are wide awake to their civic and business opportunities.

Go to the polls November 10th and vote for the Manchester bond issue that more ships can be accommodated at our warves, that many more hundreds of men may have employment, that our children can be better clad for school and the high cost of living can be met. Some of our men make from $7.00 to $10.00 a day working at the ship channel. Remember well that there are times when we must necessarily face the issues squarely in the front and think and act for ourselves intelligently and indipendently.

This is the physological moment for diplomatic manuvering and unprejudiced acting. The question is: SHALL WE HAVE MORE SHIPS AND FACTORIES TO COME TO HOUSTON, by the purchasing of MANCHESTER TRACT, or SHALL WE KILL THE PROPOSITION because WE CAN NOT PURCHASE ALL THE PEOPLES LAND ON THE CHANNEL.

Itis true that we have no Parks, it is equally true that we have verypoorly lighted streets in our districts, it is regretable and lamentable that we have few paved streets, it is an undeniable fact that latrells and sewarage connections are equally as poor, our schools are in a very bad state and inadequate almost to the point of questionable negligence.

The entire community is suffering as a result, the city has

NEGRO PRESIDENT OF A NEW COURT

J. J. Pearson Heads Unique Tribunal in Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham, Ala. — Birmingham's newest institution for the dispensing of justice is the Negro court of arbitration, organized through the efforts of Judge H. B. Abernathy of the Jefferson County court of misdemeanors. Its purpose is to raise the standard of the Negro both morally and spiritually, administer to the needs of the poor and prisoners, suppress crime, seek information for the innocent that they may not be punished, to enlist the co-operation of law-abiding citizens in order that the crime of an individual may not be charged to the whole Negro race, and to seek the aid of the white people in the undertaking.

Birmingham is the first city in the south to have such a court, of which Jim J. Pearson, one of the city's leading Negroes, is president.

Numerous family quarrels and many petty offenses are brought into the court for settlement. While the cour thas no legal authority, ti is already doing a great work. When cases of non-support, abandonment and domestic troubles are brought before Judge Abernathy he sends them to Jim Pearson who works up the evidence in the cases and then rules on them. He also keeps in close touch with the defendants in his court of arbitration, and if they fail to abide by his ruling the case is turned over to Judge Abernathy where they are tried and sentenced if found guilty.

Fifteen Negro families have already been reunited through the efforts of Pearson, while a large amount of stolen property has been recovered. Fifty-two cases have been handled so far. One of the best things the court has done is the recovery of a $500 Liberty bond lost in Anniston, the finder of which came to Pearson, who took the matter up with the Anniston banks and the United States treasury, and succeeded in locating the owner.

made just that many steps backwards due largely to one such condition as enumerated above. Former administrations have no doubt left a sting of injustice in your nostrells that won't come out.

We shall not attempt to reflect upon your intelligence by trying to gloss over the fact that our group has never had a square deal due to many conditions over which we have no control.

Nor shall we attempt to hide the fact that were it not for the class of men such as we find as members of the harbor board personal, that conditions would be a great deal worse.

We have left our fate in their hands, weare leaving our fate in their hands each day of our lives. And who can but say that these same men will see to it that conditions are made better They can.

Take it from The Observer that WHENEVER CONDITIONS are made better for our group in Houston it will be due to one thing: The constructive efforts of our group and NOT our destructive efforts based on prejudice and a perpetual grouch. Stick a pin there.

Let us not be cave men all of our days, but do out bit, prove a hundred percent at all times. Give the lie to those who say we deserve little, for our long suffering precludes deception.

Will our taxes be increased? No, but instead they will be automatically decreased. Read extract from ex-mayor Ben Campbells' address from Wednesday mornings daily paper:

"I wish to say that the high land will be available for other channel purposes where such an elevation will not prove objectionable.

"Again they tell us that the tax rate will be raised if the Manchester tract is bought. If the city government is economically administered, the taxes should not be raised one cent to take care of this bond issue. We voted $5,000,000 in 1914 and did not raise the tax rate then, and I see no necessity for it now."

Mr. Campbell quoted figures he obtained at city hall Tuesday morning to show that there will be no necessity for a raise in assessments or in the tax rate should all the bond issues carry.

He showed that the assessed value of property for the year 1920 is $173,500,000, which at the $1.85 tax rate will produce $3,209,750. From this amount Mr. Campbell deducted 7 per cent allowed for depreciation, amounting to $192,585, which would leave a total amount to be collected from the ad valorem taxes of $3,107,165.

In addition he estimated the revenue from miscellaneous for 1920 at $575,000, also the collection of delinquent taxes from previous years at $100,000, together with the amount of the cash on hand January 1, 1920, $66,865.82, which he said would give the city the total amount of revenue for 1920 of $3,759,030.82.

Mr. Campbell then showed that the total appropriations for all purposes for 1920 were $3,500,000, leaving a balance of revenue of the year, over and above disbursements, of $259,030.82.

In addition there should be added to this amount the supplemental ad valorem tax roll, estimated at $1,000,000, the revenue from which would be $18,500. This, Mr. Campbell said, would leave a total of collections by the city for 1920, unappropriated and available for any purpose the city might see fit to use it for, of $277,530.88.

Kill the bond issue and there is little hope of having our taxes lowered. Bad streets and etc., has nothing to do with the pork chops to be earned by more ships and more factory employment, at Manchester. Go to the polls on November 10th and vote your honest convictions. Do not vote unitl you have made up your mind to come away with your head erect, coupled with the satisfaction that you are no longer permitting others to do your thinking for you.

The thought of having done your bit to make Houston a better place to live in, will not only make you a better citizen to be worthy in a larger degree for the things that HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN UNTO YOU, but will give you more lasting courage and fighting ability to properly portray your side of the cause in the future to these very same harbor board representatives. DO YOUR DUTY. A string to your vote will never place men on their honor.

DYER'S INDORSEMENT OF GOV. LOWDEN FAILS.

It was quite embarrassing for the Negro delegates who attended the Twelfth Congressional Convention to throw a discord into the very harmonious session that prevailed during the election of the delegates to the National Convention a few days ago in this city.

In offering a resolution to indorse Governor Lowden, we assume that Mr. Dyer acted in good faith and was ignorant of the fact that Lowden was objectionable to the Negroes because of the position he took during the East St. Louis massacre. But he is guilty of the sin of omission because he could have so easily found out how the large group of his constituency felt toward the Illinois Governor.

The same thing is likely to happen on any occasion when the party leaders attempt to force upon the Negro men who may be objectionable to them for very good reasons.

However, such embarrassment should never happen and the safest way to prevent it is for the party leaders to take some representative Negroes into the party councils. Men whose hearts beat Negro thoughts and whose sympathies are in accord with Negro suffering. That is the one great reason why the Citizens' Liberty League is contending for representation in the party councils. The thoughtful among our race have foreseen the danger, and they are daily trying to help to keep harmony in the Republican ranks.

The party leaders think that the Negro will support any man whom they may select and call him a good fellow. But the time has come when the Negro shall refuse to support such men as Governor Lowden, regardless of who brings him out.

Largest Circulation of any Houston Negro Paper

Harding And Coolidge Endorsed By National Business League At Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The National Negro Business League at its closing session unanimously endorsed Harding and Coolidge, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, for their fearless and outspoken utterances in denunciation of lynching and demand for federal intervention to suppress it and for their firm stand for justice to the Negro.

The resoluion was so worded that those delegates from New York who are Tammanyites and were watchful in the interest of Mr. Cox, to see that nothing politial slipped hrough, were powerless to raise objetions. Had they done so Dr. Ernest Lyon and W. Tfl Andrews, editor of The Herald of Baltimore, who were responsible for the resolution of indorsement were ready to offer to endorse any utterance or stand taken by Cox and Rosevelt in the acceptance speeches. This intention was quietly whispered around within reach of the Coxites and to avoid being put in a hole they offered no opposition.

RACE IS LEFT OFF G. O. P. CAMPAIGN LIST

COLUMBUS, O., August 25.—The Republican State Central Committee has selected the following to compose the Republican State Campaign Committee: Geo. H. Clark, Canton, chairman; A. R. Johnson, Ironton; Walter F. Brown, Toledo; Maurice Maschke, Cleveland; Newton M. Miller, Columbus; D. Q. Morrow, Hillsboro, and Mrs. John G. Battelle, Columbus. The eighth place, left vacant, is to be filled by the election of another woman. For the first time in thirty years, representation for the Colored voters in Ohio was withheld, and no Colored man was chosen to be a member of the committee. This oversight, whether intentional or unintentional, has caused much adverse comment among Colored voters. In past years the race has always had representation—some years having two representatives on the campaign committee. With the importance of the impending election, the granting of suffrage to women, and the large increase of Colored voters over previous years, it was anticipated that the race would be given two representatives, a man and a woman.

Political—1920

Elections

HOW IT CAME TO PASS

(Chas. H. Moore, Contributing Editor)

The report is more or less current that the Republican National Committee is very much disappointed and dissatisfied on account of the poor showing which North Carolina made in the late election; that the Committee had been givn to understand by the managers of the state Republican organization that there was a greater temptation for North Cerolina's going Republican this year than Tennessee.

But lo and behold, when the votes were counted, it was found that the Democratic ticket, both National and State, had swept the political deck, fore and aft, by 75,000, the biggest majority ever before rolled up for the Democratic party in North Carolina.

The National Republican Committee now wants to know: "How come?"

Such a result, so astounding to the National Committee, but not so to some of us, who have all the time understood the true political situation, locally, could not have happened with out a good reason.

In our editorial contribution last week to The Independent we stated that, one of the reasons why N. C. went Democratic in the recent election was owing to the denial of registration and a free ballot to thousands of colored literate males and females, by the majority of Democratic registrars, who wilfully and deliberately resorted to various kinds of subterfuge to prevent colored citizens from registering.

While on the other hand the very same Democratic registrars, unconstitutionally, allowed to register every white person (male and female), whether they could read and write or not, just so they knew or suspected such registrants would vote the Democratic ticket. At the same time these sam officials "turned down" every white male and female who didn't satisfy them, in trying to pass the educational test, if the registrar knew or suspected they would vote the Republican ticket, if they succeeded in getting on the books.

The foregoing statement of facts accounts, in part, for the overwhelming Democratic majority in North Carolina.

Before giving the other reason, we shall reproduce some figures and observations, published in an article, appearing in the Greensboro Daily News some time in the month of April last. This article was written by a prominent Democrat living in Raleigh, who was opposed to the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, because its adoption would give the colored equal suffrage with the white female.

Says this Democrat:

> "From figures obtained from Chairman Wilson G. Lamb, of the state board of elections, there are in this commonwealth, 160,000 white Democrats, 110,000 white Republicans and 147,000 Negroes. The last named have cut little or no figure in the recent past. The females outnumber the males among the colored people. With the ratification oft the Susan B. Anthony amendment the number of persons entitled to vote would be increased to approximately 320,000 white Democrats, 220,000 white Republicans and 305,000 Negroes. Assuming that 70 per cent. of the latter vote they will support the Republican ticket. This is a very conservative estimate, and the Republicans would have 433,500, or a majority of more than 100,000, for few if any darkies will cast a Democratic ballot."

We are not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of the above figures, but as the writer claims he obtained them from the chairman of the state board of elections, we must assume that they are approximately correct; and, furthermore, that if there had been anything approaching a free and fair election, while North Carolina might not have gone 100,000 Republican, it would have, undoubtedly, joined Tennessee in taking its departure from the Democratic column.

But who, besides the Democratic registrars, is responsible for the state's remaining today where she does politically?

The "lily-whites," who are unfortunately in control of the Republican organization in North Carolina. Beginning with John J. Parker, who, while making his canvas for governor, declared more than once from "the stump" that, if his election depended upon Negro votes he would not have the office Next, Frank Linney, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, making overtures to Thos. D. Warren, Chairman Democratic state Committee, to pool the political issues, come together and have an understanding, whereby the Negro could be eliminated in state politics, not only in the late Campaign, but for all time to come.

And, finally, the so-called Republlcan speakers, nearly everywhere in the state, but especially in the Wstrn part publicly and openly demanding of the Democratic registrars to register illiterate white men and white women, but refus registration to colored men and women, no matter how well they could read or write.

In other words, they openly invited the registrars to commit fraud against the Negro voters and to violate the law in registering the whites."

Verily, "with what measure ye mete, it shall be meted out to ye again." For the Democratic registrar not only denied registration to the qualified Negro male and female, but likewise refused to register thousands of white men and women who are illiterate, in the mountain fastnesses of the Western part of the state, where the Republican stronghold is.

We are sorry that the National Republican ticket became entangled with such an unholy and unscrupulous alliance, as the "lily-whites," thereby causing its defeat.

But, as for that bunch of conscienceless "place-hunters," that they are, they got nothing but what they deservd in being buried so deep that it will take from now until doomsday to scratch their way out of their polltical grave.

NEGRO TESTIMONY

CONCORD N. C. TRIBUNE

JULY 10, 1920

Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro national committeeman from Georgia, made statements before the Senate committee investigating campaign expenditures that are unquestionably false and he undoubtedly will be asked to explain them if he ever visits Georgia again.

The negro stated that negroes who voted the Republican ticket in Georgia have "disappeared," and he later explained that by "disappearing" he meant the negroes had been hanged, implying that the alleged lynchings had been done by Democrats.

The committee asked the negro these questions with the purpose of creating racial hatred against the white people by the negroes in the South and other sections of the country, and the committee should have made Johnson give proof of such statements at the time he made them.

The negro also stated that Democrats paid from $5 to $5,000 for votes in Georgia during the last campaign, and he should be made to prove this. In the first place no Democratic candidates spent an amount of money equal to that Johnson said they spent, and in the second place a negro would not have known of the Democratic happenings if they had spent the money.

Johnson had a right to make statements before any committee, but the people of Georgia and the South also have a right to demand the proof of his statement, and conduct such as he displayed in his testimony will have no beneficial effect in improving conditions between the whites and blacks of the South. Johnson speaks with horror of alleged "brutality and force" used against the negroes, and he hasn't sense enough to know that by telling such lies as he told to the committee he is a prime factor in keeping rife racial feelings.

We shall expect the investigating committee to make much use of Johnson's testimony, for the Republicans will use it to stir up negroes and negro sympathizers against the Democrats, but such testimony will never get the negroes better treatment in the South and it will never make lynchings fewer.

Virginia Sends One Delegate

Richmond, Va., March 25—Dr. W. F. Clarke was elected and B. F. Harris alternate to the State Convention which met in Roanoke last week. Republicans are strong to have a delegate named also for the National Republican Convention.

THE RESULT AND SOME POSSIBLE CAUSES.

Editor The Advertiser:

Was the recent "overwhelming" victory of the Republican party so particularly overwhelming after all?

The solid South cracked. Tennessee went Republican. When the returns were announced, and the result known a stir of mild relief seemed to pervade the land. And why? Because, our Republican friends benignly assure us the nation at large was overjoyed to be gathered into the fold of the G. O. P., whose leaders, with hook and with crook, will now lead their countless flock into boundless pastures of richest, tenderest green. But is this the case? It is best not to take sweeping assumptions and cant phrases at face value.

According to a well-known saying, "As goes Maine, so goes the Union." How does this old reliable proverb square with the fact that Maine never sent a President to Washington—her nearest approach to success in the attempt being in the case of that spectacular aspirant, James G. Blaine, the "plumed Knight," who, before his defeat by Cleveland, was unhorsed in Senatorial debate by Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia.

Republicans point with effervescent pride to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamations, as the greatest single work hitherto accomplished by any American statesman—a sort of pledge of what Republicans are perpetually aiming to do.

How many of Lincoln's worshippers have read the text of his two Emancipation Proclamations, or have any clear idea of their purpose?

When Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamations, slaves were held in States which had never seceded from the Union, viz., in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia and Missouri. And in these States the slaves remained slaves until after Lincoln's death, as also, of course, in Southern territory occupied by Northern troops, such as Tennessee. In other words, Lincoln never attempted to free the negro in the States where his authority prevailed; while where his authority did not prevail his Proclamations could not take effect.

Lincoln's apologists tell us that his Emancipation Proclamations were a great, practical war measure, designed to cut the ground from under the Confederate armies. The fact is, they were a great mistake, arising from a great misconception of the "Great Emancipators." The slaves did not desert the plantations. The Southern soldiers remained at the front, and these measures did not affect the fortunes of the Confederate armies one iota. Throughout the war General Cleburne had urged that negroes be enlisted in the Southern armies; so great was his confidence in their fidelity to the Southern cause; and in fact, in the last months of the war, the Confederate Congress enacted that this be done.

But, we are now told, Lincoln's Emancipation edicts fired the heart of the North with crusading fervor, and sent legions of heroes to "crush the serpent with their heels." Against this we have the deliberate statement of Colonel Dodge, a Northern officer, that, after the first two years of the war, Lincoln's armies were recruited from the dregs of America and Europe, and consisted, to use his own words, of "tagrag and bobtail."

When Lincoln's statue was unveiled in London recently, Mr. Lloyd George hastened to pay tribute to the memory of the "great Republican protagonist of freedom. It was fortunate indeed that the genial Welshman found time to express these inspiring sentiments amid the pressure of such business as conducting machine-gun government in Ireland, and hastening preparations to fulfill the promise that his old friend the Kaiser be brought to trial for his atrocious misdeeds.

Mr. Lloyd George admires Lincoln's emancipation policy. He also assured his countrymen that the late war "must" be the last. Mr. Lloyd George's policy toward Ireland is based on one or both of two assumptions—that the Irish are a hopelessly inferior race, or that between them and the English exist such innate, ineradicable hostility as to make any real peace between England and Ireland impossible. How does his preaching square with his practice, and with the assumptions upon which his policy is based?

Here we may recall that nine years ago Mr. Lloyd George virtually advised the Canadian people to accept Mr. Taft's bogus reciprocity treaty, which at three thousand miles' range "looked good" to him. The Canadian people, having their own ideas about "self-determination," and knowing more of such matters in one minute than Mr. Lloyd George will ever find time to learn, put Mr. Taft's reciprocity treaty where it belonged—and have even survived the disaster of escaping that windfall of Republican philanthropy.

The record of the Republican party is replete with such failures and contradictions. Has the American electorate endorsed a party that thus notoriously exposes its opportunist inconsistency?

If such is the case with this party, its leaders and flatterers, how are we to suppose that the people of the United States have registered at the polls their approval of the principles of a faction whose record is a tissue of contradictions, and whose "principles" are, in practice, merely those of "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself."

Yancey to Douglass.

Sixty years ago the greatest of the Southern Democratic leaders threw down to Stephen A. Douglass and his faction a challenge which those timorous, time servers feared to accept. "Align yourselves with us on the issue of slavery," he said to them. "Cast away this wishy-washy vacillating policy of evasion and compromise. Go to the wall on this issue if events demand it. Accept defeat upon it. Let the threatened thunders roll and the lightnings flash through the sky, and let the dark cloud now resting upon the Southern horizon be pointed out by you." Then, aware that his appeal would meet with no effectual response among them, he warned his Southern countrymen to "yield nothing of principl for mere party success—else you will d by the hands of your associates as surel as by the hand of your avowed enemy."

In his account of the War Between th States Woodrow Wilson has recorded h judgment that on the issues therein in volved the South was hopelessly wrong. H has put himself on record as a witness t condemn the South in the court of histor and in the eyes of the world. Election re sults prove that the South has done mor for Woodrow Wilson than Woodrow Wilso has done for the South.

If his judgment is true, and if the New South is so far better than the Old, this renovation and regeneration has been mainly the work of Lincoln and the Republican party, with which, apparently, Mr. Wilson's "spiritual life has been lived;" for he more closely resembles Charles Sumner than any other prominent American political leader, past or present.

Mr. Wilson has advocated a League of Nations, looking forward to the abolition of war. Some years ago his friend, Mr. Bryan, was going about lecturing on "The Prince of Peace." Recalling the circumstances under which Mr. Bryan resigned from Mr. Wilson's cabinet, and his recent considerate suggestion that Mr. Wilson vacate the White House, one wonders how far either gentleman can practice what he preaches on the subject of peace. Could Messrs. Wilson and Bryan maintain really amicable relations for a year, living together under one roof? If not, how can either confidently formulate rules by which to maintain perpetual peace between the various nations and races of the world?

When Mr. Wilson talked of benevolent neutrality toward Prussian aggression until it drove him into war; when he undertook to tell the American people exactly how they must vote at Congressional elections; when he gave an exhibition of anarchist diplomacy by issuing an appeal to the Italian people over the head of their government—an appeal convincingly answered by D'Annunzio's occupation of Fiume—and when he strove to impose an unconditional acceptance of his policy by his party in the recent campaign; he acted in the tyrannous, yet timorous spirit of the Republican party—a spirit truly described in Isiaiah XIX, 14.

The result of the recent election was a spontaneous repudiation by the liberty-loving American people of this spirit of visionary, meddlesome despotism—the real Republican party spirit.

On the other hand it is worth noting that Messrs. Coolidge and Harding made a point of visiting the South in their recent canvass. Is not this the first time that Republican candidates have thought it worth while to do so? Evidently the South has made our Republican friends "sit up and take notice;" and the true interests of the South are superior to the claims of any man or any party. In this relation we shall do well to apply to present-day parties and their leaders the immortal words of one of the greatest statesman of the South:

"A party, in its noblest sense, is an organized body that pledges itself to the people to administer the government on a constitutional basis. The people have no interest in parties except to have them pledged to administer the government for the protection of their rights."

The coming four years will show how far the present Republican party can measure to such a standard.

J. A. OSGOODE.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 11th. 1920.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP

(Special to The Freeman.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb.28.—G. Tom Taylor and Bob Church have dissolved partnership. They and their adherents in the local Republican ranks will no longer march together under the banner inscribed with a big black elephant, but will go their separate ways to the state convention at Chattanooga, where they will fight for recognition in a three-cornered contest with the Quinn, True and Farley faction, which has also repudiated the brother in black and all his works.

In other words, the Republican convention held Saturday afternoon, split into two parts, the cleavage being along the lines of race, color and previous condition of servitude.

The negroes, led by Bob Church, B. M. Roddy, Swayback Wilson, Wayman Wilkerson and others, assembled 400 strong prepared to capture the convention, which only about 30 white delegates attended.

Tom Taylor finding himself outgeneraled by Church, called for policemen to clear the hall. The negroes quietly walked out and the doors were locked. Some of the regularly accerdited white delegates couldn't get in.

The negroes held their own convention and reorganized the Republican county committee as well as naming delegates to the state and congressional conventions. They met in the basement corridor right outstide the door of the room in which Taylor and his followers were holding forth. The negroes announced that they were a majority of the Republican party in this county and propose henceforth to have their rights.

It was a real old-fashioned Republican convention, such as old citizens remember in the days of the reconstruction period of 40 years ago. It was quiet and orderly enough, and there were no denunciations, but the colored brothers are firmly astride the Republican elephant and are prepared to ride him to the state convention, with Tom Taylor and his followers merely hanging on by the tail and the Quinn-True-Farley faction standing out of the way to keep from being run over.

All this is somewhat interesting, because two years ago, when there was some sort of truce between Quinn and Tre, of one faction and Tom Taylor, W. H. Poole and Frank Elgin, on the other, Bob Church was put on the state Republican committee, and both factions were dealing with him for the support of the negro voters.

There will be a pretty row at Chattanooga April 14, and which of the three local factions will win out in getting recognition is an open question.

The Quinn-True faction say there'll be no compromise. Either they will be seated or they'll come home. Bob Church says the same. So does Tom Taylor.

The members of the Republican state committee have always recognized the negroes in the past. What they'll do now that there is a white fight against negro domination of the party remains to be seen.

IVY 4783

J. B. BOZEMAN

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ATLANTA, GA.

Political—1920

Elections

HEFLIN ADDRESSES LARGE AUDIENCE MONTGOMERY COUNTY VOTERS

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-4-20

Great Enthusiasm is Shown for Fifth District Congressman—Refers to O'Neal and White.

Congressman J. Thos. Heflin, Candidate for the United States Senate to Succeed the Late Senator Bankhead, Addressed a Large and Enthusiastic Audience Here Last Night. His Speech Was Heartily Applauded and Indications are that He Will Receive a Large Vote in Montgomery.

Mr. Heflin said in part:

I am the first member in either branch of congress so far as I know, to bring to the attention of Congress the advisability and the importance of turning over army trucks and other machinery to the counties in the various states to be used in the construction and maintenance of public roads.

I favored keeping faith with the people in the matter of good roads construction in the United States, and pledge myself to the policy of carrying on this work in each and every county in the state. I will see to it that every county shares in these appropriations and has a fair deal. I have the friendship and confidence of the various departments of the Federal Government that have to do in various ways with this question of road building, and it will be my desire and purpose to see that justice is done to all the counties in this matter.

I led in the fight to secure cotton statistics which enabled the farmers, merchants and bankers of the cotton growing states to handle the cotton business intelligently and in a business-like way. The government was then publishing only the reports of cotton ginned, and the cotton spinner had all the information that he needed regarding cotton produced, but the farmer and merchant did not have any authentic information regarding the consumption and exportation of cotton.

I advocated and helped to take away from the cotton exchanges final decision in the matter of settling disputes arising between buyer and seller regarding cotton grades named in contract and aided in placing a provision in the law requiring the secretary of agriculture through expert cotton men in the department to determine the grade and classification of the cotton in dispute, thus requiring the seller to deliver spinnable cotton and the grade named in the contract. This required the seller to call upon the producer for real cotton with which to fill his contract.

I was the pioneer in crying out against speculation in cotton futures, where no delivery of cotton was contemplated.

I started the fight on the 28 grades of stuff called cotton, tendered in settlement of future contracts on the exchanges and stated that the farmers of the South were robbed through this thieving system alone of millions of dollars every year.

I led the fight in the Democratic caucus to require Federal Reserve Banks to loan money on cotton warehouse receipts.

First to bring before a committee of congress the wisdom and necessity of establishing a nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and advocated and helped to bring that great industry to the state which in time will result in a saving of millions of dollars in fertilizers to the farmers of the state and the South.

In regard to the railroads, I favor putting them upon a paying basis, a money making basis, and then require them to serve the public efficiently and that those who work for the roads must be paid such wages as will permit them to share in the prosperity enjoyed by the roads to the end that they and their families may live decently and worthily. I am a friend of both laborer and capitalist, and favor as few restraints as possible upon the proper activities of both. I am in favor of laws that protect and safeguard both human and property rights.

I am not surprised at O'Neal's attack on me for defending a white woman from the insults and insolence of a Washington negro, since I have heard of his speech to the negroes at Tuskegee, where he discussed lynching and denounced as murderers white men who put an end to the negro, who commits rape upon a white woman. He expressed the hope that the day would soon come when there will be no negroes for my right arm. I would not have made that speech to those negroes for my right arm. I would have told them that the only way to stop lynching is to stop the crime that causes it.

Alabama is rich in material resources and she is justly proud of every agency and institution that contributes to her well being and prosperity but the one institution that rises in splendor and inspiriting power above all the rest, is the Alabama home. Here in its sacred precincts were born and nutured the forces that have made the state the glorious thing that she is, and here she will find her inspiration, her ideals and lofty principles for growth and guidance, for all the years to come. Henry W. Grady spoke truly when he said, 'The hearthstone is the true altar of liberty and the strength of the republic is lodged in the homes of the people.' The flowers that grow in her gardens or beautify her fields and forests are not comparable in lovliness to those that bloom about the hearthstone and grace with their charm and beauty the home circles of the state. Eyes radiant with the beautiful blue of the violet, or glowing with the fascinating brown of the pansy, cheeks tinged with red roses and ruby lips half parted in a smile of glad surprise, and a woman's soul uplifted in the splendor of her eyes. These fair daughters are the priceless jewels in the Alabama household, and the curse of God Almighty should rest upon the white man who will not at any hazard, protect and defend them. I care not whether she lives in the city, in the town or in the rural district, close to nature and to nature's God, every path open to her feet—every foot of ground upon which she stands is within the sacred confines, jurisdiction and dominion of the white man. Whether she is walking alone along the country road from school, or whether she is alone in the hoome, wherever she goes, the oath of the white man to protect and defend her goes with her, and the negro who dares to lay his black hand upon her forfeits his right to live—he's got to die.

O'Neal attacked me for shooting a negro, who had insulted a white woman in a street car in Washington. He took the negro's side of the matter and asked in a speech what I was doing with a pistol and why I did not ask for a speedy trial of the case in Washington. In replying to his attack upon me, I said that I had offered an amendment in the House which provided for separate cars for negroes and whites in Washington, and that we had debated it nearly all the afternoon and the next morning when I arrived at my office, I found a number of anonymous letters written to me by negroes in Washington, that were insulting and threatening. I showed them to some of my friends in the House and asked if they thought the negroes would dare to atack me and they expressed the belief that they would and advised me to get a pistol and carry it awhile, and that is why I had it. He also asked in his speech why I did not demand a speedy trial. The District Attorney and court officials were Republicans and the negroes were urging that I be vigorously prosecuted and they raised a fund in the negro churches for that purpose. There were negroes on that grand jury that indicted me and there would have been negroes on the jury to try me. I was acquitted at the hands of President Wilson when he came into office. He had the Democratic District Attorney dismiss the case against me. Immediately after O'Neal's attack upon me for shooting a negro in Washington, the negro paper published at Birmingham, The Reporter attacked me for shooting the negro and also criticizing my position on the question on the race question. So, Mr. O'Neal has the whiskey interest and the negro press both behind him in his attack upon me.

It may be that he thought that a Republican president would be elected and that if a vacancy should occur in a Federal judgeship in Alabama, that Moton, the head of the Tuskegee Institute, could be instrumental in having him appointed judge.

"The state of Alabama has passed rigid prohibition laws and the shipment of whiskey into the state was prohibited even before the Federal prohibition amendment was passed, or the Volstead act became a law. So neither the Federal amendment, not the Volstead act, were responsible for this state of things. One of the candidates Mr. O'Neal, undertakes to hold the Federal amendment and the Volstead act responsible for the dry state of things that now exist. Under the Alabama prohibition law, neither light wines nor beer is permitted to be sold. This is not true of some of the other states, so the Volstead act is not responsible for this condition of things in Alabama. O'Neal has been going about the state saying that if he were elected that he would permit light wines and beer to be sold in Alabama when he knows and every other man with any understanding at all knows that he could not do such a thing. The state laws would prevent such a thing.

"In the face of this situation, the candidate who tells the voter that he could and would permit light wines and beer sold in the state, if he is elected to the Senate, states that which is not true and he is deliberately trying to deceive the voter and seeking to obtain votes under false pretenses. I have said before and I here repeat that in my judgment the whiskey interests are furnishing the financial backing to the O'Neal campaign. I have exposed his hypocricy on the light wine and beer proposition and in the last lap of the campaign, facing defeat at the hands of the home-loving, determined Democracy of the state in an attempt to bolster a cause fast falling into disrepute, he has sought a joint debate with another candidate already eliminated from the race. Both of them were in the same frame of mind as to the necessity of doing something to attract passing notice before the curtain went down on the 11th day of May.

The Bible tells us about how foolish it is to spread a net before the very eyes of a bird that you expect to catch, but the Scriptures have not prevented the O'Neal gang from picking out from the temperance and prohibition forces of the State, Captain White, the very man that they think would be an easy mark, if they can succeed in taking votes from me. The Mobile Times, a strong supporter of O'Neal's framed his matter up nearly two weeks ago. He picked out Captain White as the man desired to be pitted against O'Neal in the home-stretch of this campaign. It said that the issue would the settled between O'Neal and White. Mr. Abercrombie's strength had already come to me, practically all of it before he withdrew from the race. One of his strongest supporters at Tuscaloosa told me that he desired to support me, that he thought I was the man to defeat O'Neal and that he was going to advise Abercrombie to withdraw from the race. Captain White should withdraw. The vote in the primary will bear out the correctness of my statement in this regard. He will not poll 25,000 votes out of a total of 140,000 and every vote cast for him should be cast for me.

"I have been in the state six weeks and I am confident of my election. I have seen no well informed Democrat who doubts that I will be nominated. The election is near at hand and I want to make a prediction after speaking in nearly fifty counties of the State. I will carry more than fifty counties and will have a majority over all of the candidates of more than twenty thousand votes.

"Captain White is about as old as Senator Bankhead was when he died and eight years ago, when he ran for the unexpired term, to succeed Senator Johnston, he told the people of the state that he was getting to be an old man and that he desired to go to the Senate so that he could say he had been a United States Senator. He told the people that he would be grateful if they would give him that honor and that he would be satisfied and through. He does not seem to be satisfied, but he is through. I am in the prime of life and have had sixteen years of training and experience in the lower House of Congress and in order to gratify Captain White's desire to again be sent to the Senate, you will have to vote to retire me from the halls of the National legislature. I have not seen a thousand Democrats since I have been in the State, who have shown any desire or disposition to do such a thing. In fact, a great majority of those who fought for Captain White in his race against Senator Bankhead in 1918, are for me. The man who led his fight in that race in West Alabama. Dr. W. M. Faulk, of Tuscaloosa, is one of my most devoted and enthusiastic supporters. He is one of hundreds that I could mention. Four-fifths of the Democrats who supported Senator Bankhead in that race are for me. Captain White will not be within 40,000 votes of me when the final count is had on the night of May 11th. The dummy race scheduled by the O'Neal and White campaign managers will deceive no one, not even the two candidates who are seeking a place in the sun. Rushton should also have a part in this farcial charge of the Light Brigade. He could at least fan one of them while the other was saying his piece.

I supported the Volstead Act and I am for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Amendment, although I did not vote for the Federal Prohibition amendment. There is no difference between Captain White and myself on law enforcement measures, then why should any Democrat take any chances in this matter by giving his vote to Captain White? I was in Montgomery two or three weeks ago, when a friend of mine told me that one of O'Neal's warmest supporters, who admitted that I was leading all the candidates, said that they must start

a propagand to the effect tht the race was between O'Neal and White, that this would prevent some of White's votes from going to Heflin. So it is now plain to every discerning Democrat in the State that the O'Neal propaganda has borne fruit, and that he who first declined to meet Captain White or any one else in joint debate in sheer desperation and facing certain defeat, he agrees to a series of joint debates.

The Booker Washington Institute, a negro school at Tuskegee, had a certain number of acres of land set apart for the use and benefit of that institution and nobody desires to tax those acres that were set apart for school purposes, but no man can defend the proposition that it is right or just for the farmers who own hundreds of acres of land in Macon county and who pays taxes on that land, to see it exempt because somebody desires to buy it and give it to the Booker Washington school. In other words why should land, which is subject to taxes when the title is vested in a white man, be exempt from taxation when the title goes out of the white man and vests in a negro. A democratic representative from Macon county in the Legislature introduced a bill which provided that the lands that had formerly been paying taxes to the state, but which had been bought by the friends of the Booker Washington Institute should continue to pay taxes just as they did when owned by white men and Captain White was employed as attorney in the case. He represented the negroes and appeared in opposition to the bill and helped defeat it, so his practice has had to do with a variety of subjects.

Congressman Heflin closed his address by declaring that it would be his purpose, if elected to the senate, to promote and safeguard every legitimate industry and enterprise in the state. He said that this is a government of laws, and that the law is over all, and must be respected and supported, and that he favored the enforcement of the law, including prohibition. He said that it would be his purpose, in addition to his work along agricultural lines, to give special attention to the great question of good roads, and to the completion of river and harbor projects in the state, Mobile harbor, and the completion of the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. He concluded by saying: "I have not received a discouraging line from anywhere in the state. From reports received from all over the state, I am made to feel happy over the prospects of my nomination. I have had 16 years' experience and training in the lower house of congress. I am now from point of service the oldest member of the Alabama delegation. When Senator Bankhead was, as I am now, the dean of the delegation, you elected him to the senate.

When I was elected to congress in 1904, I gave up the law practice and since that time have devoted myself and what ability I have to the study of public questions and doing that which I thought was best for our people. I have tried to make a faithful and useful representative of the people, and it is now up to you to pass judgment upon my service and to decide whether you will place me in this larger field of service and usefulness or retire me from public life.

"Do you know what it was years ago that made me determine to give special thought and attention to the cotton industry? I will tell you. I saw a farmer in the market place with his sample in his hand. I heard him ask the merchant the price being paid for cotton and the merchant said, "It is selling now for the pitiful price of ic." I saw a vacant stare come into the eyes of the farmer and then I saw his lips quiver as he said to the merchant, "I will not be able to pay you half that I owe you. I have worked harder this year than ever before and I have made more and am worse off than I was at the beginning of the year. I have kept my children out of school to help me make the crop. They are growing up in ignorance. I promised them that I would bring them some clothes and shoes and hats and I will not be able to do it." I saw him drive out of the market place in an empty wagon as he wended his way slowly homeward. How his heart sank within him as he thought of the disappointment that awaited his children. His good wife, the good angel of the Southern fireside, who had feared that he would not be able to keep his promise to the children had already commenced to prepare them for the trying ordeal that awaited them, and she told the children that if daddy don't bring the gifts this time, he will the next time he goes to town. They heard the wagon rattling on the hilltop as the farmer drew near home. They ran out to meet him and to get the gifts he had promised. When they asked him about the things that he had promised, a lump came in his throat, he shook his head but could not speak. That night I heard his children sob themselves to sleep and then sat down by the open fire, his wife by his side, and as he looked into the flickering blaze he said, "Old lady, I think I will give up," and she ran her arm through his and said, "That doesn't sound like you, John, hope on, trust on, fight on." "There is a just God and conditions are bound to change."

God and God alone knows how many times a good woman has whispered hope and cheer into the heart of a despairing man. As I looked upon that pathetic scene, I said, "God helping me, I will set myself to the task of helping to break the chain that binds my people to the slavery of such a system."

At the close of Mr. Heflin's speech he asked all those who intended to vote for him to tsand up and out of a total of 2,000 present there were less than 40 who failed to stand. It was conceded that it was the largest crowd that has greeted any candidate during this campaign.

FIGHT ON SCHULER AND SLATER BEGUN BY NEGRO VOTERS

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH

AUGUST 10, 1920

Plans Are Discussed at Joint Meeting of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ward Residents—150 Attend.

ELECTION OF EACH HELD TO BE ILLEGAL

Both Had Filed for Other Offices and Names Were Written in for Re-Election to Committee.

A fight against the Republican leaders who they contend robbed negro candidates of nominations at the primary last week, which contemplates the defeat of local Republican nominees unless "justice is done," was opened by negroes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards at a meeting last night at the Union Memorial M. E. Church, Pine street and Leffingwell avenue.

The first step in the movement, according to A. W. Lloyd, president of the Citizens' Liberty League, will be court action in an effort to nullify the election of Frank M. Slater from the Seventeenth Ward and Anton Schuler of the Sixth Ward as Republican City Committeemen.

Lloyd said attorneys had advised the negroes that the action of Slater, in filing for committeeman and Public Administrator, and of Schuler in filing for committeeman and City Treasurer, rendered illegal their election to either office. Both withdrew their names from the ballot for committeemen, it being written in at the polls. They were defeated for the other offices sought.

Charges by Negro Speakers.

Negro speakers at the gathering, which was attended by about 150 persons, charged that eight persons who did not live in the precinct and one who had been dead 60 days, had been voted in the Twelfth Precinct after the polls closed; that Congressman Dyer had furnished committeemen in the Twelfth District with money "to take care of his interests," and that "the machine not only intended by fraudulent means to beat the negro candidates but they tried to do it by such crushing majorities that the black man would not again seek office against the wish of the machine."

Of eight negroes who sought Republican nominations at the primary only two were successful, Langston Harrison from the Third District and Walthall M. Moore from the Sixth District, for State Representative. William Menaugh, white, who opposed Schuler for committeeman in the Sixth, had the approval of the Citizens' Liberty League. He got 155 votes and Schuler's name, not on the ballot, was written in by 1058 persons. Menaugh spoke at the meeting last night, and promised to aid the negroes in their fight while making his own.

Lloyd, who was defeated for Alderman from the Seventeenth Ward, presided. Ernest Pattilo, negro, who got 527 votes for committeeman in the Seventeenth Ward, while 1111 votes were written in for Slater, whose name was not on the ballot, said in a speech that he was more interested in the Republican party in St. Louis than that in Washington, warning Republican leaders that party success might be jeopardized by their treatment of the negro voters.

Says Dyer Left Fund.

"I have been told that our Congressman (Dyer), before his departure for China, gave each committeeman enough money to look after his interests, so Slater has just been passing out his money."

The Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of the Union Memorial (Negro) Church, who was an election judge in the twelfth precinct of the Seventeenth Ward primary day, charged that nine men had been voted in that precinct after the polls closed, that a watcher had changed a number of ballots, declared that the Democratic judges and clerks had arbitrarily apportioned the 41 Democratic votes cast, dividing them 40 for one candidate and one for another, all down the ballot, and asserted that Pattilo had been robbed in the count.

Homer G. Phillips, negro, attorney, said that of the nine men whose names had been written on the tally sheet after the polls closed, and whose votes were counted, none voted there that day, eight do not live in the precinct and one had been dead two months. One was a Pullman porter who during election day was somewhere between St. Louis and Denver, he said; another had been in Chicago for the last nine months, and the others had been out of the precinct from two months to a year. He said that he had obtained the names from the tally sheet last Thursday, during a hearing on Abbott's charges, in the Election Commissioner's office, and had canvassed their present residences.

I. E. Banks, negro, defeated for committeeman in the Sixteenth Ward by "Bobby" Moore, who gained considerable public notice through his acceptance of $2500 from the campaign funds of Gov. Lowden, said that "we have to get hold of these bosses, Kiel and Dyer and such fellows, to stop trouble in the wards, for they are the support of the committeemen."

Plan of "Getting Even" Suggested.

He told the negroes not to vote the Democratic ticket, but that if they did not get justice in the immediate future, to take Republican ballots in November and scratch all the names but those of candidates for President and Governor. He was warmly applauded.

Resolutions adopted, in charging that the negro candidates were "counted out," asserted that votes were miscounted, marked ballots were handed to voters, additional ballots were marked and put in the ballot boxes after the polls had closed; that other ballots which had been cast were re-marked; that in other precincts the tally sheets were made out and the votes apportioned two or three hours before the polls closed; that watchers not in the employ of the machine were thrown out before "the dirty work" began; that in several precincts watchers of the machine counted the ballots and that in another all election officials but a policeman and one judge who did the counting left before the count was made, returns having been signed beforehand.

The resolution closed with a request to the Election Commissioners not to appoint judges and clerks for the Seventeenth Ward selected by Slater.

The next meeting in the campaign will be held Thursday night at 3137 Pine street.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS

MAY 12. 1920

The attempt being made to take the kink out of the hair of the republican party of Texas is, of course, nothing new in the phenomena of politics. It has been done before, quadrennially, one might say, for twenty years, and with a perseverance which could come only from a profound conviction that the republican party can never become a positive force in the affairs of this state so long as it is subject to the domination of its dark-skinned members. Whether rendered consciously or not, those republicans who seek to expel the negroes from the councils of their party pay a tribute to the principles of those discriminatory laws which the democratic party has enacted to make the negro politically inocuous and which the republican leaders and the republican party have so often and so severely denounced. And it is precisely for this reason that the republicans of the South have achieved so little by their efforts to make theirs a white man's party. The belief that the vacancies made in the ranks by the elimination of the negroes would be more than filled with white recruits who would be moved by intellectual sympathy with the principles and policies of the republican party to join it, is not without abundant reason. But the republican party needs the votes of negroes in the Northern states more than it thinks it needs the votes of white men in the Southern states, and so it has concluded that it would not be expedient to give exclusive recognition, in its national conventions, to the faction which would make it a white party in the South. Considerations of prudence have dictated that the racial issue in the republican party of the South be compromised by recognizing both factions. There is not much of prophecy in saying that this is likely to be the outcome of the present effort.

Political — 1920
Elections.

POLITICAL GROUPING

"Politics make strange bed-fellows." We often see a white pigeon among the blackbirds or a blackbird among the hawks. The fact is that every individual or unit in selecting a group or making an alignment sacrifices some interest deemed for the time to be not of first importance—not paramount. When a blackbird joins the hawks he no doubt leaves some dear one behind. He may return.

I have used the word "paramount." It is the key word in politics, in strategy, in diplomacy, whether the actor be nation, race or individual. "Paramountcy of consideration" is what governs one's choice of political parties. It is nothing more or less than common sense. And common sense may be one thing in Maine, another in Maryland, and still another in Mississippi. It may have been one thing in Fred Douglass' day and another in Booker Washington's day. It may be another thing tomorrow.

We often hear the question seriously asked: "Why do not the colored people divide in politics, as white men do, on questions of State rights, tariff, trusts, bloated bondholders, etc.?" Also the question: "Why does every colored statesman happen to know that high tariff is the best thing?" Both questions are natural for a young theorist in politics, but the answers are easy. The factor of "paramountcy" is the determining factor. The colored people think there is a question more important to them as a group than the tariff. And so do the Southern white people. Neither do the Southern whites split on the tariff. They vote "solid," too. Of course, every colored statesman knows that a high tariff is best, and every Southern Democrat knows that it is not best. Of course, each says what he knows, and, of course, either or both may be talking poppycock. The fact is that every doughty partisan has adopted the motto: "I am for me and my crowd." Of course, he preaches tariff to tariff as occasion may demand.

REVIEW WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

School Commission, Equal Suffrage, Compulsory Education Salient Features Affecting the Negro

(By J. A. LuValle)

In reviewing the work of the Virginia General Assembly which adjourned Saturday night, we find four features directly touching our group.

The most important item was that of schools. The previous Assembly appointed a commission to study the school system of this and other States and from their findings, formulate a school code for Virginia. It made its recommendations and for the second time, the legislature of Virginia has passed the constitutional amendment providing for compulsory education. This amendment will be voted on next November. Other bills were enacted to:

Set up a standard term of nine months for rural as well as urban schools;

Provide for the admission of children under the constitutional age of seven years;

Encourage State institutions to be operated, particularly in agricultural lines.

This compulsory amendment was brought about because of the poor showing of Virginia in the troops from this State. Senator Mapp said that Virginia was third from the bottom in illiteracy, and also made as poor a showing as to physical examination.

Senator Goolrick said that there were 201,000 white children of school age not in attendance to either private or public school, and there are 90,000 colored children not in school. Then he let the cat out of the bag when he said that it is time "to cease sacrificing the interest of the white child because of the fear that some Negro children may be taught to read and write."

Senator Epps came in for his share of fear of the Negro when he said that if the barriers of the constitution as to reading and writing are done away with, the Negro control of thirty-two counties of this State may be expected.

The Poll Tax Scare

The proposed amendment eliminating the three-year in collection of poll taxes and providing for their immediate collection as other taxes, was defeated by a vote of 15 against 21

It was pointed out that fully $300,000 a year could be added to the State treasury by the collection of these taxes yearly. But the men from the "black belt" in whom the fear of the Negro's vote looms larger than $300,000 a year for the State, defeated this amendment.

Equal Suffrage

No cause that has ever been presented before the Virginia legislature was backed by a more determined lobby than that of equal suffrage. As usual, where the Negro is concerned, the opposition developes as great force and greater than the promoters of the cause, for it was defeated. All because the office holders are afraid of the Negro's vote. Why are they afraid? Dean Pickens said the other night here that they were afraid of the Negro's vote because they had treated the Negro so badly, "that it was natural for a man to fear those whom he has wronged."

The taking over by the State of Virginia Manual Labor School, a reformatory for our boys and the Peaks Industrial School for wayward girls, which now will have direct charge of them through the State Board of Charities and Corrections, should interest us.

The adoption of the budget system places our State on a better systematic basis for spending the people's money and every tax payer will appreciate all the advantages to be gained therefrom. Governor Davis is to be complimented for that constructive legislation and while the appropriations did not measure up to his desires in every way, he was man enough to make it as agreeable for the legislature as possible and signed the budget without vetoing a single item.

The Mapp Act came for a big share of the attention of the assembly. Doubtless the attention and time given it and the many and vigorous protests against it was the outstanding feature of the session. As the legislature elected or selected a candidate not supported by the Anti-Saloon League gives much room for conjecture as to the influence the Leagure will have in the State in the future.

CHARTER FRIENDS SEEK NEGRO VOTE

TAMPA FLA TIMES
OCTOBER 8 1920

Spoke With Republicans at Colored Meeting Thursday.

Two addresses on republican issues and several in favor of the city manager form of charter, in the latter of which it was promised that the negroes would have more "rights" under the city manager form of government than under the present form, were heard by a large congregation of negroes at the Bowman M. E. church, Constant and Pierce Sts., Thursday night. The meeting was supposed to be a republican club meeting and A. L. Allen, republican campaign manager for Hillsborough county, was the first speaker, but did not talk on the city manager scheme and said today that he did not know until after he had spoken that there was to be any talks from advocates of the charter. He had nothing to do with the charter, living outside the city, as he does.

Gave Republicans Some Ammunition.

I. O. Pierce, republican candidate for sheriff was one of the last speakers. "I did tell him the opposition was telling some truths about each other that it would be well for him to listen to," said "Pete" Friday morning. "He took advantage of it in his talk, too."

From another source it is learned that all the charter advocates urged the negroes to cast their vote for the charter on Oct. 19. Mrs. Inez Alston, one of the colored school teachers, presided over the meeting.

The white speakers were Judge E. B. Drumright, a member of the charter board, and formerly on the executive committee of the white municipal party; Mrs. Amos H. Norris, vice-president of the Cox-Roosevelt club, and head of the Daughters of the Confederacy for Florida, and Mrs. R. G. Albury, prominent among the club women of Tampa.

All of the speakers made strong pleas for the support of the colored people for the charter. Judge Drumright has a blackboard prepared in

which he showed them how to vote in favor of the document. Assertions that the colored people would have more "rights" under the proposed charter than under the present document were made.

The colored speakers were Rev. W. J. Balleau, pastor of Bethel Baptist church; Rev. G. D. Griffin, pastor of Beulah Baptist church, and John Hall, sr., a colored layman, who urged the colored people to hear both sides before making up their minds on the charter. Rev. W. O. Bartlett, pastor of the Bowman Methodist church, was out of the city, and did not speak.

No Advance Notices.

Arrangements for the meeting had been in the making for several days, although no press notices were given. The colored people of the city say they are interested in the form of government they are to live under, and that they appreciate the offer of Tampa's leading white citizens to explain the different forms of municipal government to their voters. Still other meetings may be arranged with white speakers addressing the colored voters.

A feature of the meeting was the congregational singing of the colored people.

Another meeting is scheduled for tonight at Broxies hall on Grand Central Ave., and one Monday night at Beulah Baptist church for the same purpose. The Times has not been furnished with a list of the speakers.

Race Leaders Called to Action Against

"LILLY-WHITEISM" IN ARKANSAS.

The Baptist Vo

As individuals three officers of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Arkansas have prepared a letter for distribution among race leaders in the state preparatory to the campaign in the interest of J. H. Blount, candidate for governor. The letter follows:

"Dear Sir: As a leader and spokesman for our people, you are requested to call their attention to the crisis now confronting us, and the principles on which the republican party was founded in 1856. You know that we have suffered the menace of 'lily-whiteism' in Arkansas ever since the Grandfather clause was proposed several years ago, when a so-called republican member of that legislature supported the proposition.

"Through recent years one subterfuge after another has been resorted to, to stifle the life of a large per cent of the republicans in the state who perchance belong to a certain racial group of American citizens. That group is the Negro group. They have gone so far as to employ members of our race who were gullible, to convince them that it was best for the party, for the race and all concerned for the Negro to take a back seat because they were Negroes. Every such sacrifice has proved not only calamatous to us, but has proved most disastrous to the party in its hopes.

"Every overture of the kind has always proved to be a Grecian horse filled within by a destructive garrison to be let loose in our streets of Troy.

"But we have positively awakened and observe the tactics and their aim. Seeing these plainly at the last session of the Republican State Convention, we nominated for the first time in the history of the state a Colored Republican for governor in the person of Prof. J. H. Blount. The following duties confront us as a consequence.

"(1) To qualify as electors, or voters by paying poll taxes, before Saturday immediately preceding the first Monday in July. The women should pay their poll taxes, as by the time of the November elections enough states will probably have ratified the women's suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution to have made it a law applicable in that election, and for women to vote.

"(2) To urge every qualified elector to vote and use his and her influence to get others to vote for J. H. Blount for governor, whether his name is admitted on the ticket as a 'Republican' nominee or not. Just tell everybody to vote for Blount, and regardless of what is printed on the ticket, it will be a vote for sound Republican principle.

"(3) To be cool and respectful to everybody and thus show that our course is not the outgrowth of feeling but of self-respect and devotion to sound Republican principle; to maintain and demonstrate that we have a deep desire for the welfare of our state and nation, regardless of race, notwithstanding we are forced by circumstances to look and work from a viewpoint that seems altogether new.

"In view of the foregoing you are urged for the sake of right and justice, and innocent generations unborn, to use your influence in every way to carry out the purposes and objects set forth, and stress the subject every time you are present in a public gathering on week days or on Sundays. For this is a question of human rights and Christian civilization as much as it is one of politics."—Republican State Central Committee, W. L. Purifoy, Chairman; E. A. Morris, Secretary.

A Voice From the South

White Vote Is Democratic From Choice, Not Ignorance

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your issue of November 10 contains a communication from Atlanta, Ga., under the headline, "Breaking the Solid South," which is so grotesquely unfair to the South that it is hardly worth noticing. However, lest some of your readers who are uninformed be deceived by this kind of rot, I beg leave to correct it.

Such statements as "thousands voted for Cox because they were compelled to" brand the author as a person of very limited intelligence. All well informed people know that elections are as free to white people, and to white people only, in the South as they are in any other part of the country. Hundreds of my friends all over the South vote the Republican ticket regularly without it affecting their standing in the community. No one denies that there have been election frauds in the South as elsewhere, but they are not confined to the Democratic party by any means.

The last two paragraphs of this absurd deliverance are as follows: "The inland farmers were the reason why the Republican party did not carry more states. These men seldom see a newspaper and often do not learn the candidates' names until reaching the polls, where they, out of custom, put an X in the black star column. We look forward eagerly to the freedom of the South, when a man can vote his own convictions and not cast a vote for the minority party with a guilty feeling that if the act were ever discovered his career in the section would be over."

The nearest approximation to such a type as described above is the mountaineer of the western, or mountain, counties of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, which counties always go solidly Republican. It is the population of these counties, together with the negroes, which constitutes over 80 per cent of the illiteracy of these states. There are not many "inland farmers" in such cities as Richmond, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., all of which went overwhelmingly Democratic. Louisiana has always had a considerable Republican element, believing in protection for the sugar interests of that state. Your informant's gross ignorance of conditions here is further shown by his reference to "the black star column" on the ballots. This system is seldom or never used down here, as the different parties have separate ballots.

It may be a mere coincidence, but worthy of note in passing, that the states composing the so-called solid South have the smallest percentage of foreign-born residents of all states in the Union—that is to say, the voting population of these states is about 99 per cent pure Anglo-Saxon.

In conclusion, I wish to state what most intelligent people already know, viz., the main reasons for the solid South are twofold: first, the negro, and second, a few pygmy-minded Republican partisans like your correspondent.

R. L. TATE.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 13, 1920.

COLORED MEN TRY TO UPSET MAYORALITY PRIMARY.

The Richmond News 5-13-20

Men Who Say They Were for Hirschberg Charge Denial of Suffrage Account of Color.

Judge D. C. Richardson, in Hustings Court yesterday refused to consider a petition filed by W. F. Denny, colored for James Taylor asking that the results of the primary election for Mayor be declared null and void and that the returns be thrown out. Judge Richardson gave as his reason for not receiving the petition in his court as lack of jurisdiction.

According to the petition voters, "because of their race and color," were refused the right to vote though qualified. Further, the petition sets forth that the four voters were from Precinct 6, Jefferson Ward, and that votes were thrown out in every precinct because of the "race and color" of the voters. The petition says that if these voters who were all Hirschberg men had been allowed to vote, the result would have been a victory for the defeated candidate.

Judge D. R. Marlowe and Alexander Richardson, and Clerks W. E. Smith and J. K. McLenlan are named as defendants in the petition as well as Mayor George Ainslie. Signing the petition are B. Harrison Beverley, Albert L. Williams, H. R. Williams, Charles A. Jackson, James Taylor; H. C. Mundin; Philip Hack; J. H. Carter; George E. Booker; W. R. Allen; J. M. B. Sims; W. W. Stokes; William Randolph and J. H. Peters, Jr., The petition was sworn to before Giles B. Jackson and James Taylor. The petition will probably be taken to the City Circuit Court today.

Replying to a communication from John Hirschberg defeated candidate for Mayor of Richmond, complaining of the transfer of ballots from one precinct to another in the recent primary Judge Richardson is quoted as having explained that the transaction was regular and further, that the transferred blank ballots were not used after the transfer, which was made to provide for a possible emergency where the voting was heavy, but were not used.

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch May 8, 1920.

Mr. Dyer Appoints A Negro Boy To West Point

The Times Herald 3-3-1920

Congressman Dyer of St. Louis, according to press reports, has appointed a Negro boy a cadet to the West Point Military Academy.

In making this appointment Congressman Dyer performs a praiseworthy service for the race and exhibits his appreciation for the honor the Negro voters of the 12th St. Louis District have more than once conferred upon him by electing him Representative from that District.

It has been a long while since a Negro boy has been able to break into West Point and it is to be hoped that young Jackson will make his entrance successfully and complete the course with credit and honor.

Political—1920

Elections

Many Thousands Hitherto Disenfranchised in Solid South Now Will Vote and May Swing Pivotal States

Negroes of Voting Age.

State.	1910 Census Report.	1919 Report Estimated.	Percentage of Increase.
Connecticut	4,765	6,800	44
New York	45,877	72,000	56
New Jersey	28,601	40,100	39
Pennsylvania	64,000	90,000	40
West Virginia	22,000	33,000	50
Ohio	39,000	75,000	92
Indiana	20,000	32,000	60
Illinois	39,000	76,000	84
Michigan	6,000	15,000	150
California	8,000	16,000	100
Totals	375,143	455,000	66

Sun and N.Y. Herald 8/22/20

By J. A. JACKSON.

A RECENT survey shows that the negro migration into northern and central States during the last six years has been of sufficient consequence to make these migrants an important factor in the coming Presidential campaign. Investigation discloses that many negroes have definitely settled and are qualified to vote in some pivotal States.

Grandfather clauses in the State Constitutions, educational and property requirements and other legislative devices have in the last quarter of a century almost eliminated the negro from politics in the Southern States. In such manner was created the "solid South" of Democratic stability. The negro vote has only been of consequence in comparatively few States; and the degree of interest with which it was cultivated depended upon the degree of closeness of the local contests.

Since the negro is traditionally Republican, about the only effort accorded was such as was necessary to overcome his tendency to neglect the payment of poll tax and his forgetting to register.

Several States with large electoral votes are already being claimed by both of the leading parties. It is in some of these States that the negro migrant is disturbing calculations based upon the election returns of other years.

Means No Loss Elsewhere.

The importance of this negro addition to the voting strength of such States as went Democratic by small pluralities in 1916 is easily apparent. This accretion to the Republican registry lists is of more than passing significance, since the added votes, in most cases, represent no corresponding loss in the States from whence they have come.

The loss of industrial manpower because of the total shutoff of European immigration in 1914, coupled with the exodus of nationals to their native lands and the subsequent demands of wartime manufacturing, was relieved by sending labor agents into the South. Thus a hitherto unused source of labor was tapped.

The Connecticut tobacco interests were among the first to adopt this expedient, and for the last five years they have obtained the summertime services of young colored students. The New York Urban League supervised this movement and results were satisfactory enough to warrant continuing the practice. It is reported that last year many of the men brought their families and effects, establishing permanent homes in Connecticut. Others who had spent a season were so influenced by what they had observed of the North as to again come to New England after they had completed their courses at school.

The industrial secretary of the Urban League says that an industrial survey just completed discloses evidence of a goodly increase in the number of colored residents in Danbury, New Haven, Bridgeport and in the smaller towns of the adjoining counties. Many have abandoned their first jobs for personal service and for other employment more to their liking. The indications are that they have become fixtures.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was the next large scale employer of Southern labor. The company had in operation at one time more than sixty labor camps. Each camp accommodated from 50 to 600 men. The Pennsylvania, Erie, New York Central, in fact all of the big railroads, followed suit in short order; as did such industrial concerns as the United States Steel Corporation, the American Brass Company, the stockyard interests and the great automobile factories. The class of men secured by the agents were not always of the highest type; in fact, some of them were decidedly poor workmen, more or less trifling. Quite a few of them drifted out of the gang formation and the bunkhouses into jobs of their own selection and have remained in the North, not always, however, in the particular community to which they had been transported.

Soldiers Stayed in the North.

Returning soldiers furnished a quota to the ranks of Northern citizenship. About 40 per cent. of the Southern draftees either remained in cities contiguous to a Northern camp or if discharged in the South came North as quickly as possible. Some of them did not even visit their homes, but took the equivalent of their transportation and applied it to reach the desired destination.

Stories of oppression imposed upon negro soldiers who had been to France by some of the rural citizens of the South were given wide publicity by the negro press. Such news was often the deciding influence with young men already attracted by what they had seen in passing or had heard from recruits who knew the North.

Many other migrants were newly married negroes, whose parents have sent them North with funds for a fair start in life. The parents in these instances, being too old to indulge in a change of lifetime habits, have been glad to devote their war period cotton profits to advance the political and social interests of their children. Northern cities have received thousands of these newlyweds since armistice day.

About 3,000 colored men and women reported to the Government in response to the nationwide request for clerical workers needed for war activities. Because of the policy of the Administration many of these were not accepted even though they had passed the required civil service examinations. Those who happened to secure appointments were among the first to be demobilized. Few of either lot returned to the South. Instead, they scattered to Northern cities. The expansion of negro business enterprises provided employment for their abilities.

The last and most durable type of Southern migrant is the great number of middle aged negroes who were at one time employed upon construction contracts at such places as Norfolk, Nitro W. Va.; Brunswick, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Muscle Shoals, Ala., at wages far exceeding the scale for which they had previously worked. It is impossible to place any estimate upon the number of these folks who in this manner earned the money with which to finance the removal of their families to Northern cities. The service records at the plants served at once as a reference and a creator of the necessary confidence for such a venture. Without seeking them, the writer has encountered representatives of this group in a dozen different cities. Some of them were acquaintances at either munition plants or camps.

These people are of the more intelligent type, and are seeking political opportunity for themselves and better educational facilities for their children. Their presence will have an appreciable effect upon the election. A national negro weekly, the Chicago *Defender*, and *The Crisis*, a monthly, both have for a long time conducted editorial campaigns encouraging this class of self-capitalized migrant.

Of course many of these are arriving at their Northern destinations too late to qualify for participation in this year's election. They will, however, prove an asset to the party in that they will influence the more derelict of the earlier arrivals, who but for such pressure might neglect their opportunities, notwithstanding the efforts of practical politicians.

There is a nationwide dissatisfaction among colored people with the treatment accorded them by Mr. Wilson's Administration. This feeling amounts to a positive resentment with those who experienced the discriminations practised in centres of government service during the war.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has through its local organizations collected complete data upon this subject. The information is tabulated in the general office and is kept up to date by constant revision. The Bureau of Record and Research of Tuskegee compiles a year book from similar information. The latter obtains its knowledge from Southern sources and the other more directly from Northern cities. These institutions are so interested in negro affairs as to give responsibility to their views. Facts have been obtained from both sources and supplemented by observations in a number of cities.

Greatest Increases Noted.

According to the above named authorities an increase in the negro population is particularly noticeable in the following States: Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and California.

One of the tables herewith shows the estimated increase in the negro population in some of the cities in these States. The other table contains comparative figures based upon negro males of voting age in the States. This table was compiled as of October, 1919, and takes no consideration of arrivals since that time.

The white population in these States has had an average increase of 29 per cent. This increase is of course divided among the different political parties, while the 81 per cent. increase in negro voting population is substantially Republican.

These figures take no regard of the woman vote. The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs has maintained a persistent campaign toward keeping colored women prepared to take advantage of new concessions afforded as woman suffrage progresses toward national success.

With the exception of New York and Pennsylvania the above named States have a total of 157 electoral votes. There are substantial negro increases in all of them.

In the city of New York the Harlem colony has expanded from 60,000 in 1915 to well over 120,000 at present. However, about 50 per cent. of this increase consists of unnaturalized British subjects from the West Indies. They feel a certain distinction in their allegiance to England and until recently resisted all efforts to naturalize them. This situation is improving now and there is a pronounced increase in the number making applications for their first papers. This is due to the ban England has placed upon emigration from the colonies, because those who wish to visit their native islands are insured the privilege of returning by qualifying for United States passports. Inconsistent as it may seem, none of them care to return for good to their homes; yet none can forego the pleas-

ure of a visit in order to display their comparative wealth to the less adventurous ones. Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda and the towns along the Hudson River have more than doubled the negro registration of previous elections during the local elections of 1919.

Ohio Shows Gains.

In Ohio Dayton, Columbus, Youngstown and Akron have colored populations that in the last five years have increased from 300 to 500 per cent. Some smaller towns now have a dozen or more families that four or five years since contained perhaps a lonely negro hotel porter, or in some instances not even one negro. In Cleveland that part of Central avenue that is a negro thoroughfare might have been traversed during Wilson's first campaign in about fifteen minutes. To-day the black belt extends along Central avenue from Fourteenth to Seventieth street and overflows into Scovill and Woodland avenues. Besides this there is a generous sprinkling of colored residents throughout the town.

The expansion of the negro colony in Indianapolis is at once apparent to any visitor familiar with the city. The colored districts bordering on Indiana avenue and North West street is three times the size of the colored district as it was known in 1914. Evansville, Terre Haute and South Bend have had large increases of the kind of negroes who take root in a community. In a great measure they are of the type that are seeking the political opportunities denied them in the South. Gary's steel mills have in ten years assembled a negro settlement of nearly 10,000. These new Hoosiers have bought millions of dollars worth of property and are there to stay. Many of them are experienced iron and steel workers from Alabama and Tennessee. They are taking an active part in local politics and seem to have good leadership.

In Chicago, what was ten years ago a colony of 25,000 negroes "out State street" is now one of more than 75,000. They are in absolute control of the Second Ward and hold the balance of power in three more South Side wards, as well as in one on each the North and the West Sides of the city.

Springfield, Decatur and the southern end of the State, known as "Egypt" to Illinois politicians, all contain many more negroes than heretofore. Brooklyn, just across the river from St. Louis, is a solid colored town of nearly 6,000.

In Michigan Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Pontiac and Jackson show increases. In one Detroit factory where thirty negro porters were employed in 1914 there is now employed 3,000 mechanics and laborers. Another concern has over 1,300 persons of color on its payrolls. Detroit's negro population is now more than four times that of 1910. St. Antoine street, in the Fifth Ward, is the Lenox avenue of a well fixed, as well as numerous, colony.

In way off California, whose thirteen electoral votes decided the last Presidential election, there are comparatively few negroes, except in Los Angeles and Oakland. In the rural districts Mexicans and Orientals perform the work usual to colored people. Both the cities named register increases in the number of colored citizens. In fact, Los Angeles has a negro colony along Central avenue, from Third to Fiftieth street, that gives it quite a resemblance to State street in Chicago, or to our own Harlem. About 40,000 colored people reside in the district. This represents about 60 per cent. increase since the 1916 election, when California was lost to the Republican party by less than 5,000 votes. There were enough negro votes wilfully neglected to have changed the result had they been brought out on election day.

Keystone State Shows More.

The old Republican keystone, Pennsylvania, has had great increases in Philadelphia and in the Pittsburg district, notably great in the smoky town. Altoona, Harrisburg Bethlehem and York, as well as many smaller towns have had numbers added to their negro contingent. A decrease from high tide is noticeable in the Steelton district, south of the State capital. The State is so safe, however, that these may be spared without anxiety.

Some sections of Maryland have likewise had abnormal additions to the negro column in the census reports. The growth has by no means been confined to the cities or States mentioned. Attention has been especially attracted to these because of political possibilities with which the situation is charged.

Aside from enrolment, certain in the present campaign, this gradual distribution of negroes over the country is rapidly nationalizing the race problem, so long held in public regard as an issue with which the South alone was concerned. An indication of both the strength and the aggressive political interest of the negro is reflected in the greater number of colored candidates aspiring to office during the last four years.

New York and Cleveland, Chicago and Baltimore have elected negro Councilmen or Aldermen, as the lawmakers are designated in the different cities. In New York Illinois and West Virginia the electing of negro Assemblymen or legislators has become a matter of habit in certain districts—a negro is at present a candidate for the Colorado Legislature from one Denver district. The negroes of Harlem are now trying to settle upon a candidate to represent New York negroes in Congress. Minor offices throughout the country have been filled by negro incumbents during the last few years.

Johnson Put in Charge.

The Republican National Committee evidently does not intend to neglect any votes this time. It has been customary to designate a committee member to handle the negro element. This supervision has become more or less perfunctory since 1908. This year it will not be so. Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman from Georgia, a negro lawyer with considerable executive ability, has been placed in charge. It devolves upon him to minimize that characteristic carelessness that is responsible for neglected registration, to counteract Democratic promises and the temptation contained in the sort of personal appeal made by practical politicians of a certain stripe. It is his duty to prevent the colored brothers "falling" for propaganda of the Socialists or the "Committee of 48."

A most thorough performance of the job may be expected from "Link" Johnson, as he is familiarly known among his people, as he is a big man physically, mentally and in the estimation of his race. He is a fluent orator and has an intimate knowledge of the subjects now occupying the thoughts of his people. He has held several public offices, the last being that of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia during the Taft Administration.

He is the grand attorney for the United Order of Odd Fellows of Georgia, as well as legal adviser to several negro insurance companies and commercial corporations. His fight for control of the State delegation, won at the very door of the National Convention, sufficiently attests to his political ability.

The success of Georgia enterprises under his legal guidance has provided an experience in business practices that should be of valuable assistance in shaping up his organization. Philip Brown of Kentucky has already been placed in charge of the publicity section of this bureau. The section is expected to supply the 250 negro weeklies and more than a hundred periodicals with matter calculated to maintain race interest in the campaign.

"Link" is a respecter of conventionalities, but he cannot work well when too thoroughly dressed up, even though he looks well in the traditional frockcoat and top hat. There are doubtless already several well blackened corncob pipes about the offices of the National Committee in the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago, for where "Link" works there is his pipe.

He will organize a speakers' bureau that will include a corps of negro orators to interpret the campaign issues to these people, with particular emphasis upon the phases of the greatest importance to their race. A branch of this bureau will endeavor to locate and determine the make of the record playing instruments that grace colored homes and neighborhood assembly places, so as to facilitate the distribution of "canned" speeches of the candidates.

It is a safe bet that it will take more than the chill of a lake breeze to make "Link" keep his coat on when he is working out an idea or explaining its workngs to the boys. "Link's" shirtsleeves conferences are well known in Georgia, where the old cob pipe and his slow measured words have ironed out and adjusted many fraternal differences.

With Mr. Johnson riding hard on the colored vote, Tammany and the Cook County Democracy or other sinister politicians of Democratic persuasion are going to find it difficult to stampede them from the observation.

Sidelights On The Convention

4-15-20
The East Tenn. News

Knox county colored republicans were represented at the republican state convention, held at Chattanooga this week by John Singleton, John Harris, Wallie Atkins, "Lon" Felding, W. L. Porter, Wallace Burke, Esq. W. F. Yardley.

John Singleton "froze" to the file containing the credentials of the committee on credentials like an iceberg to a mountain side.

Drs. J. B. Martin, Williams, Braithwaite, Elmer Wilkins, were among the members of the medical profession in attendance at the convention. Progressive citizens interested in the race's best development.

Dr. Patton, Ed Wickliffe, Dr. "Bob" Allen, Dr. J. B. Hankal and others of the progressive Chattanoogans, have that cordial spirit that made the many visitors feel at home, and big hearted Frank Henderson did his part, too.

The ladies were active about the convention and were silent, but constant observers of the activities throughout. Mrs. R. W. Allen, Mrs. Easterling, Mrs. Bynes and Mrs. Rose Bell Jacobs were in attendance at all times. Mrs. Jacobs was named as one of the delegates to the woman's convention.

Mr. Reevin, manager of the Liberty Theatre was host to the delegates on several occasions with a theatre party. He has the finest house exclusive for colored in the south.

Rev. N. D. Shambourger, of Chattanooga, represented the race among the speakers at the convention and "none other had anything on his eloquence and thought as advanced," was the comment.

J. H. Shockley, of South Pittsburgh,; W. S. Childress, of Rogersville, and Rev. Buckner, of Maryville, were among the delegates attending the convention.

Increase of Negro Population in Cities Under Discussion.

Cities.	1910 Census.	Reliable Estimate, 1920.	Percentages of Increase.
New York	91,709	200,000	116
Pittsburg	25,623	60,000	160
Cleveland	8,448	16,000	49
Columbus	12,793	16,000	24
Youngstown	1,936	4,000	106
Chicago	44,103	8,000	92
Gary	.....	10,000	...
Indianapolis	21,816	35,000	61
Detroit	5,741	30,000	420
Laansing	.350	3,000	645
Los Angeles	7,599	15,000	100
Oakland	3,055	6,500	100
Totals	236,173	481,500	106

Political—1920

Elections

Behind the Scenes at the Nation's Capital

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
AUGUST 16, 1920

Special to The Inquirer.

INQUIRER BUREAU, 1329 E St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.

IN THE midst of world tragedies of vast import it is easy to lose sight of the minor tragedies which are continually taking place. One of the latter class is about to be placed on the boards at Washington.

At the close of the official working day next Friday several thousand faithful workers in the service of Uncle Sam for many years, and who have reached the age of seventy years in their course of quiet well-doing, will roll down their sleeves, take off the old office coat and put on the street apparel, preparatory to bidding a sad and permanent farewell to the scene of their long labors. They have seen the pictures of succeeding Presidents grace the walls of their workrooms, as the shift of politics has brought its varying fortunes. Through these many mutations they held their humble posts, attending to the Nation's business. Now and then a great man died and they were given a day off in consequence. But they returned to the job, serene and unperturbed. The government at Washington had to go on, and it was up to them to play their little part. But now their turn has come.

* * * *

BY ACT OF CONGRESS these superannuated employees are all liable to go out of the government service on August 20. The Retirement bill provides in a measure for their future support. Many of the old employees, it is claimed, welcome the advent of the day which will set them free. But many more, it is known, some having dependents toward whose support the moiety of retired pay will not go far, and others actuated by a commendable feeling of pride in their conscious knowledge of continued worth, look forward to the event with sadness.

It is estimated that some 5000 or 6000 employees, both in Washington and in the "field," are affected by the recent legislation. Just what proportion of these will be let out has not yet been determined. Upon recommendation by the heads of the executive department concerned, a superannuate may be continued in the service for two years, with possible subsequent retention for a maximum of ten years in all. Some of the department heads have been generous in their recommendations. The main exception, it is alleged, is Postmaster General Burleson. In the Postoffice Department there are about 1500 men and women who have reached the retirement age. Of these, according to such information as can be obtained, only 20 or 25 have been recommended retained.

* * * *

MORE than half a century has elapsed since some of these "old-timers" first entered upon their duties. Now that they are about to pass, it would require the genius of the author of the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" to chant their threnody, for among them are many a "village Hampden" and "mute, inglorious Milton." It is a byword in Washington that the government departments are filled with those possessed of latent genius, snuffed out by the dull routine of red tape. So far back does this accepted theory go that Salmon P. Chase has recorded in his recollections his early disappointment at not getting a $700 per annum government job in his youth, and his later jubilation that he failed.

The tragedy with some is that they were not "kicked out" while yet in their prime. In any of the departments one may hear gossip of those who had been declared inefficient by their official superiors and were "given the gate," only to achieve subsequent success in the outside world of sharp competition. Walt Whitman was once a government clerk, and it is still told of how his shocked "boss" called for Whitman's resignation after vagrant poems in manuscript, later to be incorporated in the celebrated "Leaves of Grass," were discovered in the poet's desk. Others have risen to eminence from minor positions. Frank A. Vanderlip, one of the country's foremost financiers, was private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Lyman Gage. Milton Ailes, now vice president of the Rigg's Bank in Washington, is proud of his rise from the position of messenger boy in the Treasury Department to his present heights in the financial world.

* * * *

LESS important, but more picturesque, figures will be touched, although a few of these have escaped, some through having passed beyond before the dread order was drawn and others who missed the axe by a narrow margin. Of the former was "Joe" Jackson, who served under an uncounted number of succeeding commissioners of the pension office. "Joe" has been dead for ten years, but the pension office employees have not forgotten him. All of the many commissioners under whom he served directly held him in fond esteem. Two of them, on going out of office, used precisely the same words in their parting comment: "Commissioners may come and commissioners may go, but Jackson stays on forever!" His place is now filled by his son, "Young Joe" he is called, although he is approaching middle age.

* * * *

A PHILOSOPHER in ebony is William Patrick, of the Weather Bureau, who goes out under the order next Friday. Patrick entered the government service in 1871. As a body servant in the war before that time he heard the shells whiz at Mansassas.

"Nearly fifty years I've been around heah," said Patrick. "I guess it is all right and that I'll get along. I don't know exactly how old I am, bein' born in slave time when they didn't keep much track of such matters. I do know, though, that I was workin' in the turpentine woods of Cah'lina when the news came that John Brown was hanged. Not many of the 'hands' knew what that meant, but I had a pretty good idea, havin' been a house servant while growin' up and hearin' them talk about abolition and such. Talk about work! Them turpentine woods was the place for it. We dipped four barrels a day as our 'task'—twenty-four a week. If you got through, you could dip more to go on the next day's 'task,' or you could get paid for the extra. They paid me 50 cents for each extra barrel. I remember the day the rider on a big horse rode through the woods to tell about old John Brown. I had got up that mornin' at sunrise. It was three in the afternoon and I had just finished dippin' my fourth barrel, when he came up with the news. I didn't dip any more that day!" As John Brown was hanged in 1859 and Patrick was then a grown man, he is probably now well up in his eighties, although he doesn't look it.

* * * *

"EDDIE" SAVOY, the colored Cerebus who guards the entrance way to Secretary of State Colby, is one of the fortunates not to be touched by the Retirement act. "Eddie" entered the diplomatic service in 1869, but is still under retirement age.

To speak of Edward as a diplomatist is only to give him his just due. Thoroughly versed in State Department etiquette, he knows the exact degree of genuflexion with which to greet an Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, as distinguished from the knee bend to which a more foreign minister is entitled. As for consuls and other small fry, that's another matter, and when it comes down to Soviet representatives, they simply can't get by. "Eddie" was 14 when appointed a "page" in the State Department in 1869. He first served under Grant's "menter," E. B. Washburn, who was Secretary of State for about eight days, this honor having been bestowed upon him by Grant. Washburn was afterward Minister to France, and passed through the siege of Paris during the Franco-Prussian war.

From Hamilton Fish, who succeeded Washburn, down to Secretary Colby, "Eddie" has been with them all. It is safe to say that when his retirement age comes, some five years hence, good reasons will be found for keeping him at his post.

* * * *

INCIDENTALLY, some of these loath to go believe that if Congress were in session they might be retained.

In the postal service particularly, Senator Penrose is missed. Despite the uncomplimentary references of Governor Cox, in his acceptance speech, to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, many of the government employees here know how true a friend Senator Penrose has been to them. In one of the government departments, not long ago, attention was called to a separate case in the file room.

"Yes," said the clerk, "that's Penrose's box. There's where we keep all his recommendations for appointments and promotions. He certainly does look after his folks."

But Penrose and other true friends of the old clerks who protest that they are still in full vigor, are far away. The day is set, and unless some good ship shows up betimes to their rescue, the Captain Kidds of officialdom will make them walk the plank.

HEFLIN CONTINUES TO ATTRACT CROWDS

The Montgomery Advertiser 5-6-20

Speaks at Ensley, Ridiculing Joint Debate Program and Attacks Rushton

(Special to The Advertiser)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 5.—Congressman J. Thos. Heflin, candidate for the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Bankhead, made his second appearance in Jefferson county tonight at Ensley, in the interest of his candidacy, and was greeted by an enthusiastic audience of half a thousand. Inclement weather failed to dampen the spirits of the many admirers assembled in the Elks Hall, and the speaker was accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

Simply but forcibly Mr. Heflin defined his claims to the United States Senate. He has worked tirelessly for the past sixteen years in the House in interest of all classes, the rank and file of the Democratic party, and his efforts have resulted in the farmer and producer securing a just return for their produce, he said.

Mr. Heflin continued his attack upon the platform of Emmet O'Neal and he reiterated his statement that the latter was seeking office under the false pretence of light wines and beer for the people of this state. The White-O'Neal debates were referred to as a "free Punch and Judy show." The past connection of Ray Rushton with the street railway company of Montgomery in which he was employed to prevent the passage of a law for maintaining of separate street cars for the two races was bitterly ridiculed.

Mr. Heflin during the progfress of the meeting pressed a test vote, and of the total number present, less than 25 failed to stand when he requested those in favor of his election to signify by rising. He then reversed the question, calling upon those apposing him to stand, and all remained seated.

MAYOR APPOINTS COLORED DOCTOR ON HEALTH BOARD

5-7-20

The St. Louis Argus

Wilmington, Del.—Dr. Harvey A. Murray, has been named by Mayor Taylor, as a member of the Board of Health. Dr. Murray is the first race man to be so honored.

Dr. Murray was born and reared in Wilmington. His father, Emanuel D. Murray, was caretaker of the New Century Club for 23 years. The doctor was graduated from the Howard High School and received his medical degree from the Howard University, at Washington, after which he served as an interne in the Freedman's Hospital there. He returned to Wilmington in 1914 and began practice of medicine on December 18 of that year.

Chicago Defender

Marshall Appoints Sanitary Officer

Marshall, Tex., March 26.—One of the recent municipal appointments here fas that of John Darson to city sanitary officer. 3-27-20

LIBERTY, LIMITED

THAT the dread of having large numbers of Negro women voters upset white supremacy in Southern politics was not without foundation might be inferred from photographs taken in Jacksonville, Fla., on election day which show long queues of colored women patiently waiting their turn, while only a small sprinkling of white women congregated around the entrances to the booths built for them. An altogether different interpretation lies in the relative facilities accorded white and colored women. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has collected data on the steps taken by party managers in various Southern states with the connivance of election officials to see that the actual voting strength of Negroes was not altered by the woman's suffrage amendment.

Thus in Jacksonville some four thousand colored people waited in vain from 8 A. M. until late in the afternoon; though duly registered, they were given no opportunity to cast their ballot. In Georgia, a state law had been passed requiring registration six months before permission to vote—on purpose to render the Nineteenth Amendment ineffective. One white woman registered before that amendment was passed and so, according to the Jacksonville Times-Union, was the only representative of the women of her state to vote for Governor Cox. The state law had been declared unconstitutional by the attorney general of the state, but the party managers agreed not to put it to the test. Consequently, when colored women came to cast their ballot they were not prevented from doing so, but when the counting started, these ballots, which had been specially marked, were thrown out. In a South Carolina city, colored women who were college graduates, had prepared themselves to read and interpret, as provided by law, clauses of the Federal Constitution to become eligible for registration. But they were shown sections of the state civil and criminal code instead, and, on refusing to interpret these, were declared ineligible. This case has been appealed in the circuit court. In another South Carolina town, a highly educated colored woman was prepared to read and copy the Federal Constitution in full, but was refused registration when she failed to write out the constitution from memory—a task which probably only a rare mnemotechnic expert could master.

These are only a few of the many means employed to prevent colored men and women from voting. Threats and intimidation did the rest, according to advices received by the association. Here is a letter received by an influential white Republican in Florida:

> SIR: While stopping in your beautiful little city this week I was informed that you are in the habit of going out among the negroes of ———— and delivering lectures, explaining to them just how to become citizens and how to assert their rights.
>
> If you are familiar with the history of the days of reconstruction which followed in the wake of the Civil War, you will recall that the "Scalawags" of the north, and the Republicans of the south proceeded very much the same as you are proceeding, to instill into the Negro the idea of social equality. You will also remember that these things forced the loyal citizens of the South to organize clans of determined men, who pledged themselves to maintain white supremacy and to safeguard our women and children.
>
> And now if you are a scholar you know that history repeats itself, and that he who resorts to your kind of a game is handling edged tools. We shall always enjoy WHITE SUPREMACY in this country and he who interferes must face the consequences.
>
> GRAND MASTER FLORIDA KU KLUCKS.

Senator William C. Kenyon, chairman of the committee investigating campaign expenses, is in receipt of a letter from another Florida Republican (white), which gives an eye witness's description of the Orlando riot in which a considerable number of people were killed and which has been only briefly reported in the press. It says:

> The addresses of our speakers were practically all made out in the open where everyone was invited to attend, and our speakers entirely steered clear of the race problem. On the contrary, every Democratic speaker and newspaper in the state (the entire press) immediately set up a howl that the election of a Republican president or Republican officers meant Negro domination, black heels on white necks, Negroes in office and a return to carpet bag days.
>
> The result of this agitation upon the part of the Democrats was that in Jacksonville, the largest city in the state, the Ku Klux Klan was revived, and on the night of October 30 paraded the streets of Jacksonville, 1,000 strong, in disguise, with a herald announcing that they stood for white supremacy, and the natural result was that while there were approximately 10,000 Negro voters registered in Duval county and a large number of white Republicans, less than 5,000 Republican votes were cast.
>
> In Orlando, a like band of KKK paraded the streets on October 30, 500 strong with a similar herald. They paraded through the entire Negro section and around the Negro churches to intimidate and frighten the Negro voters.
>
> At Ocoee it was rumored for weeks in advance that not a single Negro would be permitted to vote. I asked certain of my white friends there to see that the Negroes did not go to the polls in crowds but that they should be instructed to go quietly, one or two at a time and attempt to cast their ballots and in the event that this right was denied to go quietly back to their homes. But, as near as I can arrive at the facts, about 4 o'clock, a Negro named July Perry went to vote and was denied upon the ground that he had not paid his poll tax, when as a matter of fact the records of this county (if they have not been doctored since) will show that he has paid his poll tax. The Democratic press claimed that he made a threat that he was going to get his gun and see that he did vote. I do not believe that anyone situated as he was would have been foolhardy enough to make such a threat. After the polls closed, a number of armed men went to his house without a warrant and without authority of law, as is claimed by those approving their action and conduct, to arrest this Negro. Two white men were shot in the Negro's backyard. From that time on for two or three days the community ran riot. I do not believe it will ever be known how many Negroes were killed. Every Negro school house, church and lodge room in that vicinity was burned, in some instances with women and children occupying the house, and thus burned to death. Even today, four days after the election, conditions in Orlando, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, are such that we have to advise every Negro to stay off the streets for fear that the riot will be renewed and there are even threats made to tar and feather the leading white Republicans and drive them out of the community.
>
> The foregoing is a fair sample of conditions which exist in most parts of the state.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has collected much other fresh evidence which will be laid before the attorney general of the United States, showing how the Federal Constitution in several Southern states is seriously infringed upon both in law and practice. An effort is also being made through the House Committee on the Census to demonstrate beyond doubt that the present Congressional representation of some of these states is far beyond their actual voting strength as limited by their discriminatory state laws. It is believed that the new Congress will take up these matters—together with the project of federal anti-lynching legislation—soon after it convenes.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION TO THE COLORED VOTERS

(By William M. Kelley)

Politically the American Negro is ahead of his time. This is the outstanding fact of Tuesday's election. In the presidential election of 1916, Mr. Hughes lost out with practically the entire colored vote. Instead of the national election just closed, Senator Harding won in spite of the underground opposition and criticism following his Oklahoma speech. Governor Smith seems to have been defeated wth pronounced Negro support Judge Nathan L. Miller won against colored opposition.

What is the significance of these facts.

Since 1912 when Theodore Roosevelt split the Republican ticket, resulting in the election of Woodrow Wilson, the Negro vote has gradually been disfranchised in so far as the supporting of any one party is concerned. The Democratic party, the Republican party, the Socialist party, and in the election just closed the Farmer-Labor party have all come in for a part of the colored vote.

Independence in voting is ordinarily taken as a sign of progress, intelligence and free-thinking. But independence in voting implies nation-wide equality in voting, equality before the law and mutual respect between citizens. Such conditions do not obtain for the Negro throughout the United States today. For this reason independence in voting, in so far as the Negro is concrned has a tendency to scatter and squander his balloting power. In other words, he is casting his vote in the way he should cast it twenty-five or fifty years from now, when every right under the Constitution will have been accorded him.

If the colored vote is ever to become the power it should, it must be unified and this unity must be maintained until such time as we as a people are on par with every other American citizen; in New York as in Georgia, in Maine as in Texas. The Democratic South is reviving the Ku Klux Klan for the purpose of terrifying colored voters; colored women were refused ballots in Georgia; still in New York City, Boston and Maryland, Negroes supported the Democratic candidates for office, stressing the local instead of the national condition.

This does not mean that the Negro must follow in the footsteps of his parents and vote the straight Republican ticket. It does mean, and all that it is intended to mean, is that in forthcoming elections we must unify our vote, turn a deft ear to the political jobber and job seeker, marshall our full voting strength and become a factor in our fight upward.

Turn Down Peace Offers

Colored Convention Elects Owo Delegates to National Convention.

WHITES ALARMED.

Fear Victory of Bolters in Primaries to be Held In April.

Trenton, N. J., March 11.—Consternation was created Monday in the ranks of the white Republicans when leaders of the colored people of the State gathered in Trenton and picked a "Big Four Ticket" of their own for the Republican National Convention.

White Republicans are at their wits ends for two reasons, first, because the colored delegation had the nerve to bolt and secondly because they see a likelihood of colored people electing a colored delegate in the April primaries.

The candidates for delegates chosen by the colored convention are, Isaac H. Nutter, of Atlantic City, Dr. Charles B. Branch of Camden, Dr. G. E. Cannon of Hudson and Rev. S. L. Carruthers of Essex.

Colored men claim that they have received harsh treatment at the hands of the Republican Organization and that they mean to stand by the delegates as chosen with all the power of their command, and that there will be no compromise unless colored people are allowed to hold office as well as vote.

Political—1920

Elections

"NEGROES LACK INTEREST"

Southwestern Christian Advocate 10/7/20

The New York Sun and Herald, commendably alert, has just made an effort since the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, to ascertain what is the relative interest of white and colored women throughout the South in the matter of woman suffrage. We do not know what prompted this industrious journal to undertake this task. Perhaps it was to discover whether Colored women are like other women—whether the world's womanhood is itself, everywhere and under any skin. It may have been as a matter of news, simply. Or the object may have been to reveal civic and political conditions in the South. Whatever the object, this last purpose is certainly admirably and forcefully revealed in the results of the inquiry. Replies were received from no less than eight states as follows: Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina and Virgina.

The response from Texas is that suffrage increases the number of qualified voters in that state from 750,000 to approximately 2,500,000 and "It is thought comparatively few Negroes will register, as their vote in elections for the past several years has been negligible."

The Hinds County (Mississippi) Register says, "To date fifty-six women have registered, only one of these being a Negress."

From Louisiana it is reported that "Practically no Negro women have attempted to register in Louisiana. A few appeared at the registration office here but were promptly challenged by watchers and less than a dozen registered. About 1000 white women have registered in New Orleans."

From North Carolina comes the word that "In nearly all North Carolina communities reporting prospective women voters it is declared that neither Negro women nor men seem to care for the vote."

From the cradle of American slavery, Virginia, the report is that "There was a separation of the races at registration offices, only white women registering with equal suffrage representatives. More than 100 Negro women were in line waiting to register when the doors closed for the day. The total of Negro women's vote was approximately 450."

Poor old Georgia seems to be in the accustomed political muddle and it happens that, under a ruling of the State executive committee, women will not be permitted to vote in November. It is surmised though, that "comparatively few white women in Georgia care for the ballot. It is believed, however, that many Negro women would register if given the opportunity."

In Arkansas there is no registration law but voters must pay a poll tax of $1.00. "White and Negro women in large numbers have paid poll taxes all through the state. The white women outnumber the Negroes by about 50 to 1."

While, in Florida, "the registration of Negro women is about 40 per cent of the total woman registration. The Governor-elect of Florida Gard D. Hardee, Attorney General Van C Swearingen and a number of the most prominent Democratic leaders in the state have urged white women to take advantage of the suffrage and register in order that the white registration may be greater than the Negro registration."

Summarizing these reports from its correspondents in the different states, The Sun and New York Herald concludes that "Negroes lack interest" in the civic and political affairs of their country. Concerning this conclusion we desire to make one or two observations.

This conclusion bears marks of a too hasty and too limited generalization. Of the 13 states containing the largest Negro population, only eight were canvassed or made reports. Among the remaining five uncanvassed are two of the most densely populated Negro states in the country. Indeed in one of them is the center of Negro population of the United States. Taking the eight that made reports we observe that the nature of their reports does not warrant the conclusion that the Negroes are lacking in interest. For in Arkansas it is reported that Negro women and white women have paid poll takes in large numbers. And while the white women registrants outnumber the colored women 50 to 1, we must remember that of the entire state, the Negroes constitute only about 28 per cent of the total population. Take Mississippi. The report reveals the indifference of white as well as colored women. So with Georgia. The white women seem to care nothing for the ballot but the colored women would register if given the opportunity. It would appear that their white sisters and not only the colored women should be pointed out. In these two states the lack of interest is a sex characteristic and not a racial one, apparently.

If, in the case of Virginia, the colored women afford 450 of the women registrants in one day as against 2,650 white women registrants, and were waiting at the both 100 strong when the doors closed for the day, this to us, in all fairness, does not warrant the conclusion that Negroes are lacking in interest in Virginia, for Negroes constitute only 32.6 per cent of the total population of that state. And now comes the report from sunny Florida, which assures us that of the total woman registration, Negro women represent about 40 per cent. Remembering that Negroes constitute only 41 per cent of Florida's total population, it appears that Negro women are doing well and giving good account of their use of the franchise right. In the other states of Louisiana, Texas and North Carolina the situation is less encouraging.

Thus out of the thirteen states that afforded perhaps the best opportunity because of numbers, for the study of the Negro woman's reaction to her new civic duties and privileges, five states were not canvassed, another five gave evidence of a splendid response under the circumstances, and two were not so encouraging (Texas and Louisiana), while only one (North Carolina) can be said to show positively bad conditions in this regard. Thus the conclusion of the Sun and Herald would seem to be quite illogical, hasty, and withal, illspirited. Just another case of the white secular press of the country gobbling up news about the Negro, without regard to its veracity, and vending it off to the world, without conscience in the matter, especially if it berates the Negro and makes him seem to be lacking in virtuous character and noble conduct. Who reflects on the womanhood of our race strikes below the belt and deserves the pity (we were about to say the contempt) of all right thinking men and lovers of virtue and honor.

But grant the truth of the conclusion. Grant that the colored American female citizens of these thirteen states do lack interest in the civic affairs of their country. Ought it occasion surprise? Let the Sun and Herald reflect. Were not these very thirteen states among the most pronounced and relentless of the slave holding states? Does the Sun and Herald not know that these very same states also have been the most refractory and obdurate of the States of the Union, in their attitude toward the Fifteenth Amendment, the Federal Constitution which guarantees to the Negro equal rights with all

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE

WILL GO TO CHICAGO

5-1-20

The Raleigh Independent

(By Charles Stewart)

Richmond, Va., April 27—The colored republicans of Virginia refused to allow the lily whites to take the organization away from them or to be frozen out, for after making repeated efforts to get into the state meeting called by the white men of the state, the climax was reached today, when the state Republican Convention was held in the True Reformers hall here and elected a complete state delegation at large, and the report from the 10 districts in the state showed that delegates and alternates had also been elected to the National Republican convention to be held in Chicago June 8.

The Convention elected as permanent officers, J. R. Pollard, chairman; J. E. Brinkley, vice chairman; H.H H. Price, secretary; D. A. Ferguson, treasurer; State Committeemen from first to tenth district in order: P. A. Scott, P. B. Young, D. A. Ferguson, Thomas H. Brown, J. R. Wilson, J. H. Bugg, F. W. Newman, J. A. Jackson, A. J. Brown, T. W. Chavis, J. H. Wiley at large.

Delegates to the National Republican convention at large are: J. R. Pollard, P. A. Scott, C. C. Sommerville, J. H. Bugg; Alternates, J. Thomas Newsome, W. W. Foreman, O. R. Johnson, S. W. Chavis.

Electors at large, P. B. Young and H. D. Fields.

There were many able addresses delivered by representative men and women.

In the resolutions the convention declared itself in favor of woman suffrage, and in strong language condemned lawlessness, mob violence and lynching. The resolutions were strong and timely.

NEGRO REGISTRATIONS VERY LIGHT WEDNESDAY

METROPOLIS

1920

Negro women are giving the various registration places in the city and county a wide berth as the result of the arrest of Juanita Allen on a charge of illegal registration and the wide publicyt given the fact, as only 17 negro women had registered at the court house up to 1 p. m. Wednesday, according to official records.

During the morning hours 69 white women registered at the court house and in addition 21 white men registered and 14 negro men.

The registration in practically all the city and county wards was very light up to 1 p. m., Wednesday, it being estimated that not more than 300 persons registered in the county during thos ehours.

other citizens? Does the Sun and Herald profess not to know that this attitude of these states has given shape and prejudice to well nigh every political and civic institution within these states, so that for the past fifty years the Colored American citizen has been completely eliminated from the political life of these states. Indeed institutions and states that should have gloried in the intelligence and fitness of its citizenship have deliberately, boldly and shamelessly obstructed the pathway to better qualification by resorting to subterfuge and force measures against the black man. These public institutions intended under the genius of our Democratic form of government to level up our citizenship to the point of efficiency, have, in the case of the Negro, been bent on leveling him down beneath the rest. For three hundred years, under the lash and at the threat of annihilation, the poor Negro has been learning "his lesson" to stay out of politics. To perfectly instill in him this lesson, all the skill, the ingenuity, and the power of these same states have been directed for three centuries. The marvel is that the Negro has not learned his lesson better than he has.

What then of the poor Colored woman whose life in this territory has been one long sustained existence in subdued, silent, suffering as she beheld the injustices inflicted upon her husband, and her sons coming rapidly into manhood, yet stealthily denied manhood privileges. Should the public press of the Nation deride her. Nay, rather let the press *decry that system that will crush the virtues that men possess and demand of men still to be virtuous.*

And what of that other obnoxious feature that appears every time the registering and voting season rolls round. 'Tis mirrored in the reply of the Louisiana correspondent of the Sun and Herald. He says, "A few (Negro women) appeared at the registration office here but were promptly challenged by watchers and less than a dozen registered." There is a *world* of meaning in the term "challenged by watchers." It may mean harsh and disrespectful manner of address by the registrars, it may mean proffered familiarity toward the applicant, it may even mean, and oftener than not, has meant the use of unlimited discretionary powers which Southern disfranchisement laws give to all registrars and judges of elections and which in the final analyses determine whether or not a Negro can register and vote. Under such bewildering and embarassing circumstances who could wonder should Colored women become chagrined and exasperated, and foiled by subterfuge, and crushed in spirit, turn from the registration booth, or never, at first present themselves there. What a contrast is here! See how our white sisters are served: The Governor-elect of Florida, Gary D. Hardee, the Attorney-General and a number of the most prominent Democratic leaders of the state "have *urged* white women to take advantage of the suffrage and register *in order that the white registration may be greater than the Negro registration.*"

This in brief is the story of the antics of these very states: white women urged forward, Negro women forced back; white women exalted, Negro women degraded; white women lauded by a partisan press, Negro women defamed. Yet Negro women, though troubled on every side, are not distressed; though perplexed they are not in despair; persecuted, they are not forsaken; and though cast down, we are resolved under God, they shall not be destroyed.

We affirm the Colored woman does well. She does *remarkably* well considering the encouragement or lack of it and the opportunity or lack of it afforded her in her native land. Instead of thrusting its poisoned shafts at Negro womanhood, let The Sun and New York Herald lodge its indictments against that type of civilization the genius of whose institutions is to keep the Negro down.

Harding's Foreign Policy

1920

IN an address at Des Moines, Iowa, Senator Harding expounded his attitude toward the League of Nations far more explicitly and emphatically than in his speech of acceptance or any of his subsequent addresses on or off the Marion "porch." Iowa is considered a sure Republican state and the candidate has been very chary of his visits even to doubtful states, but he wished to strengthen the position of Senator Cummins, whose railroad policy has been attacked by the labor unions. Senator Harding referred to his colleague from Iowa as "one of the ablest statesmen of the present time and one of the most useful men in public life," and spoke of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act as "the most progressive measure and the most constructive act of Federal legislation enacted in a decade." Then he turned to foreign policy. He asserted that "the Paris League" had already been "scrapped" by President Wilson's obstinate refusal to accept the reservations desired by the Senate. He would have nothing to do with the "clarifying reservations" proposed by Governor Cox. He declared:

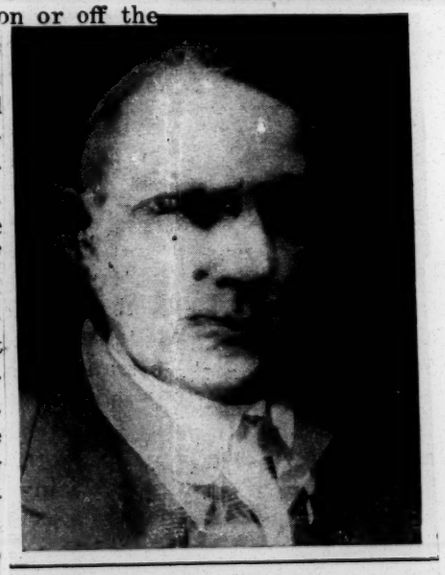
I do not want to clarify these obligations; I want to turn my back on them. It is not interpretation but rejection that I am seeking. . . . I understand the position of the Democratic candidate and he understands mine. . . . In simple words, it is that he favors going into the Paris League and I favor staying out.

This declaration identifies Senator Harding's position entirely with that of Senators Johnson and Borah and the other 'bitter enders." As long as the existing League of Nations lasts, Senator Harding, if elected President, will keep the United States out of it no matter what reservations may be suggested on either side of the Atlantic. The Senator added, however, that when the present League had been thoroly scrapped and abandoned the United States, acting alone, would devise another League and that Europe would be glad to enter it. "The world will be glad to have us formulate the plan and point the way." But altho, if we are to take his wording literally, the United States will devise the new League all unaided by foreign statesmanship, Senator Harding refused to assume the responsibility of formulating the plan personally. This duty would fall to the Senate:

Knott in Dallas News

They never let him in to see the big show

There are many and conflicting opinions among the people and among the members of the Senate upon the subject. These opinions must be reconciled and harmonized if we are to have any international association for peace at all . . . As soon as possible after my election I shall advise with the best minds in the United States, and especially I shall consult in advance with the Senate, with whom, by the terms of the Constitution, I shall indeed be bound to counsel and without whose consent no such international association can be formed.



© Keystone View

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT

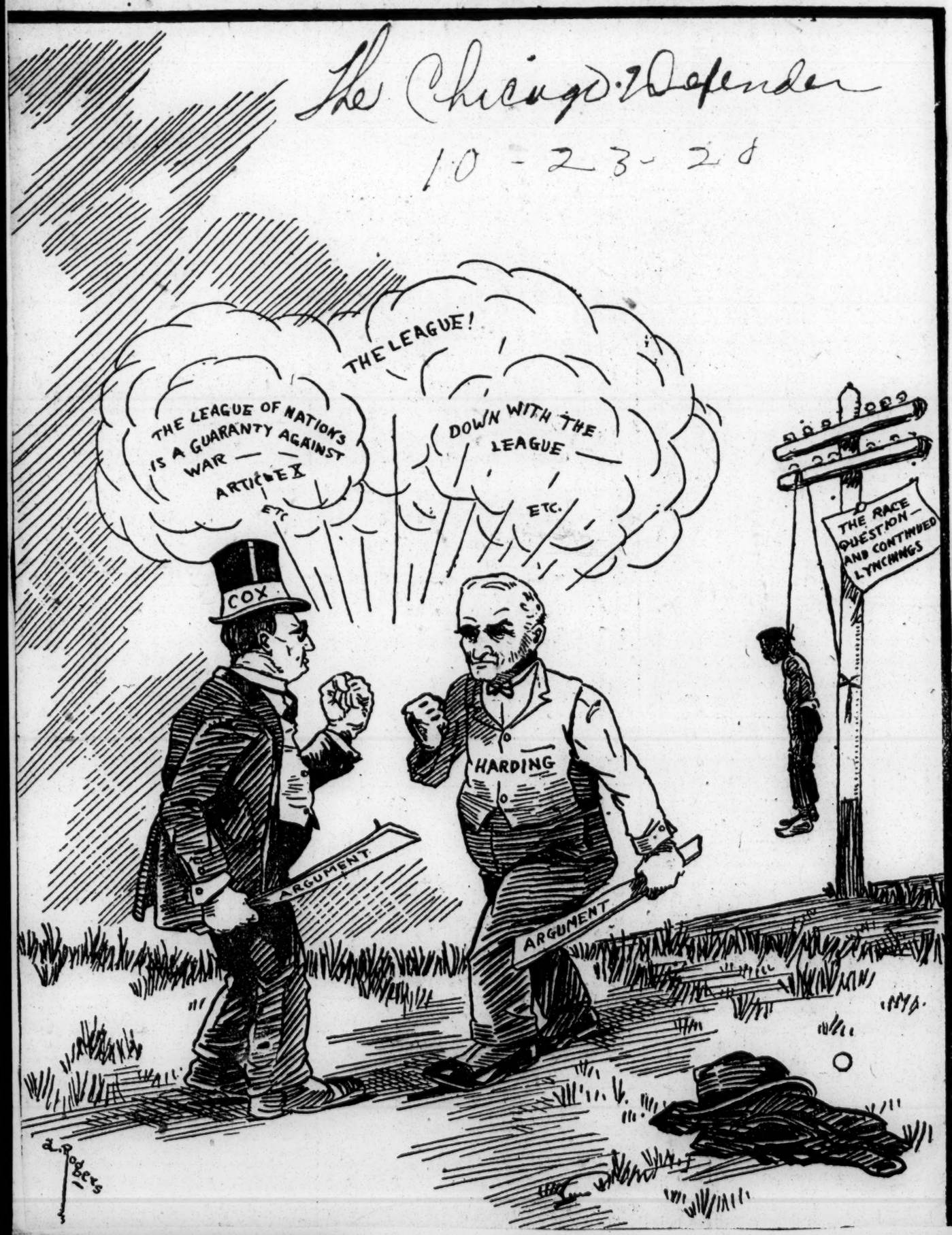
Will look something like this. For this is a composite picture made by superimposing photographs of the four leading candidates: Harding, Cox, Debs and Christensen

In a further speech at Omaha, Nebraska, Senator Harding elucidated with equal frankness other features of his foreign policy. He will not have the Treaty of Versailles ratified on any terms; on the contrary he would have Congress "pass a resolution declaring a state of formal peace" and he would sign it. The break with our associates in the Great War is, apparently, to be complete, for we would not only make peace outside the terms of the Treaty negotiated at Paris but would bring home the American army of occupation on the Rhine "just as soon as we declare formal peace." He even declared that the American soldiers in Germany "haven't any business there." With respect to Great Britain he asserted on the one hand that he "certainly wouldn't have any capacity dominated by Great Britain," and on the other hand that with respect to Ireland he would not "care to undertake to say to Great Britain what she must do any more than I would permit her to tell us what we must do in the Philippines." America and Europe are, it would appear, to go their several ways in completest isolation from each other. This new elucidation of Senator Harding's policy has been jubilantly welcomed by one wing of the Republican party and received in consternation by the other.

Political — 1920
Elections.

THE MORE IMPORTANT ISSUE

The Chicago Defender
10-23-20



"Harding and Hope! or Cox and Despair"

Republican Party Nearest Guarantor of Rights to Race

Facing Grave Crisis

Churchmen, Professional and Business Men Unite In Opinion That Republicans Offer Only Hope to Negro Citizens

Business men, newspaper men, clergymen and physicians have united in expressing their opinions as to why the Negro should support the Republican ticket in the present campaign for the election of a President of the United States. The editor of THE NEW YORK AGE addressed a letter to various prominent men of the race in different sections of the country asking for the giving of ten reasons why the Negro should support the Republican candidates and many replies have been received.

"Harding and Hope; or Cox and Despair," is the consensus of expression emphasized by Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, who declares that Governor Cox, the democratic nominee for President, "winks at the Democratic party bringing to him the bloodstained electoral ovtes of eleven southern states, secured by the most wanton violation of the constitution; and he is silent as his party leaders boldly declare that they will defy the Nineteenth Amendment and suppress the votes of 4,000,000 Negro women."

Dr. Cannon has recently been named as a representative of the race on adivsory committee of the Republican State Committee. State Chairman, E. C. Stokes, in notifying Dr. Cannon of the selection, wrote that it was the unanimous action of the advisory committee, and said: "I am sure your character and stand will be a potent help to the party in he state." In his letter to THE AGE Dr. Cannon declares that "the pending Presidential and congressional election [illegible] will continue to suffer from the Wilson iniquities of violent race hatred, segregation and oppression or be restored to a larger measure of freedom and citizenship rights through the triumph of the Republican party."

Bishop W. L. Lee of Brooklyn, N. Y presiding over the 9th episcopal district of the A. M. E. Zion Church declares that "the whole country wants a change in politics at Washington" and the Negro voters "want this change for the reason that the Democratic party is naturally hostile to the Negro as a race." Bishop George W. Clinton of Charlotte, N. C., of the 1st episcopal district of the same church, says that the Republican party is the only party likely to win in this or any other election soon, "that offers encouragement and protecion to the Negro as a citizen. Unless the Re[illegible] publican party be given control of the government our recently enfranchised women, especially in the south, will be given the same treatment that has been dealt out to our men for more than a third of a century."

Charles Banks of Mound Bayou, Miss., declares that the Republican party is the guarantor to the rights and privileges granted the Negro as an American citizen under the Constitution. Says Mr. Banks, "The Republican nominees, both Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, have had the courage, wisdom and regard for our groups to speak specially of their aims, aspirations and hardships, ev-

ming a concern apparently unknown to the Democratic nominees. and it is but the part of wisdom to bear the ills which we have rather than fly to those we know not of."

Dr. Cannon was a candidate in the Republican Presidential primary in April for alternate delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention. He was not elected, but he did poll the largest vote cast for any of the colored candidates. His letter to the editor of THE AGE is in full as follows:

GEORGE E. CANNON, M. D.,
354 Pacific Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

"Why the Negroes should support the Republican ticket this year.—As a race we are face to face with a grave crisis in the present campaign; our citizenship is in jeopardy. The pending Presidential and congressional election will determine whether we as a group will continue to suffer from the Wilson iniquities of violent race hatred, segregation and oppression through the triumph ot the Democratic party; or be restored to a larger measure of freedom and citizenship rights through the triumph of the Republican party. To the Negro voters of the United tSates this question transcends all other issues. To us, it is Harding and Hope! or Cox and Despair.

"The Democratic party says the League of Nations is the great issue. White Americans lay great stress on the dangers of Article Z; let black Americans read and study Article XII, which, under the Wilson mandatory form of government, dooms all the black people of Africa to subjection but little removed from slavery.

"When Governor Cox says he stands by his party, we know what that means. To him it is an unpardonable crime for the Republicans to raise an adequate campaign fund to save this country from destruction, but he winks at the Democratic party bringing to him the bloodstained electoral votes of eleven southern states, secured by the most wanton violation of the Constitution; and he is silent as his party leaders boldly declare that they will defy th Nineteenth Amendment and suppre the votes of 4,000,000 Negro wome

"In this campaign let the sloga Negro men and women be On G On Guard! registration day by tering. On Guard! election day by ing for Harding and Coolidge and the Republican congressional candidates."

W. L. LEE, D. D.,
Bishop of the 9th Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Z. Church
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Moore:—

In answer to yours of September eleventh, I would say:

"1st. The whole country wants a change in politics at Washington. And our Negro voters want this change for the reason that the Democratic party is naturally hostile to the Negro as a race.

2nd. The Negro should vote the Republican ticket this year for the reason that the Democratic party has had eight years to show its friendship for our race. The sum total of all that we have been able to see has been the clearing of the members of our race from the few offices hitherto held by them, and race segregation in almost every department of the government at Washington.

3rd. The Republican candidate in his speech of acceptance did of his own volition and without reservation state that from every angle of qualification the Negro had proved his right to exercise every privilege that this nation can vouchsafe to any group of its citizens. The Negro is human and can be depended on to support the party that holds out hope and encouragement to him.

"4th. The intelligent Negro knows with the whole country that there is a woeful lack of statesmanship in the rank and file of the Democratic party and the great outstanding percentage of inefficiency which has marked the present administration at Washington and they should so vote as to give the present administration an "eternal rest." The Republican party has the greater number of the nation's great statesmen within its ranks and at a time so critical as this should be in control of the government.

"Let every man and woman of the race in all sections of the country arise and put on their strength and help to bring back the party of Lincoln and of our irrespressible Roosevelt."

WILMINGTON DEL. EVENING EVE
SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

Negroes Becoming Restless.

A paper in the interest of the colored people, published in Baltimore, is disturbing the managers of the Republican party of Maryland by its open attacks upon Ovington E. Weller, Republican nominee for United States Senator. In its current issue it said: "The revolt among local colored voters of Baltimore against the present tyrannical leadership of the Republican party is growing like a great mountain fire, and is now spreading to some of the counties of the State. Weller, the candidate for United States Senator, and Blakeny, the candidate for Congress in the Second district, are a direct slap and insult hurled at every colored man, woman and child living in this district." And the paper further says: "Now is the time to strike a blow for freedom. Now is the time to throw off the yoke of tyranny and strike terror to the hearts of every polecat lily-white Republican."

Of course, the Negroes of Maryland. including the writer of this bitter protest, no doubt, will not follow this recommendation. All of them, to the last man—and last woman, also—will continue in the voluntary political slavery they seem to delight in, and vote the straight Republican ticket at the election.

This incident is interesting, however, as showing that many Negroes are at last becoming restless under their political slavery, accompanied as it is by continued, deliberate contempt and repudiation of all intimations on their part that they should receive practical recognition in decent proportion to the value of their votes. This restlessness is visible in some parts of Delaware, where the solid Negro vote is an unshakable asset of the Republican party at all elections, notwithstanding the contumely that is cast upon it. The Negroes of Delaware have had in the past but few crumbs of recognition, and these allowed very grudgingly. The Republican papers even persistently insult the race by printing the word Negro in their columns with a small "n," thus placing them outside the pale of acknowledged ethnology.

Even in Wilmington, practical recognition of the Negro has been only grudgingly extended. The line of demarcation is tightly drawn, and Negroes are not permitted to become members of the Republican clubs except those organized by and for themselves. This discrimination is to be continued in the organization of women's political clubs. Even the First Voters' Harding Republican Club is exclusively "lily white," as though there were no first voters among the Negroes this year.

Recognition of the Negro by nomination to elective office has been exceedingly rare. The Negroes are allowed to have the City Councilman from the Sixth ward, because the Negroes are in the majority in the total Republican vote of that ward and can control the nomination. At last Saturday's county primaries a Negro, Dr. W. Henri Pipes, was nominated for Representative in the General Assembly, but only because the heavy Negro vote of the district was concentrated upon him and the white Republican vote was split up among three contestants. And when the returns were collated, the figures as printed in two Republican papers of the city made it appear the Negro candidate had been defeated, the votes he received being credited to his nearest white competitor and the latter's nomination asserted. This mistake—if such it really was—was clearly apparent, and no one competent to handle election returns should have been deceived by the mix-up. The district is heavily Republican, but whether this Negro candidate for the Legislature will be elected only the returns will show.

However, the Negroes of Delaware are likely to calmly submit to existing conditions and continue for awhile longer to solidly support the Republican party. But that the managers of the party can safely continue their policy of insult and discrimination indefinitelyis somewhat doubtful. There may be a revolt in time, when the Negro citizens, men and women, will vote as intelligently and discriminatingly and independently as white men and women do.

HELPING THE PARTY.

The democratic national committee has opened southern headquarters in Columbia, S. C., and under the direction of Hon. Joe Sparks, assistant treasurer, an effort will be made to raise sufficient money for the committee to carry on its campaign in the south, and to meet such legitimate expenses as naturally devolve upon the party management in the conduct of a campaign for the perpetuation of democratic control of the government.

In this the south is vitally interested, for not only has the party during its seven and a half years of ministrative control served the south well, but a republican control of both the executive and legislative branches of the government would mean a determined effort to cut down southern representation in congress, and to so throttle the great agricultural interests of this section that it is not possible in advance to actually appraise the damage to southern interests—both productive and manufacturing—that could and no doubt would ensue.

Every democrat should put his shoulder to the wheel, and help win in the nation, irrespective of the thought that the southern states are safely democratic, anyway.

The republicans are pretty well supplied with slush funds, according to well-founded reports, and it is a fact that the democratic national committee has less funds than it ever had before at this stage of action in a national campaign.

And, while this is true, it has never been so important that we shall elect a democratic president and a democratic congress this fall.

Therefore, let's do our bit as best we can, and help along a cause so worthy, and that appeals so keenly to the hearthstones of every southern man.

C. J. Haden, with offices in the Grant building, Atlanta, is finance chairman for Georgia, and it is hoped that democrats generally will assist him in his laudable undertaking to have Georgia adequately represented in the response for funds.

The national organization does not want a "slush" fund, but it does keenly need a "necessity" fund.

Bubble of Negro Domination

An appeal for simple justice cannot be construed as a desire to dominate. The Negro in this country has never felt any such desire. He holds out for an equal opportunity, such as the constitution has granted him and the Democrats have denied him. He asks only that the modus vivendi accorded to all American citizens be given to him. But this is the insult that the Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio offers to the intelligence of th entire Amer can electorate:

"Ohioans sho remember that the time has come when we must handle this problem in somewhat the same way as the South is handling it, and in such a way bring greater contentment to both whotes and Negroes. We should remember what history tells us of the dark days when Negroes controlled the government in the South, the enormous expenditures and debts incurred, the indignities heaped upon white women and children the vicious attempt of the South Carolina Negro legislature to give every Negro forty acres of land and a mule.

"Men and women of Ohio! Rally to the ballot box and give such a verdict as will forever rid Ohio of this menace to yourselves and your children."

This pronunciamenta will be repudiated by every well-meaning citizen in the United States, it matters not whether he is black or white, woman or man, Jew or Gentile.

MANY BACK POLL TAXES DUE COUNTY

Advertiser

Five hundred and thirty men in Montgomery county will have to pay back poll taxes before they can participate in county politics, according to a statement given out by the county tax collector, Tuesday.

One thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars are owing the county in back poll taxes since 1901, it was stated. Poll taxes are being paid in large numbers daily, 2,070, having been paid the current year.

Political—1920 Elections.

CITY SHOCKED

When Fourteen Members of the Race Endorse U. of L. Bond Issue

Louisville News 10-30-20

The headline to this article is without a bit of exaggeration.

"City Shocked" expresses the situation exactly when on Wednesday there appeared in the daily papers a pusillanimous appeal made to the Colored people of the city to support the million dollar bond issue for the University of Louisville, signed by fourteen members of the Race.

Denunciations of the signers were heard everywhere—in shop and office, store and street, on street cars and everywhere Colored people met each other.

"I did not think ———— would do such a thing," was said of different men who had signed the article. Friends of certain signers who were ashamed for them tried to make excuses. But the general impression was that these men had staged the "Uncle Tom, Good Nigger Act" to the —nth degree.

It still remains a mystery how Colored men could endorse such an article and the Race must have suffered in the eyes of white people who read the article when they noted the folly of the arguments.

Here's one fine argument made why Colored people should support a bond issue to raise money for an institution that not only bars Colored students but does not even employ Colored help in the most menial positions! They say the "note" that the white people who give to Colored institutions are in favor of the bond; therefore Colored people should vote for it. According to that reasoning, Colored people should support the party of Vardaman and Tillman and Hoke Smith because certain philanthropists favor that party. Carried further, Colored people should yield gladly to jim crow cars and all kinds of segregation because these "friends of the Negro" subscribe to that policy. In other words, Colored people sell all rights to free thinking, to independence, to manhood, to white philanthropists who donate to racial movements. Never was a greater proof than this that the white man's philanthropy is the greatest curse on the Race.

Here's another whangdoodle of an argument. They say they "note" and note it with "peculiar pleasure" that the truestees of the U. of L. "definitely assure us" they intend to provide higher educational facilities for the Negro. These gentlemen willingly let themselves believe this fabrication, for they know in their hearts it is nothing more nor less than a deception.

Again: They "deeply deplore" any opposition because it will make for more racial bitterness and hatred.

So they go on ad nauseum with this sort of appeal to the Colored people to support this outrageous proposition. Elsewhere in this paper will be found an effective answer to the gentlemen, which answer also appeared in Friday's Post. The Herald refused to publish any answer to this "lay down" because the Herald is supporting the Bond Issue and is willing to deceive voters in order to carry the thing.

This article is dealing more with the surprise and shock caused by such well-known men signing such a proposition and still expecting to be regarded as "Race men," "leaders," etc.

There is absolutely no chance of State University receiving any money from the U. of L. These gentlemen know this. This is not a Race issue but a fair and just demand of a part of the people to be included in a movement designed for all the people and for which all the people will be taxed. These gentlemen know this. The appeal to support a thing that is wrong and unjust because certain "white friends" support it is not only stupid and silly but is slavish. These gentlemen know this. It is implied the two libraries, efficient schools, etc., are gifts of good white friends. These gentlemen know better than this. Why, then, did they sign that appeal?

True, they have a right to sign it. But it is the same right Judas Iscariot had; it is the same right Benedict Arnold had. It is the same right the slave had who betrayed his fellow slaves to the ole master in order to curry favors for himself. And in truth this savors mightily of that stunt.

The gentlemen are well known men. They have been called at various times "prominent," "leaders," "foremost," "progressive" and "Race Men."

Their names were appended to the most pusillanimous document in local Race history and appeared in the Times, the Post, the Herald and the Courier-Journal, surely they will not object to them appearing in The News.

Here they are:

(Signed)

of A. M. E. Church.

GEORGE C. CLEMENT, Bishop

WILLIAM H. STEWARD, Editor American Baptist.

C. H. PARRISH, President State University.

H. C. WEEDEN, Secretary A. M. E. Z. Conference.

H. W. SIMMONS, Pastor M. E. Church.

JAMES BOND, Director of Inter-Racial Movement.

G. M. NOBLE, Presiding Elder of C. M. E. Church.

W. H. WRIGHT, Lawyer and Business Man.

E. G. HARRIS, Pastor Plymouth Congregational Church.

E. D. WHEDBEE, Physician.

W. M. JOHNSON, Pastor Chestnut Street Baptist Church.

ROCHELLE I. SMITH, Business Man, Mover, and Packer.

JAMES M. WILLIAMS, Pastor Baptist Church.

W. W. SPRADLING, Business Man.

WOOD IS LEADING, JOHNSON SECOND IN G. O. P. CONTEST

The Atlanta

But Both Lack Many Votes of the Majority Required to Secure Nomination for Presidency.

Constitution

MANY DELEGATIONS GO UNINSTRUCTED

5-24-1920

And About One-Eighth of Convention Votes Are Already in Dispute and More Contests Are to Be Filed—Nearly All Contests From South.

Chicago, May 20.—Uninstructed delegations and the delegates who will cast their first ballot for "favorite sons" will be in the majority at the republican national convention opening here June 8.

The primary system, although in effect in many states, has failed to develop any outstanding candidate for the party's presidential nomination, for of 913 delegates already chosen, less than 400 have been instructed, and their vote is divided among several candidates.

Under the republican convention rules, which require a majority to nominate, the successful candidate must obtain at least 493 votes.

Forty-three states and five districts and territories have elected 913 delegates. The remaining 71 of the 894 who will sit in the convention are to be [illegible] by Oregon, Texas, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

Major General Leonard Wood is leading the field with 145 delegates instructed for him. The credentials committee, which meets here May 31 to decide contests and prepare the temporary roll of the convention, may make some changes in the list of instructed delegates, however, as there are 104 contests pending. Thirty-five contests involve Wood delegates.

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, has an even 100 instructed delegates, and Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, 78. Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, has 39 votes pledged from his home state, and Judge Pritchard, of North Carolina, 17. Senator Miles Poindexter is expected to get the 14 votes cast by Washington.

Many Contests Filed.

Washington, May 20.—Contests for 122 of the 984 votes in the republican convention at Chicago has been filed with Secretary Miller, of the national committee, when the preliminary filing period expired today.

More contests were expected, before both the national committee and the convention's credentials

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

committee, with possibility of decisive result on the nomination. Great piles of briefs already filed here indicated a monumental task for the national committee when it begins hearings on the contests at Chicago May 31, a week prior to the convention opening.

A preliminary tentative convention roll was sent to the printer tonight by Secretary Miller, but with returns from several states which have not yet held primaries and conventions still missing.

About one-eighth of the convention votes are placed in dispute by the contests already filed. More are expected to be presented to the national committee and the credentials committee.

All but four of the 122 contests filed are from southern democratic states. The exceptions are disputes over two delegates from the Minnesota tenth district and two from the District of Columbia, where citizens are disenfranchised.

Besides the contests for votes, 47 surplus delegates have been chosen from nine states, with fractional votes. The national committee will be called on to decide whether its rules against fractional voting delegations shall stand and the surplus delegates denied seats.

The Principal Contests.

The principal contests are between supporters of Major General Wood and Governor Lowden. Senator Johnson and other candidates are not interested directly in these disputes but may raise questions regarding primary contests in North Dakota, New Jersey, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota and other states.

The 122 contests already filed are divided as follows: Arkansas, 7; Florida, 8; Georgia, 15; Louisiana, 12; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 4; North Carolina, 17; Oklahoma, 6; South Carolina, 11; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 7; Virginia, 15, and the District of Columbia, 2. Of these, entire delegations from five states—Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia—are in dipute.

Most of the southern states' contests are factional, being between the so-called "lily white" and "black and tan" factions. A few of the contestants are pledged to General Wood, a few to Governor Lowden, but most are uninstructed with fairly well known leanings.

Besides those already filed, further contests are expected from Alabama Texas and possibly other states.

In Arkansas the four delegates at large, one seat in the first district and two in the fifth (Little Rock) are contested, between the "lily white" and "black and tan" factions. The Arkansas fight results from a bolt of negroes from the convention April 28. The "lily whites" also elected eight delegates at large, with a half vote each.

In Florida, there are three full sets of delegates contesting for the four seats at large and four district votes.

STAR CHAMBER GIVES COUNCIL

BACK TO M. V. L.

NEWPORT NEWS,
MARCH 5, 1920

Forty Aldermen Herded in Hotel Room Plan Secret Organization.

Chicago's corporation - controlled city council voted secretly yesterday to organize the council committees for 1920-21 under direction of the Municipal Voters' League.

Forty aldermen were herded into a room at the Hotel La Salle and there, under the chaperonage and at the instance of Harold F. White, president of the M. V. L., voted to go into secret caucus.

Protest against M V. L. rule was made by Alderman Robert R. Jackson. A resolution offered by him, that the meeting adjourn, to reconvene in the council chamber in the city hall, with every alderman invited to take part in the deliberations, was voted down practically unanimously.

JACKSON BOLTS MEETING.

Alderman Jackson then walked from the room. He was instantly seized by "Si" Watkins, the M. V. L. representative on the council floor, who tried to prevail on him to return to the meeting. President White, too, joined with Mr. Watkins in pleading with Alderman Jackson.

"I owe it to the people of my ward and to my colleagues who were excluded to leave that meeting," said Alderman Jackson.

"But think of the honor to your race—you are the first alderman of your race to sit in one of these meetings," suggested Mr. White and Mr. Watkins to Alderman Jackson, who is a Negro.

"I think I am showing greater respect to my race by withdrawing from that caucus," replied Alderman Jackson.

Protest by West Side Republican aldermen led to the abandonment of the M. V. L. proposal that this year's bipartisan committee on committees be comprised of two North Side Republicans, two West Side Democrats and one Democrat and one Republican each from the South Side.

IT IS A ONE-MAN CAUCUS.

The result was the spectacle of a one-man caucus, the single alderman solemnly going through the motions of a "contest" to elect himself a member of the committee on committees.

The following is the "hand-picked" committee agreed upon in secret:

North Side—Dorsey Crowe (Dem.), Earl J. Walker (Rep.).

West Side—A. J. Cermak (Dem.), O. H. Olsen (Rep.).

South Side—J. A. Richert (Dem.) Guy Guernsey (Rep.).

Following is the pledge given inother secret by forty M. V. L. "sheep":

"We, and each of us, do hereby pledge ourselves to vote for such council committees, including any special committees, as may be presented to the council by the above Committee of Organization, or a majority of said committee."

It is the first time in the history of the M. V. L. reign of two decades that this pledge, given in secrecy, has ever been made public.

THESE MEN OBEDIENT.

The aldermen who signed at the call of the M. V. L. are:

Ward—Alderman	Ward—Alderman.
3—U. S. Schwartz	18—John J. Touhy
4—T. A. Hogan	18—M. F. Kavanaugh
5—Joseph B. McDonough	21—Dorsey Crowe
6—Charles S. Eaton	21—Earl J. Walker
7—Guy Guernsey	23—W. P. Steffen
7—W. R. Fetzer	23—T. O. Wallace
9—S. W. Govier	24—James Dorney
10—James McNichols	25—H. D. Capitain
10—Frank Klaus	26—William F. Lipps
11—Leonard Rutkowski (alderman-elect)	26—George Pretzel
	28—Clayton F. Smith
	29—James F. Kovarik
	30—John S. Burns
12—A. J. Cermak	31—T. F. Moran
12—Joseph Novak	32—John H. Lyle
13—John G. Hocne	32—A. J. Fisher
13—S. O. Shaffer	33—A. O. Anderson
14—G. M. Maypole	34—John Toman
14—Joseph H. Smith	34—Joseph O. Kostner
15—Oscar H. Olsen	35—Thomas J. Lynch
17—S. S. Walkowiak	35—John S. Clark
17—S. Adamkiewicz	

Alderman Jackson, who bolted, and Frank J. Link and John H. Passmore, who were not recorded as having signed, were the other aldermen who attended the secret conclave.

ALL "CUT AND DRIED."

From the moment the caucus was called to order by President White the complete control of the M. V. L. was apparent.

The time-worn "cut and dried" aptly describes the proceedings from the moment President White took charge. His merest suggestion was law to the herded aldermen.

He told of the league's organization twenty-five years ago, of its aim at that time of eliminating the "least reliable men" from the city council. Later, he said, some of the "honest, reliable men of the council" suggested to the league that it undertake the organization of the council's committees.

No other plan since suggested, he asserted, has seemed to the M. V. L. to equal in excellence its own plan of council organization.

In closing, he suggested that the plan of other years—strict bipartisan selection of a "hand-picked" committee, despite the fact that a majority of the new council will be nonpartison—be followed.

SCHWARTZ FOR OPEN MEETING.

At this point Ald. Schwartz made a pretense of stripping the caucus of its secrecy. His motion provided that members of the M. V. L. and representatives of the press be permitted to remain "until such time as the caucus resolves itself."

Ald. Clayton F. Smith and Ald. Steffen then were named chairman and secretary, respectively.

"I would suggest that the plan of other years, namely, the selection of ——" began Ald. Lipps.

"If the aldermen are ready to go into caucus," said President White, "I would suggest that those who are not aldermen leave the room."

He and his assistant, Mr. Watkins, and the few newspaper men present, marveling that they had been permitted even a peek at the caucus framing, left the room.

DOOR CLOSELY GUARDED.

President White and Mr. Watkins took up guard outside the door.

When the motion to split the caucus into six divisions, one a one-man affair, had been offered, Ald. Jackson made his protest. The motion he offered was as follows:

"For the reason that a considerable portion of the duly elected members of the City Council have been excluded from this meeting, it is hereby moved that this meeting do now adjourn until such time as the full membership of the City Council has been invited to be present and take part in the selection of a nonpartisan commitee on committees, such meeting to be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall."

Alderman Crowe seconded the motion.

MOTION TABLED QUICKLY.

Alderman John S. Clark, who thus far has been rewarded by the M. V. L. clique in the council with the chairmanship of the schools, fire and civil service committee, quickly moved they lay the Jackson motion on the table. This was done without a record vote other than the listing of Aldermen Jackson and Crowe as opposed to the Clark motion.

Thereafter the M. V. L. program went through without a break.

Debarred From epub. Convention

POLICE ON DUTY TO ALLOW ONLY CERTAIN FACTION INSIDE

3-27-20

Debarred Voters Retire, to Hall and Elect Delegates to District Meeting

LIVELY FIGHT PROMISED AT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING

The Savannah Tribune

The political pot in Chatham county began to boil furiously Wednesday night when the district meetings of the Republican voters were held to elect delegates to the county convention and again yesterday noon when the Williams-Burke faction of the delegates were debarred from the county convention by the Scott-Petty faction.

Everything seemed to be going along rather serenely in the county up to Wednesday night's meetings when rough-house tactics were employed in the first and fourth district meetings, the former almost ending in a free for all fist fight which was only prevented by the restraining hand of a few of the more sober minded of the voters.

There were two sets of delegates elected at these two district meetings and each set claimed to be the regularly accredited crowd. At the county convention at noon yesterday, held at the Harris street hall, both sets of delegates presented themselves for admission to the hall, County Chairman Scott and his committeemen had guarded against certain ones entering by pos police officers at the entrance to the hall and with their assistance the delegates of the Williams-Burke faction from the 1st and 4th districts were not allowed in the hall. The debarred delegates after attempting to rent the ground floor of the hall for their meeting and finding that it was rented by the Scott-Pettie faction, retired from the hall to the Savannah Home Association, across town, where they held their convention, electiong J. C. Williams as chairman; J. G. Lemon as vice chairman and E. H. Burke as secretary. The Scott-Pettie convention elected B. W. S. Daniels as chairman and F. B. Pettie as secretary.

The fight promises to be at its heighth by next Wednesday noon when the district meeting will be held at the Harris street hall. Both factions are determined to fight to the last ditch and a merry contest is promised.

The delegatees elected by the Williams-Burke faction to the state convention are: M. W. Bryan, A. B. Singfield, Julius Maxwell, E. H. Burke, P. E. Perry, L. W. Beasley, W. D. Kennedy, J. S Perry, A H Dunbar, Duncal Pringle, Nathan Roberts, W. J. Ayers, E. A. Fields, J. G. Lemon, Daniel Simmons, J. H. Butler, M. G. Graham, Robt. Butler, L E. Williams, J. C. Simmons, J. C. Williams, W. A. Daughtry, J. M. Davis, T. M. Holly. To the district: L. E. Williams, E H. Burke, J C. Williams, J G. Lemon, W. A. Daughtry, J. W. Jamerson, W. D. Kennedy, Robt. Butler, J. M. Ferreebee, W. O. P. Sherman, Jr, W. W. Mumphries, E. A. Fields, Wm Johnson, Daniel Simmons, W. E. Searles, M. G. Graham, J. H. Edwards, J. C. Simmons, A. B Singfield, P E. Perry, J. M. Davis, T. M Holly, C L Davis.

These delegates were elected to the state and district conventions with a quarter vote each.

The Scott-Pettie delegates to the district convention are W. S. Scott, E. W. Sherman, B. W. S. Daniels, F. B. Pettie, L. M. Pollard, J. H. Kinckle, Jacob Wright, P. J. Hubart, P. R. Butler, Amos George, J. B. Forrester and H. T. Singleton. The delegates to the state convention are F. B. Pettie, J. H. Kinckle, E. W. Sherman, W. S. Scott, H. T. Singleton, Alex Cummings, J. R. Rivers, Frank Callen, B. W. S. Daniels, J. F. Doyle (white), C. C. Middleton, J. G. Dingle.

he shall grow to his full stature as an American citizen, with unabridged and protected.

nator Harding must give us assurance of his stand for our he desires our support. But come what may, no longer shall pion the cause of men whose espousal of our cause is neither r lukewarm."

t does the nominee say?

DESERTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

This can most appropriately be said of the platform adopted by the Republican national convention. And, just as appropriately we, the Colored race, can say "We asked for bread and they gave us a stone."

The Advocate

The Republican platform of several thousand words devotes just 26 words, constituting five lines, to more than 12,000,000 loyal citizens—American born citizens, while it devotes 25 lines, or more than 150 words, to Armenia, a country many thousand miles beyond our boundary.

6-19-1920

Five Colored men were appointed by Chairman Hays on the committee to formulate a platform draft, and they presented a draft of a plank that asked for a federal law against lynching; the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution making good the right of suffrage for the illegally disfranchised 10,000,000 of the race in the South; and to put to an end segregation and discrimination on account of race or color. And further they asked, representing the more than 12,000,000 Colored citizens, that the Republican party go on record as promising "to make democracy safe for America before interfering with the rights of other people—those in foreign lands—to self-determination."

Controlled, as the convention was, by the lily-whites of the South, and the North, the platform merely devoted five lines to a condemnation of lynching, with the indefinite recommendation that Congress "consider the most effective means to end lynching." On the subject of lynching—a criminal practice that is as debasing of white manhood and womanhood as it is hurtful to the Colored race, the Republican national convention was not as strong as southern white newspapers who hold no brief for the race—who advocate disfranchisement along with a federal law to prevent lynching.

Marion Butler, of North Carolina, as mean a pirate, so far as our race is concerned, as ever scuttled a ship, went into the meeting of the committee appointed to draft the platform and fought the adoption of any plank that even remotely committed the party to political equality for the race. He emerged from that committee and exultantly declared that no plank would be considered guaranteeing equal rights for the race. The South that surrendered to the North in 1865 on compulsion, the South whose repudiation of the Constitution, and whose preference for beastly, brutal slavery brought the Republican party into existence just 60 years ago, celebrated the anniversary of that party by dictating to the party in this year of our Lord, 1920.

We warn the Republican party that it is very likely that the more than 2,000,000 Colored voters distributed in the debatable states of the North will not enter this campaign with enthusiasm. They feel that they have been stabbed in the house of their friend—that a Cassius has turned against a Brutus. There will, perhaps, be a few Colored men—the office-seeking Judases, who will polish up that old sentence uttered by Frederick Douglass when the Republican party was the party of humanity—"The Republican party is the ship—all else is the sea," and strive to inject enthusiasm into the hearts of a people who have been neglected and deserted by those by whom they have faithfully stood.

But we have found ourselves. Empty phrases and glittering generalities no longer hypnotize us, or prevent us from soliloquizing, and earnestly, too, "Republican, Labor party, Socialist—which?"

CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY COUNCIL

Journal and Guide

There is to be held within a few weeks an election to fill two vacancies on the city council caused by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Roper and Truxtun, who have announced that they are candidates to succeed themselves. In addition to the candidacy of the two gentlemen aforementioned, Mr. Phil Roskam has entered the field as an independent candidate, and Mr. Mulligan as the candidate of labor.

5-1-20

The colored citizens of Norfolk are naturally interested in the outcome of the election, and, like all other groups, aside from looking to the general interests of the city at large, they are also thinking as other groups are, how they may best conserve the interests of their group by the casting of their ballots. Fortunately the election will not be attended by any bitter partisanry. There is no reason to believe that either of the gentlemen in the race would not serve the commercial and business interests of the city faithfully and patriotically. But there remains the fact that only two of them can be elected, and the voters, of course, will want to elect the two best fitted.

As far as the colored group of citizens and voters are concerned, they have the ever present problem of securing at the seat of government a sympathetic ear to their needs for physical improvements in their sections of the city, and for a more equitable share of municipal consideration all around, including educational facilities, parks, fire and police protection, recreation, etc. No one as yet knows how either Mr. Roskam or Mr. Mulligan stands on these matters that vitally concern the colored citizens, as they do all citizens. They have made no statement along this line. Doubtless they will do so. The campaign is young yet. As far as this paper knows there is nothing in Mr. Roskam's previous councilmanic record to indicate his interest in our problems. But he has not been heard from and we will not condemn him until he has had an opportunity to state his present attitude. Further comment on Mr. Mulligan is also reserved.

The present administration, of which Mr. Roper is the nominal head, has been impatient with matters pertaining to the colored population. It is a fact, well known to all who have sought to bring business pertaining to improvements in colored sections to the attention of the council over which Mr. Roper presides, that such matters have been heard with a show of impatience and given scant consideration. For instance: Avenue "C" and O'Keefe street were paved with material taken up from City Hall and Monticello avenues because it was obsolete and objectionable, and when colored citizens sought to offer an objection they were denied a hearing.

We are not attempting, however, to fasten the entire responsibility for this fact upon Mr. Roper. He has been encumbered with some onerous duties since he has been in office,

which might have crowded out of his sympathies at times the attention that matters pertaining to the Negro citizens deserved.

Mr. Roper and Mr. Truxtun have had a recent opportunity to clearly define their attitude on Negro conditions in the creation of the Norfolk Community Service. The latter named councilman was more active than the former in the formation of the Community Service idea, which may be taken as an expression of their attitude on matters pertaining to Negro conditions, and may explain why it has been difficult to get matters of this nature properly before the council. The Community Service, which is mainly supported by Mr. Truxtun, provides, under its plan of organization that matters pertaining to the Negro citizens in their relations to the city government shall be brought to the council by a committee which is appointed by the council, and it is understood that matters brought otherwise will receive no consideration, or will be referred to the Community Service Committee, as was the library matter, which was presented to the council by a colored library association of the city.

The effect of this arrangement is to take away from the people themselves their natural right to speak for themselves in matters affecting their welfare and delegates this right to a committee of an opposite race, which is appointed and controlled by the council itself. Under such an arrangement when matters pertaining to the Negro group's interest reach the council, they are prejudged and decided in accordance with the judgment of this specially appointed committee.

In the matter of the application for a colored branch library, there seems to be no good reason why it should not be handled under the Norfolk Library Association, with the co-operation of the colored citizens committee organized for the purpose. The decision of council to handle it under Community Service is in accord with the policy of making it the only channel through which Negro matters may be handled, whether citizens interested in such matters are interested in Community Service or not. Imagine what would happen if such an arrangement was promulgated for the white citizenship of the city.

There is another valid and very important objection to the arrangement, and that is that it fastens upon the tax-payers of the city an expense of several hundred dollars a month to support a quasi-official muncipal social service bureau, which does not and cannot possibly serve more than a small fraction of the colored people. The same money applied to increasing the salaries of the poorly paid colored teachers, or to extending the medical and dental inspection service in the schools would do more good and would leave the people of the city free to make their own decisions as to what forms of municipal charity they wanted bestowed upon them, if it is municipal charity which the city is determined to give, in lieu of other just considerations due.

Summing up the situation, we that the field of councilmanic candidates consists of an independent and labor candidate whose attitudes toward questions affecting the welfare of Negro citizens are unknown; and two candidates who aspire to succeed themselves whose attitude is one of paternalism—assuming that in matters affecting Negro citizens as individuals and in their relation to the government, they know better than the Negro citizens themselves, what is good and desirable for them. It is difficult for any forward-thinking Negro voter to commit himself to such a form of government.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Atlanta Independent

In pursuance of the rules adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1916, the Republican National Committee directs that a National Convention of delegated representatives of the Republican Party be held in the City of Chicago, in the State of Iillnois, at eleven o'clock a. m., Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1920, fo rthe purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the presidential election on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, and for the transaction such other business as may proper come before it.

The voters of the several States a.n of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico ,th. Philippine Islands and the District of Columbia who are in accord with the princi ples of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policies, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, are cor dially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said Convention.

Said National Convention shall, as provided in the rules adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1916, consist of four delegates-at-large fo reach representative-at-large from each State; two additional delegates-at-large fo reach for each representative-at-large in Congress from any State; one delegate from each Congressional District in each State, and one additional delegate for each Congressional District in each State in which the vote for any Republica elector in the Presidential Election c 1916, or for the Republican nomine for Congress in the Congression. Election of 1918, shall have been n less than (7,500) seven thousand fi hundred; two delegates each fr Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Ph ippine Islands and the District of C lumbia.

Delegates shall be duly qualifi voters, men or women, of their spective States, Territories or Ter torial Possessions and, in the case o the District of Columbia, residents therein.

Delegates-at-large and their a nates, and delegates from Cong ional Districts and their alter all be elected in the following r

By primary election, in acc ane with the laws of the Stat whic he election occurs, in s States require by law the election of deleg s to National Conventions of politic parties by direct primaries; provi d, that in any State in which Repu an representation upon the board of dges or inspectors of elections for such primary election is denied by law, delegates and alternates shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

(2) By Congress nal or State Conventions, as the case may be, to be called by the Congressional or State Committees, respectively. Notice of the call for any such convention shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the district or State, as the case may be. In a Congressional District where there is no Republican Congressional Committee, the Republic State Committee shall issue the cal and make said publication.

All delegates from any State, may, however, be chosen from the State at large, in the event that the laws of the State in which the election occurs so provide.

Alternate delegates shall be elected to said National Convention for each unit of representation equal in number to the number of delegates elected therein, and shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same date the delegates are chosen; provided, however, that if the law of any State shall prescribe the method of choosing alternates, they shall be chosen n accordance with the provisions of he law of the State in which the election occurs.

The election of delegates and alternates from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the Distr ict of Columbia shall be held under the direction of the respective recognized Republican Central Committee or governing committee therein, in conformity with the resolution will be furnished to the governing committee of the Republican Party in each of such units of representation by the Secretary of the National Committee.

All delegates or alternates shall be elected not earlier than thirty days after the date of this call and not later than thirty days before the date of the meeting of said Republican National Convention, unless otherwise provided by the laws of the State in which the election occurs.

No delegates or alternates shall be deemed eligible to participate in any

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All notices of contests s ll be submitted in writing, accompa ed by a printed statement setting forth the ground of the contests, and must be filed with the Secretary of the National Committee at least twenty days

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FIND NEGROES REGISTER 3 AND 4 TIMES HERE

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
OCTOBER 13. 1920

Authorities Expect to Arrest Several Thousand on Election Day.

Every person convicted on a felony charge in Jacksonville or where will be challenged rested when he attempt November 2 on state in addition the gui be prosecuted in t

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Political — 1920
Office Holding

FIVE WOMEN ARE DEFEATED FOR CONSTABLES AND JUSTICES, BUT NEGROES WIN IN VOTE JOSHING

TRENTON TIMES
NOVEMBER 6, 1920

While Trenton women played an important part in Tuesday's election revised returns show that the five voted for in contests for Constables and Justice of the Peace, did not receive sufficient ballots to elect them.

The five women whose names were written on the ballots for the offices in question were Miss Sara T. Pollock, voted for in the Seventh Ward for Constable, and in the Tenth for Justice of the Peace, and Grace Fox, for Constable in the Thirteenth Ward and Maude Goff and Anna Dolton for the same office in the Fifth Ward, and Mrs. M. Cooper in the Tenth Ward for Justice of the Peace.

Throughout the city voters resorted to the usual horseplay in writing names on the ballots for the offices of Constable and Justice of the Peace. The officials having charge of the elections and recording the returns at the office of the city clerk are bound by law to make the tabulations. In some instances there were vacancies and men seriously chosen to the offices.

Former Councilman Thomas was unsuccessful in the contest for Justice of the Peace in the Thirteenth Ward. John H. Higgins, negro saloonkeeper of Barnes Street, a Republican, received two votes and was elected Justice of the Peace in the Second Ward. John F. Murray, negro, was elected Constable in the Fourth Ward.

CONSTABLE CONTEST.

In the First Ward, Charles Hartmann, who received 17 votes, was elected constable. J. Francis received one vote.

Second Ward—L. B. Goodman, with 900 votes, was elected. Other contenders included William Kelly, Oscar Ungaro, B. Parker, Isaac Fox, W. Swanson, C. L. Reichard and Samuel Lavine, receiving one vote each.

Third Ward—Joseph W. Kennedy, polling 793 votes, and James B. Callahan, with 744 votes, were elected. Also rans included William Haveson, W. Pycraft, Edward Dawson and John Catana.

Fourth Ward—John F. Murray, negro, received 412 votes, and others in the field were Mike Rino, Walter R. Pensi, Terrance McSrafi and M. Beck.

Fifth Ward—George Wiley, with 17 votes; and William Brown, with four votes, were elected. The also rans were William Higgins, F. O'Brien, John Walsh, G. Little, John Doey, R. Smith, James Taft, G. Malone, Walter Brown and T. Milligan.

Sixth Ward—No vacancies.

Seventh Ward—Charles A. Slack, known as the City District Court constable, was elected, polling 641 votes. There was only one vacancy in the district. Others who received voees were Fred Bickel, Walter Kite, William D. Phelan, Thomas Scott, L. V. Clark and J. Howitz.

Eighth Ward—Frank Schilling, polling 592 votes won. He had no opposition.

Ninth Ward—Albert Frascella, Republican, polled 83 votes and was elected. Others contesting for the office were Julius Gyongyos, Joseph Szatmony, A. Pesi, Joseph R. Ptrino, William Fellon, A. Lozi and A. Nagy.

Tenth Ward—Matthew Frost, Republican, polled 1,327 votes and George Messeroll one vote.

Eleventh Ward—Gardiner M. Van Pelt, Democrat, with 982 votes, and C. Fred Ruhlman, Democrat, with 986 votes, won.

Twelfth Ward—Charles Christopher and James Markey were elected, while R. Poinsett, who received one vote, failed to get in.

Thirteenth Ward—H. G. Cary, Democrat, won; A. W. Johnson and George Shick were also contenders.

Fourteenth Ward — Ernest Mill, with 20 votes, was elected; others voted for were Ernest Longell and Owen O'Brien.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

In the First Ward John Haumann and Peter Curley received one vote each and were elected to the office of Justice of the Peace.

Second Ward—Abram W. Bothers, with 1,148 votes; J. J. Farrell, John F. Moore and John H. Higgins, while the others in the running were, A. F. Hurley and J. Stevens.

Third Ward—John Matthews, with 877 votes won. Others voted for were William Brown, James McKeever, H. L. Devlin, Charles Carey, Charles Nulford, W. W. Whitlock and John Curley.

Fourth Ward—R. A. Timmerman, who polled seven votes, won. Others in the field were: F. L. O'Brien, David Kelsey, Charles H. Roberts and A. Leader.

Fifth Ward—Frank Stern, Republican, with 1,002 votes; Salvator Calazerome and Levi Blissard, won. Others in the race included Charles Clemming, Dennis Clark, K. L. Parker, A. E. Crook, Herbert Smith, William Lawrence, T. McNeil, John Kenney, Ignatz Wisnifski, M. Myers Charles Farley, William Lewis and W. Watson.

Sixth Ward — Harry Cartwright, who received three votes, was elected. He had no opposition.

Seventh Ward—Michael Bumpster, Michael Bumsky and J. S. Kerps, were elected. Their contestants were Fred Mills, H. Curl and J. Horowitz.

Eighth Ward—Frank J. McIvor, Republican, and Romildo Casciani were elected. No one else was in the running.

Ninth Ward—No vacancies.

Tenth Ward—William Newcomb, Sr., outdistanced a large field, and was elected. Other entries included former Receiver of Taxes Andrew J. Berrien, A. W. Rees, H. Price, M. Riggs, Thomas Rogers, H. Stillwell, M. Gelbar, William Cooper, W. A. Wilson, J. A. Sharp, Edward Zeaner, Frank Smith and Perry Weston.

Eleventh Ward—Morris Girandy had the field to himself.

Twelfth Ward—Patrick Callahan, Robert Monroe, Fred Beans and Stephen Day were elected. John Lambert also ran.

Thirteenth Ward—F. K. Beans and R. Newton won. Others in the running were W. S. Treadwell, John Moore, F. Richards, H. R. Carty, Fred Combs, Frank Beans, Al. Moore and F. Smith.

Fourteenth Ward—Hiram Delp, Owen O'Brien and E. P. Paul were elected and three vacancies exist in the district.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW IMPERATIVE

Gov. Roberts Cites Jonesboro Mob Violence As Answer to Col. Taylor.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., SENTINEL
OCTOBER 2, 1920

IN HIS OWN HOME TOWN

Republican Candidate's Reputed Criticisms Discussed by Democratic Nominee.

When Gov. A. H. Roberts takes his campaign for re-election as governor into Putnam county next Monday, Col. A. A. Taylor, republican nominee for governor, will have a stiff race on the law enforcement question. Gov. Roberts has stated his stand for law and order in no uncertain terms. When passing through this city Friday evening, from Decatur, en route to Jefferson City, to a Sentinel reporter he commented upon a statement made by Col. Taylor in the opening of his campaign at Silver Point, in Putnam county. Said Gov. Roberts:

"In the afternoon of Thursday of this week, Col. Taylor said in effect that he rejoiced in the well-grounded belief that there would never arise the necessity for the use of force of violence to preserve the peace of the community or the state, or to enforce law and order. His exact statement as reported reads:

"'Be it said to the credit of the state, that its people are law-abiding, 100 per cent Americans, and proud of their history. I rejoice in the well-grounded belief that there will never arise any necessity for the use of force or violence to preserve the peace of the community or the state, or to enforce law and order. Love of liberty, love of justice, love of country, devotion to the cause of law and order, are the chief characteristics of the people of our historic commonwealth. These distinguishing traits have been transmitted through successive generations, from an illustrious pioneer ancestry.'

Taylor is Answered

As to this, Gov. Roberts said:

"That is intended as a criticism of my record on this subject. It is also an appeal to those groups of citizens in the state who have denounced me for calling out the military to protect lives, liberties and properties of citizens on three or four occasions. Col. Taylor's own immediate community on Thursday night, within a few hours after he uttered that criticism, made a complete answer to him in his home town of Johnson City. A negro by the name of Dallas was arrested for an insult to a white woman. He was placed in jail at Jonesboro, and before midnight an appeal was made to me and to Adjutant General E. B. Sweeney to order out the Johnson City mitary company under the command of Capt. Perkins, to save the life of this negro who was not even charged with a capital offense. Newspaper accounts of the incidents are to the effect that the mob attacked the jail, wounding a prisoner, and that the military came to the relief of the sheriff in time to prevent further mob violence. This incident occurred in Col. Taylor's own community and is my answer to his carping criticism.

"Let the law-abiding citizens of the state take this as a warning as to what they may expect if Col. Taylor is made governor. What will self-respecting, peace-loving men of both races say my duty was on this occasion? Should I have called out the military at midnight, as I did, having been aroused from sleep at Cleveland, or should I have permitted the negro to be lynched, although he was not charged with an offense whose punishment under the law is death? This is one of the most important issues in this campaign. I cheerfully submit it to the people of Tennessee. I am offering a reward of $100 each for the arrest and conviction of members of the party who shot into the Jonesboro jail and wounded another helpless prisoner."

Governor Roberts here reiterated his intention of answering the criticism made by Col. Taylor, when he speaks at Cookeville, the county seat of Putnam county, on Monday next. He will also speak of the taxing laws which have brought forth Col. Taylor's disapproval.

Two Issues Are Joined

"A reading of the opening address of Col. Taylor discloses the fact that two state issues are joined, namely, on law enforcement by the use of the state militia, and on recent tax legislation which he says should be repealed in toto.

"These issues are now clearly defined. I stand squarely for the protection of life, liberty and property by the uses of such means as may be necessary to do so effectively. I would never use force unless it appeared to be the only means available; but I would not hesitate to use all the power at my command to protect the life, or the liberty, or the property of the humblest citizen of Tennessee, white or black.

"Upon the other issue, I stand squarely upon the record and the platform of my party and will defend these laws from one end of the state to the other. He undertakes to array class against class, appealing to the farmers of the state for their vote and declaring for the repeal of the tax law which requires a fair assessment of all forms of property, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, individual or corporate.

"The statement with respect to assessments which is now being enforced is Chapter 602, Acts of 1907 approved by Gov. Patterson.

"The last legislature at its regular session, created the state board of equalization, merely as an agency to work out the provisions of the old law.

"The republican state platform adopted in 1914 demanded the creation of a commission on taxation to be appointed by the governor. Col. Taylor is not in harmony with the platform declarations of his own party on this subject, but he exposes his whole plan when he says that he would repeal all the taxing laws, and that he would favor a non-partisan or bi-partisan state tax commission. He complains bitterly that farmers are not represented on the tax commission, although his running mate for a place on the commission is a young lawyer without business experience of any kind."

From Knoxville, where he stopped only for ten or fifteen minutes, Gov Roberts went to Jefferson City where he delivered an address last night. From Jefferson City he went to Newport to speak this afternoon, and will be in Knoxville for a short time Sunday morning. He will go to Putnam county Monday, opening his speeches in Cookeville.

HON. MARCUS GARVEY SPEAKS.

Hon. Marcus Garvey, taking for his subject "The Undeceiving of the Negro," spoke as follows:

The Tragedy of "Colored Blood."

I hold in my hand the New York World of this date, and on the front page of the paper there is a large news article under the heading of "Harding Ends His Campaign as Supporters Denounce the Whispered Scandal." You may be curious to know about this whispered scandal and what it is. This whispered scandal that is denounced by Harding and his supporters is a scandal, as they call it, that originated among the Democrats, who were endeavoring to discover something upon which they could defeat Harding, the Republican candidate. They went into Harding's political life and history; they went into the history of the Republican party, but were unable to find anything damaging enough and prejudicial enough in the hands of the American people that would defeat Harding and make it possible for the Democratic nominee to be elected President of the United States of America. Then some great savant, some great wiseacre of the Democratic party discovered something that would stir up the nation against Harding, something that would be sure to cause Harding's downfall and his defeat at the polls. And what do you suppose it was? The Democratic party sent out broadcast through its newspapers that Harding's grandfather married a Negro woman; that between 120 and 150 years ago some Harding to which this Harding is related was married to a colored woman, and, because of that alleged stain, prevent Harding from being elected President of the United States of America. Now you have the story as plain as the white man can tell you. But I do not wish to comment on that phase of it.

It is not the Negro that every one can see that is in question now. It is a man whose great-grandfather 120 or 150 years ago, it is alleged, married a Negro woman, which stands out against him now, 120 or 150 years after as a

crime—a crime so hideous as [illegible] it impossible, if true. [illegible] to become Pres[illegible] States of A[illegible]

Now [illegible]

hood ought not to care whether he is white or black. All that he wants to know is that he is the instrument of justice. But this is what Harding and his friends are saying. I want you to listen carefully. They call it the vile slander. "The most damnable conspiracy in the history of American annals. "Warren G. Harding, pure in heart, pure in his Americanism, splendid in his fine patriotism, has in his veins only the pure blood of the white man given to him by a long line of cultured ancestry, men and women of whom he might well be proud—proud in achievement, proud in their fine home life and ideals and proud in their pure race integrity." Now that is what they have said about Harding, and it is nothing else but a gross reflection against the Negro. It means that the Negro is just the opposite to what is taken here. It means that the Negro is not pure in his home life; it means that the Negro represents no achievement; it means that the Negro represents no culture. It is the white man's estimate of the Negro all over the world.

I am not against Harding for saying it or having his friends saying it for him. I admire and respect Harding for getting his friends to say it for him because he is honest, and the man who is honest, who is true to his convictions, is the man you have to respect, and you know just how to deal with that man. The first principle about that man is that he is a white man, and everything comes after that. His Americanism comes after his race; his patriotism comes after his race; his everything comes after he establishes the fact that he is pure in his white blood—and that is just where I am asking you Negroes to please call attention to yourselves. No white man, no yellow man will be able to lead you honestly, faithfully and truthfully —whether it be Harding of America or Wilson of America, or Lloyd George or Balfour of England, whether it be Clemenceau or any other French leader of France. The question of leadership of the Negro rests with the Negro himself. (Applause.) That is to say, if he desires to be honestly and fairly led.

And wha[illegible] ...rding's ...iends impu[illegible] ...e could have even a ... blood in his veins. A ...ing to stand by the do

Two Men Named For Legislature

The Post-Dispatch

Missouri Republicans Elected Longston Harristone

And Walthal Moore

Last Saturday

DYER WINS

Defeats Colored Candidate For Congress By Five Thousand Votes

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 12—Two colored men were nominated to the Legislature in the primary election last Tuesday. They are Longston Harristone of the third district and Walthal Moore of the sixth district. It is predicted that both will be elected in November.

Representative Dyer, white, defeated Geo. L. Vaughn, candidate for Congress from the twelfth district by 5,000 votes. Senator Seldon P. Spencer, white, known as a friend to colored people won the nomination for reelection to the United States Senate.

In a statement after the election, Ernest Pattilo, who ran for committeeman in the 17th ward and Mr. Vaughn, who opposed Dyer claimed they were elected but were counted out by the bosses. Hugh E. Banks, candidate for central committeeman from the 16th and 17th wards, lost by the same route. It was the most corrupted election that has ever been pulled off in St. Louis and a recount of ballots may be ordered.

The Republican political bosses were determined to beat every Negro who aspired for office and they resorted to every scheme known in the game to carry out their purpose.

Challengers and watchers were thrown out of the polling places, by the wholesale, before the dirty work was commenced. So numerous were the calls from all parts of the city that the election commissioners were literally swamped and threw up their hands in despair. According to one of the commissionrs, the Primary was corrupt throughout.

TOTAL BALLOTS BEFORE POLLS CLOSE

At one polling place in the 16th Ward the judges totalled the votes and wrote up the returns three hours before the polls closed. Nearly all the votes were given to Congressman Dyer while the candidates for Senator and Governor got a fifty-fifty break. It is said that these tactics were repeated in numerous precincts of several wards.

ABBOTT REFUSES TO SIGN RETURNS

In the 12th precinct of the 17th Ward, Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial Church, who was serving as a Republican judge, refused to sign the election returns because of fraudulent manipulation of the ballots by a watcher. He charges that nine ballots were added after the polls closed and that Patillo was scratched and the name of Slater was written in while the ballots were being counted. In this precinct 41 ballots read by Dr. Abbott have the name of Geo. L. Vaughn for Congress, while 91 called by the other judge faialed to give Vaughn a single vote. Workers and voters of the precinct say that both Vaughn and Patillo received nearly all the votes in the precinct but were fraudulently counted for Dyer and Slater.

BOB" CHURCH DRAWS POLITICAL SWORD IN TENN.; TWO MEN ARE DEAD

The Birmingham Reporter

BATTLE GROWING HOT IN CHICAGO—LUCIUS AND TURNER ARE IN CONTEST FOR A PLACE.

8-27-20

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18.—News has reached Chicago that Robert Church of Memphis, Tenn., has won a notable victory in his home state. Congressman Sam Sells, from the Chattanooga district and Jesse Littleton, National Committeeman from Tennessee, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, were both defeated in the recent Republican primary election. Sells and Littleton are the two men who were directly responsible for the unseating of Church at the June convention here in Chicago. At least this is the charge entered against them by Church himself.

Their respective defeats are laid at the door of Church. The story is told that Church vowed vengeance on these men and declared that he and his friends would bring about their political deaths when the primary election came to pass. The color of truth is given to this report by the election returns in the instance of both men. The Chattanooga district has a large colored vote. This vote was naturally enough favorable to the Church cause because of the race relation. Throughout the state of Tennessee the colored vote is the bone and sinew of the Republican party. Church is well liked by all the elements of the colored voters. Putting two and two together, it becomes a very easy matter to lay the blame for these two men's defeats at the door of the redoubtable "Bob" Church. No matter what was the cause. Sells will not sit in the next National House and Littleton will have to content himself with performing the duties of National Committeemen.

Charles Cottrell blew into town last week. Ubrane, polished and alertly alive to the exactions of his position as one of the close political advisers of the "Man from Marion," Cottrell is running true to form and proving himself a tower of strength to the cause of the Republican candidate and a consistently welcome visitor to the 'Windy City." He is expected to be one of the "mianstay" orators in the campaign.

The local situation is becoming somewhat interesting. Jim Scott, the low who has written "several" law text books has been put on the city administration's ticket for Municipal Court Judge. The fight in the Third Legislative district is getting hotter and hotter with Adelbert Roberts and Warren Douglas, it is declared, out in the lead. In the first district Lucas and Turner have gone to the mat and are staging an nterestng combat. Lucas has the church element behnd him and Turner has the election machinery. Take your choice.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TENNESSEE WANTS REPUBLICANS DRIVEN FROM POWER; CONDEMNS REPUBLICANS AND NEGROES WITH FURY IN SET SPEECH AT NASHVILLE MEETING

The Knoxville Journal

12-18-20

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 16.—At the democratic conference in Nashville Attorney General Chamlee was one of thespeakers. The Tennesseean, in reporting his remarks, published the following:

"Attorney General George W. Chamlee, of Hamilton, spoke as a high private in the rear rank and pledged the support of the men and women democrats of the Third district to the end that the republicans be driven from power. He was vigorous in his denunciation of fthe republicans and alleged mobilization of Negroes in Hamilton and in Chatanooga, and charged that the defeat of Congressman Moon was due to the heavy Negro vote. 'Three "blackbird districts" destroyed Moon,' was the way he phrased it. Characterizing the republican victory in the state and the Third district as a direct callenge to white supremacy in the South, Mr. Chamlee intimated that the legislators might take it upon themselves to 'tighten up' the election laws so as to prevent a repetition of practices complained of."

Political — 1920
Office Holding

OTHER NEGROES FAIL BECAUSE OF GROSS FRAUD

8-6-1920

St Louis Argus

Ernest Patillo, Who Ran For Committeeman In The Seventeenth Ward, and Geo. L. Vaughn, Candidate For Congress In The Twelfth District Claim They Were Elected But Were Counted Out By The Bosses Because They Were Colored Men.

BALLOTS MANIPULATED BY THE MACHINE GANG

People Are Indignant Because Their Rights Have Been Taken From Them In The Most Flagrant Manner. Ballot Count Was Deliberately Reversed In Some Precincts. Pattillo's Campaign Manager Thrown Out Of Polls. Believed Pattillo Beat Slater 5 to 1. Venerable Gets Only 199 Votes.

In the face of hard fought battles and manipulations by the political bosses, who opposed the Negro candidates, two race men were nominated in the primary election here last Tuesday.

It was the most corrupt election that has been pulled off in St. Louis in many years.

The republican political bosses were determined to beat every Negro who aspired for once and they resorted to every scheme known in the game to carry out their purpose.

Challengers and watchers were thrown out of the polling places, by the wholesale, before the dirty work was commenced. So numerous were the calls from all parts of the city that the election commissioners were literally swamped and threw up their hands in despair. According to one of the commissioners, the Primary was corrupt throughout.

Total Ballots Before Polls Close.

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Abbott Refuses to Sign Returns.

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Patillo and Banks Beaten by Fraud.

It is charged that both Ernest Patillo and I. E. Banks were beaten for the office of Republican Central Committeemen of the 17th and 16th Wards respectively by wholesale frauds. Patillo's name was the only one printed on the ballot for committeeman in the 17th Ward. In order to vote for Frank M. Slater, it was necessary to scratch the name of Patillo and write in the name of Slater, yet Slater is credited with 1,111 votes and Patillo with but 527. Walter Lowe, Patillo's campaign manager was thrown out of the 7th precinct as a watcher and William Cross suffered a like fate. In Cross' precinct Slater's watchers are said to have handled the ballots. In the first precinct Slater is credited with 118 votes and Patillo with but one, yet the precinct is almost wholly populated by Negroes. It is the opinion of well-informed politicians that Patillo beat Slater for the committee by a vote of 5 to 1. Banks suffered a like fate in the 16th Ward. It was in that ward that the judges wrote in the totals before the polls closed. Both Banks and Patillo will contest.

Vaughn Defeated By Manipulators.

Geo. L. Vaughn, an attorney, who was a candidate for Congress against L. C. Dyer, suffered defeat at the hands of the manipulators. In the twelfth precinct of the sixth ward, Vaughn lead Dyer by 27 white in the adjoining precinct, with equally as many Negroes, Dyer is credited with 89 and Vaughn with 5 votes. Workers in the sixteenth ward claim that nearly a thousand votes were cast for Vaughn in that ward, while he is credited with but 313. Fifty-four of the 89 precincts in the twelfth district are populated almost wholly by Negroes several others have a considerable number of Negro votes. It has been estimated by persons credited with being informed that Vaughn lost through fraud an average of 50 votes in the heavy Negro precincts. These votes deducted from Dyer and added to Vaughn, together with the vote in the other precincts where Negroes live, would have nominated Vaughn by a nice majority.

Negroes Angry Over Steal.

All over the city groups of angry Negroes may be encountered, discussing the rotten primary and the gross frauds perpetrated on their candidates. They are threatening to beat the ticket in the fall. They point to the fact that L. S. Williams, who beat Frank Slater 3 to 1 for committeeman from the seventeenth ward several years ago, was counted out by the machine and they cite the justice of the peace fight two years ago in the fourth district and the counting out of Dr. Riley in 1918. They charge that there has not been an honest primary election in several of the wards in which Negroes live in the past ten years.

Election Commissioners Fail to Act.

According to members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Liberty League, the Board of Election Commissioners failed to take steps to prevent the frauds in the seventeenth ward. They charge that the commissioners promised to appoint new judges and clerks for the primaries and state that they submitted an entire list of names with a petition of voters of the ward asking their appointment. The commissioners failed to act and the machine was left free to manipulate as it had always done.

Liberty League to Back Contests.

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Citizens Liberty League, Wednesday night at Pythian Hall it was decided to contest the election of Frank M. Slater and Bobbie Moore as committeemen from the 17th and 16th Wards. Attorneys, Geo. L. Vaughn, Homer G. Phillips and Daniel W. Bowles, were placed in charge of the contests.

Venerable Gets 199 Votes.

Dr. Wm. A. Venerable was a very poor 4th in the race for Congress. He received but 199 votes in the whole district and never exceeded 5 votes in any precinct. He was not endorsed by the Liberty League.

Harrison and Moore Win.

Two Colored Men were nominated for the Legislature at the Primary, Tuesday. Langston Harrison in the 3rd district and Walthal M. Moore in the 6th district. Both were on the Liberty League ballot and received the support of the League's workers at the polls. It is predicted that both will be elected in November. Harrison was nominated by a vote of 2,893 and Moore by a vote of 2,317. Dr. Parrington, Weaver and Julius M. Weil the other Colored men who were candidatees, were defeated. Weaver received 1,258 and Weil 1,952 votes.

PITTSBURGH DISPATCH
AUGUST 17, 1920

ENFORCEMENT OF AMENDMENTS

The taking of a new Federal census makes necessary the reapportionment among the various States, according to their voting population of their membership in Congress and in the Electoral College. The Reapportionment Committee of the House of Representatives, at the coming session of Congress, will take up seriously the question of cutting down the representation in States where negroes are disfranchised but are counted as a part of the voting population in the apportionment of members of Congress and of the Electoral College. Chairman Isaac Siegel of the committee says that letters received by it urging such reduction show that there is in the North an increasing sentiment in favor of it. Six of the nine members of the committee are Northern Republicans and one of them, Representative Barbour of California, is a leader in the propaganda in favor of abolishing representation in Congress based on negro population which is denied the ballot.

Among the letters received by the committee was one from George B. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., editor of the National Republican, which gives facts and figures showing conclusively the injustice of the old apportionment. Mr. Lockwood says that "to the inexplicable weakness and cowardice of Republicans in the handling of this matter in the reapportionments of 1900 and 1910 is due the re-election of President Wilson in 1916, for without votes in the Electoral College based upon the suffrage of voters disfranchised under the laws and practice of the States of the solid South, Governor Hughes would have been elected." He points out that in 1916 the single State of Illinois cast more votes than all the 11 States of the solid South, plus Oklahoma, combined. Yet these 12 States had five times as much representation in the House and in the Electoral College as had Illinois. While in some Northern States one person in four votes, in the solid South only one in 17 votes, and the ratio in South Carolina is as high as one in 30. In the South whites as well as blacks have been disfranchised by one dishonest expedient after another—in fact, more whites than blacks. The effect of the system is to exclude from participation in elections the vast majority of those who toil with their hands. This accounts for the fact that most of these States are so reactionary in all matters affecting education, protection of the rights of wage-earners and all other social justice legislation. Of the men summoned in Virginia under the conscription act to save the world for democracy, five-sixths were non-voters under the laws and practices of the State, as established in a State constitution which Senator Glass was influential in framing and which was put into effect by proclamation rather than by popular vote, in violation of a promise in the Democratic State platform in the campaign which brought about the summoning of the constitutional convention. Of the men kept from the ballot box in Virginia, under the laws and practices of the State there are 100,000 more white men than black—white men of the very element which needs the ballot most to improve social and industrial conditions. Virginia is governed by a voting class of 150,000 out of a population of 2,250,000. Of these, 100,000 are Democrats. These constitute merely the office-holding class and the friends and relatives of these beneficiaries of a State government absolutely ruled from Richmond, and into which no Republican has a look-in—even the judges of the courts, exclusively Democratic, being selected by the State Legislature in order that the the State Legislature in order that the Republicans may not be able to appeal to the courts for justice. In South Carolina and Mississippi a majority of the people are negroes. Every negro is counted for purposes of representation in Congress and the Electoral College, but practically none votes. That a State like Indiana should suffer a loss of two Representatives in Congress and the Electoral College in order to permit 50 Southern Democrats to represent negroes who, their Representatives boast, are not and never will be

voters, is a proposition so palpably unfair that no one would have supposed it would have an instant's tolerance, except that we are able to look back and see that the Republican party lost the Presidency in 1916 through the approval of just such a situation by two Republican Congresses during the last 20 years. Mr. Lockwood says:

This is not a race question at all. In fact, if these Southern Democrats are honest in their position on that question, they would readily consent to a reduction in representation which would amount to a recognition of the status quo. Such an apportionment, however, would put a premium on the expansion, rather than on the contraction of the suffrage, and it may safely be assumed that, as a result of an honest apportionment, these States would begin to extend the suffrage to as many people as it believed could safely be entrusted with the ballot. Many Republican leaders and newspapers have been able to work themselves into a lather about the horrors of rotten borough representation in Republican national conventions, while giving their tacit approval to the same system of representation in the Congress of the United States and in the National Electoral College, to the necessary detriment of every State in which representative government is actually maintained. Republican leadership had permitted Democrats in and out of Congress to make loud noises about expenditures for publicity and organization in primaries and elections in Republican States, while keeping an absolute silence on this scandalous condition in the States of the solid South, which raises squarely the issue of the honesty and sincerity and integrity of the contention of President Wilson and his associate leaders that they actually stand for "democracy." Even while President Wilson was telling the world that he was in favor of the domination of Mexico by the politically disinheritey masses, public attention was not called to the fact that the peon of Mexico has vastly greater power in and over his Government than the peon of Mississippi.

If the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution is ratified, the negro voting population of the solid South will be doubled, and representation in Congress and the Electoral College be increased to that extent, without—if the present system of suppression is continued—any increase in the actual electorate, so the enfranchisement of these colored women will go for naught. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870, and Congress passed a law to enforce it. Enforcement was resisted in the South, and Federal troops were sent there to assist the Federal election officers in carrying out the amendment. A great outcry went up, and repeal of the enforcement act was demanded. There was no repeal, but during the administration of President Hayes the troops were withdrawn from duty at the polls on election days. Since then the Fifteenth Amendment has become a dead letter in the Southern States. What guarantee have we, therefore, that when the Nineteenth Amendment goes into effect, it will not also be a dead letter in the South, if the politicians there shall continue the practice of interpreting all laws to suit themselves? Then there is the Eighteenth Amendment. So far as exempting certain citizens from its provisions is concerned, it, too, is a dead letter.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENSE OF FAIRNESS

A few days before the election a postal card emanating from headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League was circulated in Norfolk in the interest of the "dry" candidate for Congress, who happened to be the Republican candidate. The Democrats denounced the postal card as being indecent, outrageous and an insult to the people of the city. The three daily papers, all of which happen to be Democratic, printed denunciatory editorials on the action of the Anti-Saloon League in sending such a postal card into the district. This is what the card contained:

IF you WISH
To bring back the slums,
To revive the Red Light district,
To fill the rescue mission with the down and outer,
To increase the number of epileptics and insane,
To swell enormously the total of uncollectable debts,
To cause a decrease in the volume of business transacted,
To put in operation again the municipal and cheap lodging houses,
To double the amount of crime committed in our country,
To fill the workhouses, houses of correction, the jails with the produce of the liquor traffic,
To pay for their upkeep in taxes—THEN
VOTE for your wet candidate for Congress NOVEMBER SECOND.
If you oppose, THEN VOTE for your dry candidate for Congress November Second.

Now on the other hand the Democrats were at the same time circulating in Norfolk, and not only in Norfolk but in all parts of the United States a circular which has been pronounced a libel, which purported to prove that Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for President, is a Negro. The object of the Democrats in circulating the libelous circular was to so inflame the prejudice of white people that Senator Harding would be knifed at the polls and defeated. That the method of bringing about his defeat was fraudulent was to them of no moral consequence, apparently. This is what the circular contained:

THE RIGHT OF AMERICAN PEOPLE TO KNOW.

Harding's Family Tree

Amos Harding (black)
Wife—Hulda Tryon (colored)
Issue
George Tryon Harding, 1st
Wife—Ann Roberts (colored)
Issue
Charles A. Harding
(colored)
Wife—Mary Ann Crawford
(Pass-for-white)
Issue
George Tryon Harding, 2nd
Wife—Phoebe Dickerson
(white)

This marriage was objected to by the brother of Phoebe Dickerson for the reason that George Tryon Harding, the second, (father of Warren G. Harding) had Negro blood.

The above is verified by Elias Shaffer, 804 Hollaway St., Akron, Ohio, who has known Mr. Harding for fifty years. He went to school with Dr. Geo. Tryon Harding, the second, (father of Warren G. Harding), knew his father, Charles Harding, and Charles Harding's two brothers who were uncles of George T. Harding, the second, (father of Warren G. Harding) and says that they had the color, features and hair of Negroes and were considered so and accepted in the community. Mr. Shaffer is 73 years of age, a member of the Grand Army Post at Marion and a Republican in politics.

Issue
Warren Gamaliel Harding
(colored)
Wife—Florence Kling (white)

This marriage was objected to by the father-in-law, Mr. Amos H. Kling, of Marion, Ohio, a prominent Republican and one of the wealthiest men in Marion, who spoke out publicly and openly denouncing this marriage and said his daughter had disgraced herself and family by marrying a man who had Negro blood in his veins. This statement can be verified by a hundred people in Marion, Ohio.

Senator Harding has not publicly denied the statement. All denials have been made by unofficial announcements.

Sister of Warren G. Harding—Mrs. Carrie Harding Votaw, Washington, D. C., formerly in 1908, under Roosevelt, taught in colored schools; was also missionary in Murmah.

Authority: Professor William E. Chancellor, Woster University, Wooster, Ohio.

We leave it to the reader to decide who displayed more morals, more decency and more sense of fairness, the Anti-Saloon League or the Democratic party campaign managers.

CHARLESTON S. C. NEWS-COURIER
AUGUST 24 1920

After the Negro Vote.

In line with Mr. Murphy's article, printed in The Sunday News of last Sunday, calling attention to the important part which the vote of the newly enfranchised negro women in the doubtful States may play in the coming Presidential election, The Sun and New York Herald of the same date contains a full page article dealing with another phase of the negro vote. The object of The Sun's article is to prove that the thousands of negroes who have migrated from the South during the past decade, many of whom will be eligible to vote in pivotal States this fall, may well prove the deciding factor on November 2.

The Sun prints some very interesting statistics in this connection, though most of its figures are necessarily estimates and there is no way to determine how trustworthy they are. It is undoubtedly true that the negro population of a number of Northern States has been greatly increased in the past six years. According to The Sun the number of colored people in New York City has gone up from 91,709 in 1910 to around 200,000 at the present time. Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Chicago, Gary, Indianapolis, Detroit, Lansing, Los Angeles and Oakland are other cities which are said to have made extraordinary increases in negro population. In California, where there were only 8,000 negroes of voting age in 1910, The Sun now reports around 16,000. Michigan is now said to have 15,000 negroes of voting age as against 6,000 in 1910; Illinois 76,000 as against 39,000; Indiana 32,000 as against 20,000; Ohio 75,000 against 39,000.

The Republicans count strongly on carrying this negro vote and this is one of the main grounds upon which they base their expectations of success in the Presidential election. They have put Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro national committeeman from Georgia, in charge of the campaign among the colored voters and they are preparing to wage an extremely vigorous fight, especially in the way of propaganda through the hundreds of negro weekly and monthly magazines which are now being published. It may be expected confidently that more attention will be paid to the negro vote this year than for a long time past. The Republicans are relying largely on the traditional policy of the negroes to vote the Republican ticket but they also lay store on the bitter feeling against the Wilson Administration which has been voiced for a long time by negro publications like The Crisis. As yet nothing has come to light with reference to the specific pledges which Senator Harding was reported to have given representatives of the negroes just prior to his nomination. Some definite effort should be made to find out just what those pledges were.

G. O. P. PUTS 2 NEGROES IN LEGISLATURE RACE

[illegible]
AUGUST 6, 1920

L. Harrison and W. Moore Nominated in Sixth District.

Republicans nominated two negroes as candidates for Representatives in the Missouri Legislature at Tuesday's primaries. If they are elected they will be the first negroes to sit as Representatives in the Legislature of this State.

Langston Harrison, proprietor of a soft-drink saloon at 2311 Market street, was named one of three nominees from the Third District, which extends from the river to Jefferson avenue between Cass and Chouteau avenues, with some variations in these boundaries. Harrison resides over the saloon.

Walthall M. Moore, a railway mail clerk, was named one of the two nominees from the Sixth District. He resides in a rooming house at 3035 Pine street. This district extends from Jefferson avenue to the city limits and from Easton to Laclede avenue, and includes the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth Wards. These are two of the principal West End residence wards.

Two other negroes sought nominations for the Legislature in the primary, one in the Sixth District and one in the Fifth. There were two negro candidates for nomination to Congress in the Twelfth District against Representative Dyer, three negro candidates for the Republican City Committee, and one for alderman from the Seventeenth Ward.

Both the districts in which negroes were nominated were represented by Republicans in the last Legislature.

The Democratic nominees in these districts are E. W. Chase, Joseph P. Nick, and John J. Tatten in the Third, and R. M. Wray and John Keegan in the Sixth.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

PASTOR STEVENS URGES NEGROES TO GRASP THEIR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES

Says "Owens Can Better Represent Race. Can Be Elected. His Nomination Was Providential."

NOT A CRIME TO SCRATCH A TICKET

"Intelligent Discriminating White Voters Always Scratch Their Ticket And Are Not Impugned For So Doing."

TWO SERMONS SUNDAY

Pastor Will Speak Morning and Evening on 'Fourteen Points' Why It Is Time To Send A Negro to Congress

Dr. George E. Stevens, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, asks some timely questions on the political situation in the Twelfth Congressional District, where Robert N. Owens, a Colored man, is a candidate for Congress. Pastor Stevens urges all Negro voters, in particular, to cast a self respecting ballot comporting with their golden opportunities. The following points will be fully covered by Dr. Stevens in morning and evening services at Central Baptist Church next Sunday:

The Slogan.

Let us vote the straight Republican ticket with one exception, namely, in the Twelfth Congressional District scratch the name of L. C. Dyer and write the name of Robert N. Owens. Make the slogan, **"Harding for the Nation, Hyde for the State, Spencer for the Senate and Owens From the Twelfth."**

One of Us.

Is it from personal animous against Mr. Dyer? No. But Mr. Owens can better represent the Negro constituency in that district. He is one of us; he knows our burdens. His election will stir laudable ambitions in every Negro breast, and meet a just discontent among us.

Mr. Dyer.

The creditable service which Mr. Dyer rendered at Washington to his Negro constituency and their race was in line with his duty; he felt that he should serve them for they had sent him there. Does Mr. Dyer need our sympathy? We have shown our gratitude in the past. Has not one of our own race a prior claim on us at this time?

Put the Twelfth District on the Map.

Are we not sure of electing Mr. Owens? We have eight thousand five hundred Negro votes more than all the white votes in the Twelfth District. If we stand together there should be no doubt as to the result.

Voiceless Millions.

As a matter of principle ought we not send a Negro to the Congress from a district with such a preponderant vote? Has it ever been known to history that twelve or fourteen millions of human beings has been without a blood spokesman at the seat of government? We have been worked and used and exploited by others till we have no faith in ourselves.

Owens Providentially Available.

Why should we vote for Mr. Owens? Because he is a man of character and a man of ability. He was nominated by our white fellow citizens on another party ticket for the same office as Mr. Dyer. This makes him available. No colored man could ever be nominated for this office, under existing conditions, on a Republican ticket.

A Crime to Scratch?

It is spoken of as being almost a crime to scratch the Republican ticket. The intelligent discriminating white voters do this; why not we when we ought to? Some of the foremost clergy and laymen of this city are going to scratch certain judges on the Republican ticket. Their motives are not impunged either, for scratching.

No Time to Scratch?

It is said Negroes won't have time to scratch; they won't have the intelligence to scratch; they will become wool-gathered and disfranchise themselves. It is the privilege under the law for any one to, as one of the judges present to scratch Mr. Dyer's name and write Robert N. Owens' name and cross out "No" on the **sixth, thirteenth** and **fifteenth** amendments. This would take only about two minutes. The judges are there for that purpose.

Time Has Not Come?

It is said by many that the time has not come for a Negro to go to Congress. When will the time come if having it in our power we lack the freeman's soul to start? It is time for us to buy Liberty Bonds, suffer with all others, send our sons to die on a foreign shore for democracy for the world, to be lynched and Jim-crowed and what not; but it is not time to take our place, even alongside of the foreign born naturalized citizens of the country, in enjoying the privileges, honors and responsibilities of citizenship.

Not Our Race Issue.

It is also said that it is unbecoming in us to raise the race question by putting up Mr. Owens, a Negro, against Mr. Dyer, a white man. It is feared that this course will react upon the Negroes in general. This statement is too purile to consider, but since it is a scare to some, we will note it a minute. Who has made the race question in this country? As a race are we not set aside by our white fellow citizens? Were it not for their running from the Twelfth District when a few of us entered it the Negroes would not now have this vast majority of voters. When the colored citizens were fighting against segregation in this city and the question came to a vote, can we ever forget our consternation and utter sense of isolation and abandonment when we found that both white Democrats and Republicans stood almost as a unit against us. But this is not a race issue; it is a fight from the conviction that no one element of the population should be systematically barred from a share in our representative government.

Can the African Mind Take in Anglo-Saxon Civilization?

Have we touched the Anglo-Saxon in vain? Are we impervious to his spirit? Have we read American and English history and been unable to assimilate its spirit? The American white man respects any man who fights for principle. Before and since the Boston Tea Party he has fought against taxation without representation. If with courage and free from sordid self-interest we contend for a freeman's right of way, all men will honor us and our own young generation will not suffer the civic handicaps which we have known.

Dyer Belittles Negroes.

Is not Mr. Dyer belittleing his Negro constituency when he tells them to ignore the amendments in this election? He says just fold up the Republican ballot and put it in the box and let the amendments go. Is this right? Is he a safe guide? Should we not have some intelligent part in the general well being of the state apart from placing him back in office or keeping the political machine intact?

Do Not Ignore Amendments.

Amendments **SIX, THIRTEEN** and **FIFTEEN** should be voted on by every Negro in St. Louis. We should scratch **NO** and vote **YES.** The sixth amendment means good roads in Missouri. the thirteenth amendment means that Missouri is to remain dry and free from the drink curse. (Is it not suggestive that Mr. Dyer asks us to ignore this vital issue?) The fifteenth amendments means the change of the state constitution which is out of date. Are not the corruptions in the primaries safeguarded by the present constitution? Too long we have been led by the nose.

Negro Emancipation.

How long shall we be slaves to political traditions? Shall we ever come to the place where we shall cast an intelligent discriminating ballot? Shall the great hosts of our women voters and the thousands coming up from the South seeking freedom fall into the same ruts that we have been in? If at this particular hour we break away from this spell, by electing Mr. Owens, the race in St. Louis and over the country will take a long stride towards respected untrammeled citizenship. In spite of traduction and slander as to the use of money in this effort for Negro emancipation, we still urge a serious and fair consideration of these fourteen points by all citizens black and white and challenge any one to prove true his or her slanderous charge of graft.

How To Vote

The method of voting is so simple that no one need falter in their duty next Tuesday.

Go to the polling place in your precinct. Give your name and address. A judge will hand you a bunch of **six** ballots. If you are in the Twelfth Congressional District, take the ballots into one of the private booths and read down until you reach the following words, "For Representative in Congress for Twelfth Congressional District."

Scratch the name L. C. DYER and write the name R. N. OWENS.

Fold up your Republican ticket, with the printed side in and take it back to the judge. See that it is placed in the ballot box. Another judge will take the tickets you do not use.

Twelfth District.

The Twelfth District comprises all of wards 5, 6, 7, 16, 17, nearly all of the 15th and all but one precinct of the 23rd.

Gardner Appeals to Negroes to Vote Democratic Ticket

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 30, 1920

Says Time Has Come to Abandon Habit of Being Voted Like Sheep.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.

BUTLER, MO., October 29.—Gov. Gardner campaigned through Bates and Cass counties today and delivered speech here tonight. At one of his stops in this county he made a special appeal to the negro voters, of whom quite a number were in his audience. He claimed that the Democratic state platform contained sections asked for by the colored people of the state, while the Republicans had ignored these same requests in their state platform.

"Has not the time come," said the Governor, "when the negro race can well afford to abandon its traditional habit of being voted like sheep? Has not the time come when you can well afford to exercise your own judgment and divide your votes and therefore have some influence with each of the political parties?"

In his speech here he made a special appeal to the voters of German parentage, and very much in the same language of the speech he delivered at Washington, Mo., some two weeks ago and which was printed in the GLOBE-DEMOCRAT. He then launched into a discussion of the public schools and attacked speeches made by A. M. Hyde Republican candidate for Governor.

Denies Hyde Statement.

On this subject he said:

Mr. Hyde has told the people of this state that our public schools rank as thirty-fourth.

This is denied, said the Governor, by Prof. S. A. Baker, one of the most eminent authorities on education in this country—himself a Republican—State Superintendent of Schools. Prof. Baker says such statements injure Missouri in the eyes of the nation.

I not only deny the statement as the spokesman of the people of this state, but I resent it and denounce it as untrue and unfounded, and it should never have been uttered by Mr. Hyde. He knew it was not true and he knows it now.

The basis of the statement, which Mr. Hyde has made, considered the pay of the teachers, the cost of the building, the daily attendance of the schools, and a few other factors. Now, no one has ever worked harder for increased pay of the teachers than I have, and we have made remarkable progress in this direction. Teachers' salaries today are 50 per cent higher than they were two years ago. We should spend more money in the erection of our school buildings, it is true. However, is it not ridiculous and absurd to say that these factors make a school?

Tells About Real Home.

Suppose you were to say that the cost of the residence makes a home. Why, my friends, I have seen the most costly residences in the world, and they were the rottenest homes that ever existed. On the other hand, I have seen in one-room, log cabins in this state, where the affection and the love of the father, mother and the children were manifest, and there you found the home.

Suppose one should say that the amount of religion is to be measured by the pay of the preachers and the cost of the buildings. In other words, if there were thirty-four other states which paid their preachers more than we, and had a larger attedance and more costly churches than we—would it, therefore, be true that there were thirty-four states where there was more religion and piety than in Missouri?

Neither religion nor education nor the home depend upon the cost of the building, nor the cost of maintenance. The thing that has made Missouri citizenship for this 100 years has been the devotion and service of the teachers, and the fact that the brain and capacity of the Missouri boy and girl were so alert and receptive that the teacher was able to

develop them into men and women who have proven their leadership in all walks of life. They are now scattered all over this nation, and are not only the educated people where they are found, but they represent the highets type of citizenship of their communiti...

NEGROES THREAT TO BOLT G. O. P.

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
JULY 26, 1920

Colored Voters Of Norfolk District Open Fight On Lankford

That the negro voters of this district will bolt the republican nominee for congress in November unless their demands are satisfied before the election, is the assertion today of leading colored politicians here.

A protest against the manner in which Menalcus Lankford, Norfolk was nominated for congress by the district committee early this month will be presented the chairman of the republican national committee at Chicago, and if some recognition is not taken, it is declared the colored vote of this district will not go to the republican nominee.

Mass Meeting Held

This step was decided on yesterday at a meeting of approximately 150 representative colored citizens held at Buckroe Beach. J. R. Pollard, of Richmond, who was prominent in the contests at the republican convention in Chicago, presided. It was claimed at this meeting that the meeting at which Mr. Lankford was nominated for congress from this district was not in accord with the decision of the national committee at Chicago, and for that reason steps will be taken to have the proceedings rectified.

From one of the committee appointed to take the matter up with the chairman of the republican national committee, it was learned today that the basis for the protest was that negroes were not permitted in the hall in which the district convention was held and for that reason they were prevented from participation. The national committee, he said, decided at Chicago that hereafter no "star chamber" proceedings were to be held and would not be tolerated. This, he said, was interpreted to mean that the colored man was to have his rights in all republican conventions.

To carry this protest to the chairman of the national committee, a committee consisting of J. R. Pollard, J. I. Mitchell, of Portsmouth and J. M. Harrison, attorney of Norfolk, was named. This committee will ask for a ruling in the matter and unless satisfaction is obtained, it is said that a bolt is certain.

No Colored Delegates

D. Lawrence Groner, member of the national committee from Norfolk, was out of the city this morning. It was learned from members of the republican party here that there were no colored voters at the district convention that nominated Mr. Lankford, because there were no colored delegates elected to the convention by the various local conventions. The convention was held in the Y. M. C. A. building in Portsmouth and was properly advertised, it was claimed. Mr. Lankford would not comment on the situation.

Lovett Makes Great Showing Significant Lesson Taught

The Louisville News 11-6-20

The election results are common knowledge by now. Even in the mountains the news is spread that Harding was almost unanimously elected, while Mr. "Jimmy" Cox was swept off the earth.

That is very significant and carries a lesson, for Mr. Jimmy Cox made the most undignified race any man ever made for the high office of President. Never before has a candidate appealed to race prejudice for votes, but Mr. Jimmy Cox made Ohio look like Mississippi for a minute.

If the D. O. P. has learned any lesson from this campaign, it ought to be that appealing to Color prejudice is a dead issue and brings no results.

In Louisville the Republicans cleaned up. Mr. Charles F. Ogden being the lodestone that drew the Colored vote.

The greatest interest to the thoughtful element of the Colored people was the fight on the million dollar bond issue and the race of Wilson Lovett for the Board of Education. The results were very gratifying to Race lovers.

The Bond Issue was defeated by Colored votes. It lacked 4,080 votes of going over. That deficit was made in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, while in all the wards Colored people voted against the issue. The fight made on that issue was not a Colored man's fight against education for whites, but was a demand for recognition of the Colored population in public movements where they are to be taxed. It was a most logical and just fight and if the supporters of the Bond Issue are wist they will correct that omission when the matter comes up again. If they do not they are warned that next time the Colored voters will be really organized and wil oppose it en masse.

The race of Mr. Lovett was all his backers could ask. They succeeded in defeating Robt. E. Woods, a man who had made a monumental record for race prejudice as Postmaster. They showed to the Board of Education that Colored people are dissatisfied with the indifference of white educational representatives to Colored interests. Lovett received 11,000 votes. This is remarkable when compared to the other candidates' votes of 48,000, when it is remembered they had every daily paper behind them, they had 1,000 workers at the polls, they had the endorsement of every civic and social club in the city, and they had the always effective cry of poor whites of "Nigger"—and high-class white women did not hesitate to use it.

Against that Mr. Lovett had the support of three Colored newspapers a... forward-looking ministers and certain Race men and women. He had the open opposition of the Republican organization, which had passed the word down the line to ignore the school race, and wherever they could election officers refused to give out the school ballot. He had the ignorance and stupidity of the backward members of the Race to contend with. He had the active opposition of certain Colored women who were working for "de white people," and he had the feeling of many that he couldn't win anyhow to go up against.

All in all, he made a great showing; 11,000 votes should tell to the Board of Education Colored citizens are dissatisfied. At the same time, while it was not a political race, it should teach white politicians, both Republican and Democrats, a lesson. Will they get it? Time will tell.

COLUMBUS ... AUG ... 1920

H. CLAY SMITH SPENDS $257 ON LOSING FIGHT

Harry Clay Smith, colored, spent $257 in his unsuccessful effort to defeat Secretary of State Harvey C. Smith for renomination, he reported yesterday.

Judge A. F. O'Neil of Akron spent $1190 try to get the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator.

WHITE CANDIDATE GETS OUT OF THE RACE, FAVORS NEGRO

St. Louis Argus 7-9-20

Says He Believes Race Man Is Entitled To Representation In Governing Body Of City. Cites Negro Voting Strength In Support Of His Actions.—Lloyd's Election Assured By Mr. Orff's Support.

During the past week the political situation have taken on a new aspect so far as the Negro candidates are concerned.

Ward and Mass Meetings are changed from the old time way of only white candidates, and now one can see Negro candidates before the crowds asking for the suffrage of the Republican voters.

This makes things lively and has attracted a deal of attention. Some charging that the Negro should not aspire while others say he is right and is entitled to the offices they are running for.

Nothing perhaps has given more encouragement to the Negro candidates and their supporters than a letter from Mr. Frank Orff, notifying Mr. Lloyd that he had withdrawn as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen, giving as his reason, the Negro is entitled to the representation.

Mr. Orff's letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF FRANK ORFF INVESTMENT COMPANY. 705 OLIVE STREET. ST. LOUIS. MO.

July 7, 1920

Mr. Aaron W. Lloyd,
3137 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that I have withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Alderman to fill vacancy in the Seventeenth Ward, and that I will support you for this nomination and request my friends to vote for you in the Republican primary August 3.

I have taken this action because I think you are better qualified to represent in the Board of Aldermen the large majority of the residents of the Seventeenth Ward than any of the other candidates for the ...

I am advised that ... colored male voters are now on the registration books and that the colored male vote in St. Louis on election day will be approximately 25,000.

I am also informed that 3,700 of the 4,100 Republican voters in the Seventeenth Ward are colored, and that 80 per cent of the entire population of the Seventeenth Ward is colored.

A world war has been fought and won, in which there were no braver soldiers than the colored troops, to establish the principle of self determination, that is that the people have a right to select their own representatives in a Democratic form of Government; and I think this principle should apply to the Seventeenth Ward in the City of St. Louis, as well as to the principalities in Europe in some of which the population is not much greater.

I am also advised that one-eighth of the entire population of the City of St. Louis belongs to the colored race, and I think under these circumstances at least one of the 28 Aldermen of the city should be a colored man in order that the colored people and tax payers may have proper representation, particularly when this Alderman comes from the Seventeenth Ward in which the population is so overwhelmingly colored.

I have, therefore, determined to do what I can to establish this principle of Democracy in the Seventeenth Ward, have instructed the Board of Election Commissioners to not print my name on the Primary ballot, and will vote and work for you as a representative colored man for the nomination to the end that the people of the Seventeenth Ward may have proper representation in the Municipal Government.

Very truly yours,
FRANK ORFF.

PRINCESS ANNE MD HERALD
AUGUST 24, 1920

Negro Nominee for U. S. Senate

A committee of representative negroes, indignant at the refusal of Republican leaders to recognize them in patronage, met Monday night of last week at Trinity Baptist Church, Druid Hill avenue and McMechen street, Baltimore, and nominated W. Ashbie Hawkins, colored, attorney and leader among negroes, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Attorney Hawkins will compete in the election next November as an independent Republican, opposing O. E. Weller, Republican, and John Walter Smith, Democrat. The 40 or 50 negroes who unanimously voted for his selection as standard-bearer of the negro race, declared they represent an overwhelming proportion of the negro vote in that city.

Under provisions of the State election law it will be necessary for the committee to secure the signature of 500 voters to the petition for Attorney Hawkins' nomination. The petition must be filed ... with the Secretary of State. No difficulty in securing that number of signatures will be experienced, the committee declared.

Political—1920
Office Hoding

DEMOCRATIC HEAD EXPOSED BY SCRIBE

Louis Seibold, Attache of Cox' Train Tells Attitude of Ohions Toward Race Vote

The Cleveland

SOUTHERNERS PRESENT HIM AS "WHITE HOPE"

Advocate
10-16-20

Candidate Promise to "Open Question of Race Prejudice" Later—Dodges the Issue in the South

Louis Seibold, special correspondent, writing in "The New York World," a Democratic organ, about the situation in Tennessee and Kentucky, undoubtedly "pulls the mask" off Governor Cox on the race question. He says:

"Governor Roberts and the Democratic managers of Tennessee, while admitting "cross currents" in situation that tend to encourage Republicans, assert that there is only a very remote chance of Tennessee breaking its record and flopping into the Republican column.

"The nineteenth amendment has developed a new agency of uncertainty in this state and inspired an atmosphere alien to Democratic understanding. To what extent the participation of women of the Colored race will be permitted to participate in the contest next month will be determined on October 11, when voters will qualify for the exercise of the franchise. In eastern Tennessee, which embraces the two Republican congressional mountain districts, the fullest opportunity will be given this new type of voters to enjoy their newly acquired privilege.

"In the middle and western sections, there is certain to intervene local laws and customs which will not only make it difficult for Colored women to vote, but are certain to provoke disorders of a character that have up to date, been suppressed.

"The nineteenth amendment is also likely to cause trouble for the Democratic party in one other respect.

"The registration completed to date at Louisville more than balances the Democratic showing. This is explained by the large percentage of Colored voters in the Kentucky metropolis. The bulk of the Colored vote is centered in the tobacco section and in some instances exceeds the white by three to one.

"Democratic managers report a comforting interest among the white women voters in the rural communities where registration is not systematized. The most reliable information to be obtained regarding the probable increase in the popular vote or the state is that the Democratic showing is likely to exceed 50,000.

"The Republican managers naturally claim the Harding vote will be 25,000 more.

"In his efforts to win Kentucky, Governor Cox has thrown the full power of his expression into his advocacy of the League of Nations.

"He has also touched on the race issue in such a way as to indicate his desire to have the support of all of the white voters in Tennessee and the Bluegrass state, in order to permit them to perpetuate their control of the problem.

"In one Kentucky town yesterday, he was introduced by a local chairman as the "white hope" of the southern women vote.

"At another he was interrupted to ask if the League of Nations will not permit the Negro vote, an inquiry that provoked muttered protest from a group of Colored men and women on the outskirts of the crowd."

MINISTERS AND BUSINESS MEN INDORSE VAUGHN

The St. Louis
Argus
10-29-20

Resolutions Passed By The Leading Men Of City Declare Aspirant For Congress Is Fearless Champion Of Race. Ask He Be Nominated.

At a meeting of ministers called by Dr. B. F. Abbott, Monday, June 28th, Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn's candidacy for Congress was unanimously endorsed. The Clergy went on record in favor of the movement to nominate and elect Mr. Vaughn and characterized it as a great race movement in the interest of the rights and liberty of the people. Dr. George E. Stevens, pastor of Central Baptist Church, one of the endorsers, said: "It is inexplicable to me that more than 15,000,000 people, forming so large a percentage of the whole people of this government have so little to do with the making of its laws. Such a thing is without parallel in history. It has been true of no other people and I believe that God is working in a mysterious way in sending so many colored men from the South into these northern latitudes where they can vote and help send one of their own to the halls of Congress. Mr. Vaughn is a clean, up-standing, fearless citizen, whom no amount of money can buy, no selfish, no personal interest can swerve from the path of duty in the interest of his race. I am no politician, but I urge upon you to help send him to Congress. These remarks have been generally approved by the clergy and many citizens.

Among those who endorsed Attorney Vaughn's candidacy were the pastors of the following churches: Union Memorial M. E. Church, Central Baptist Church, St. Paul Baptist Church, St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Tabernacle Baptist Church, Galilee Baptist Church, Compton Hill Baptist Church, All Saints Episcopal Church, Antioch Baptist Church, 5th Baptist Church, Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Calvary Baptist Church, Pleasant Green Baptist Church.

Endorsement

For the past fifteen years, Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn has practiced law continuously at the St. Louis Bar, with the exception of about two years, which he spent in the Army of the United States. His record has been a brilliant and honorable one.

On being admitted to the bar, he passed an examination at the head of a class of eight, being the only colored man in it. This feat was duplicated on passing the Federal Bar examination a few months ago in this city. Mr. Vaughn bears letters of testimony to the highest standing and integrity at the St. Louis Bar.

As a soldier, his record was of the best, and he was a credit to his race and his country.

During the years of his residence in this community, Mr. Vaughn has stood for civic righteousness and the things which tend to uplift. He has been a staunch race man and has been found always in the fore-front of the fight for the progress and rights of his race. His work, without pay, against the segregation laws stands out in this country, conspicuously among deeds against race proscription and even now, he is fighting, without compensation, for the victims of physical and judicial mob violence at Moberly, Mo.

His intelligence, his experience and integrity in every way fit him for the position which he seeks, and if elected and sent to Congress, we believe he will make a representative of whom the entire race and nation will be proud. We are assured of one fact that the race will have a fearless champion, and that no consideration, financial, personal or otherwise can sway him from the path of duty in the defense of its rights, and in his efforts to make larger opportunities for the race. We consider him as a safe, sane and fearless leader.

We, therefore, heartily endorse his candidacy for Congress, as a loyal tried Republican and urge all members of the race and all good citizens to join with us in securing his election.

Signed by:

B. F. Abbott, Geo. E. Stevens, W H. Harris, J. J. Cheefus, C. A. Williams, G. A. Conway, M. Owens, R C. Clopton, H. H. Harris, D. R Clarke, J. T. Caston, J. L. Caston, B G. Shaw, J. K. Parker.

Railway Men and Steel Workers Endorse Vaughn

Lieut. Geo. L. Vaughn addressed a meeting of Railway Employees at the Pine St. Department Y. M. C. A. last Friday evening. At the close of his address, he was unanimously endorsed by the organization. During the same evening he addressed the Commonwealth Steel Workers Fellowship Club and received their hearty approval.

Pittman To Manage Vaughn's Campaign

Mr. Charles Pittman, the business man and theatre owner of 3977 West Belle Pl., has taken charge of the Campaign of Lt. Geo. L. Vaughn as its manager. He is one of the busiest men in town, but consented to take this important position and help put Vaughn over, because he believes in the movement to help better the condition of the race.

Mr. Henry A. Smith, the Market Street Haberdasher is Chairman of the Campaign Committee, and Mr. W T. Ancell, the Grand Keeper of Records and Seals of the Knights of Pythias is the secretary.

The Campaign Headquarters will be opened next week and the Campaign already begun, to elect to Congress, Lieut. Geo. L. Vaughn will be pushed with vigor. The other members of the Committee are as follows:

E. L. Harris, Druggist; Daniel Bowles, Attorney; C. H. Phillips, Physician; Jos. Harris, Deputy Probate Clerk; C. M. Moore, Real Estate; L. S. Williams, Undertaker; Howard Levelle, 6th Ward Leader; Rev. W. W. Perry, Dan Leach, 7th Ward Leader; Jos. Nabors, Barber; L. L. Young, Rev. Riley Clopton, T. A. Crenshaw, President, Pullman Benefit Association; E. Hawkins, Insurance Man; W. H. Mosby, Druggist; W. M. Willingham, Manager City Sales Department, Ideal Investment Co.

Other members of the Committee will be announced later.

BREAKING THE SOLID SOUTH.

Inasmuch as there had to be a landslide this year sufficient to elect Senator Harding president, it

ROME N. Y. SENTINEL
NOVEMBER 8 1920

would be blind partisanship that refused to welcome the breaking into the "Solid South" in the defection of Tennessee from the Democratic column. Few more healthful political developments within our states could take place than a reaction from hidebound political alignment whether in the Democratic South or in the Republican strongholds like Pennsylvania, though the circumstances that have led the Southern states to cling to one political faith through thick and thin has given careful students of affairs the greater anxiety.

Just why the South should have remained Democratic these many years has doubtless been a puzzle to many a northerner of the present generation, unable to gather from casual reading of the books a sense of the deep animosities that existed in the years of the Civil War and in the "Carpet Bag" period immediately ensuing. Had Abraham Lincoln been permitted to live out his second term as president such a situation never could have developed, but seeds for deep and lasting trouble were almost immediately planted, in the midst of the warfare that developed between the majority in Congress and President Johnson.

In the Congress of that period there prevailed a spirit of the utmost vindictiveness against those who had plunged the nation into the great conflict and that animosity far more than real regard for the ex-slaves led not only to the giving of the ballot to the Negroes but to a widespread policy of stirring them up to assume political duties for which by far the major part of them then were wholly unfitted. If the southern whites had been left with their former political rights and no attempts had been made by the northerners to manipulate the blacks, the situation would not have been so serious; but as a matter of fact most of the whites were deprived of the greater part of their former civil privileges and the various non-military officers sent down from Washington proceeded to organize Negro legislatures and Negro official bodies all the rest of the way down the line. Thus a complete reversal in the social fabric occurred that has hardly been equalled in Russia or Austria-Hungary in the last few terrible years. Former masters were ruled by their ex-slaves, supported by the bayonets of alien troops. And that continued not only for months but for several years. Out of it grew the most intense animosity on the part of the Southern Whites for the Republican party and a corresponding attachment for it on the part of the Negroes.

Out of it also grew the Ku Klux Klan, that secret order of whites which proceeded to terrorize the blacks until few of the latter dared to vote to say nothing of holding office and lording it over the whites. As the states were restored to their status as such, from having been held as conquered territory, and as the whites were restored to their full citizenship, the latter banded together under the name of the Democracy, held the Negroes away from the polls first by terrorism and later by constitutional provisions such as the "grandfather clauses." It was felt by the whites that not only must they stand together as to local politics but also it was necessary to have a solid block in Congress to protect the South from the prejudices still continuing to exist in the North—for decades after the war it was the practice of Republican politicians to wave "the bloody shirt."

With the passing of the Northern resentment, the mingling of veterans wearing the blue and the gray and the appearance of a generation of Negroes that had no recollection of the black legislatures of post-war days, it might seem that party alignment would have relaxed greatly in the South, but the introduction of the primary system would appear rather to have perpetuated it than otherwise. The whies fought out their differences in the Democratic, primaries and presented a united front in formal elections. But still they persisted in sending Democratic congressmen to Washington—or at least men who bore that label. In point of fact they were not always Democrats in spirit. Sometimes they were Populists, occasionally almost anarchists. Really they represented that faction of the white man's party which happened to be uppermost in their particular state or district at the time.

The South still resents suggestions from the North as to how it should handle its race problem, but it has been growing increasingly evident in the North that with the growth in wealth and education of Negroes there must come a political upheaval of another sort. More of the Negroes must be allowed to vote if serious trouble is to be avoided, and the recent attempt to resurrect the Ku Klux Klan to offset this growing spirit of independence among the Negroes has seemed most unwise. But were the whites to split up as between Democrats and Republicans, then it would be almost inevitable that the Negroes voting would also many of them break away their traditional allegiance to the "party of Abraham Lincoln." Once that should occur there would be less reason to fear "Negro domination" and the whole political life of a district would be far more healthful.

Tennessee, perhaps, in some ways is not thoroughly typical of the Old South. Her people were not all for the Civil War, for secession or the continuation of slavery. Some resisted secession vigorously and sided with Andrew Johnson when he was sent home from Washington in the capacity of military governor of a state he had previously represented by election at the national capital. Nevertheless the present drift toward Republicanism in the South has not been confined to her boundaries. Louisiana and other states have surprised themselves and the rest of the country by giving local majorities for the once despised party.

NEGRO CANDIDATE TELLS OF BRIBE OFFER

ST. LOUIS MO. POST-DISPATCH
AUGUST 13, 1920

Man Defeated by "Bobby" Moore Says Democrats Offered $1500 for His Votes.

I. E. Banks of 306 South Ewing avenue, a negro, defeated by "Bobby" Moore for Republican City Committeeman of the Sixteenth Ward in the recent primary, speaking at the Citizen's Liberty League meeting at 3137 Pine street last night, charged that a man had come to him from the Democratic organization and offered him $1500 to use his Sixteenth Ward negro organization for the Democratic ticket in November. He said that he had refused the offer, as he had no intention of "selling out" his race.

Both he and Ernest Patillo, negro, defeated by Frank Slater for committeeman in the Seventeenth Ward, advised the negroes not to vote a solid Republican ticket in November. "Take care of your friends on that ticket, and take care of the others, too," Pattilo said.

Pattilo told the negroes that the reason the white Republicans treated them so carelessly was that in the past they always had voted as Republicans, regardless of circumstances. "Make them appreicate you," he urged, "by beating some of them."

Tried to Get Him to Quit.

Pattilo declared that during the pre-primary fight, Slater had gone to his employers, the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and tried to get them to influence Pattilo to withdraw, which the Trust Company management, after talking with him, had refused to do.

Several negroes from the Sixteenth Ward spoke heatedly against City Marshal Charles E. Mohrstadt, Republican nominee for Sheriff, because he had refused to remove a negro deputy, James Diggs. Other negroes, friendly to Mohrstadt, protested against hasty words and advised that a committee call upon him. The Sixteenth warders, however, insisted that unless Diggs was removed they would "beat Mohrstadt."

Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe, president of the women's division of the League, asserted that the negroes are going to "put a yellow streak down the back of every negro and every white man that doesn't tote level with us." She denounced negroes "who tie a five-dollar bill around one wrist and get 100 to follow them to do the white man's bidding."

Evidence of Fraud Found.

Negroes on a committee which is co-operating with Charles Fensky in preparing to contest the election of Frank Slater and to attack the nomination of Congressman Dyre over George L. Vaughn, negro, in the Twelfth District, reported that Assistant Circuit Attorney Moon had informed them they have a case, and that their evidence as to frauds in some precincts of the Seventeenth and other wards will be placed before the grand jury in September.

ONE NEGRO LOSES, ANOTHER LEADS FOR LEGISLATURE

ST. LOUIS MO. POST-DISPATCH
NOVEMBER 3, 1920

With the One Exception Republicans Will Have Solid Delegation to Lower House From St. Louis.

Walthall M. Moore of 3035 Pine street, a negro, was leading his Democratic opponents, in partial returns this afternoon for the lower house of the State Legislature from the Sixth Representative District. Two members are elected from this district, and the partial returns showed Moore as running about 2700 votes behind the other Republican nominee, William E. Caulfield, but about 1200 ahead of John Keegan, the higher of the Democratic candidates.

Except for the uncertainty as to Moore and the defeat of Langston Harrison, a negro Republican nominee in the Third District, it appeared that the Republicans had elected a solid delegation to the lower house from St. Louis. There are 16 St. Louis members in the House. John J. Tatten, Democrat, was elected in the Third District over Harrison.

Probable Personnel.

There was only one Democrat in the lower house from St. Louis in the last Legislature. He was J. T. O'Brien of the Fourth District.

The probable composition of the St. Louis delegation in the lower house in the 1921 session of the Legislature is:

First District—George Eigel, John T. Manning, Frank R. Smith, all Republicans.

Second District—Charles Forster Henry F. Weber, Frank L. Wetzel all Republicans.

Third District—John J. Tatten Democrat; Julius A. Razovsky Maurice Rothschild, Republican.

Fourth District—Frank O. Bittner, Edward G. Davidson, Charles Straub, all Republicans.

Fifth District—Richard Good enough, George W. Horner, both Republicans.

Sixth District—William E. Caulfield, Republican; other seat in doubt between W. M. Moore, Republican and John Keegan, Democrat.

Senator Warner Re-elected.

Frank B. Warner, Republican was re-elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District. In the Thirty-third Senator Joseph H. Brogan, Democrat was leading Joseph M. Ebeling, Republican, on partial figures. Michael Kinney, Democrat, had no Republican opponent in the Thirty-fifth District.

FIVE NEGROES ARE UP FOR ELECTION IN STATE TUESDAY

ST. LOUIS MO. STAR
OCTOBER 29, 1920

Three Are Republicans and Two Are on Farmer-Labor Ticket.

There are five negro candidates for public office in Missouri at the election Tuesday. Four of them are St. Louisans. Three are on the Republican ticket and two are Farmer-Labor party candidates. This is said to be the largest number of negro candidates in the history of the state. The names of the candidates, their party and the office sought by each, together with the names of their white opponents, follow:

Robert N. Owens, negro, Farmer-Labor candidate for representative in congress from the Twelfth (St. Louis) District; white opponents: L. C. Dyer, Republican; Samuel Rosenfeld, Democrat; Henry Siroky, Socialist; Thomas Buckley, Socialist-Labor.

Langston Harrison, negro, Republican candidate for state representative from the Third (St. Louis) District; white opponents: E. W. Chase, D. P. Nick and J. J. Tatten, Democrats; Morris Richmond, H. Rosenberg and Richard Shores, Socialists; J. F. Harwood, S. H. Laws and J. C. Taylor, Farmer-Laborites.

Walthall M. Moore, negro, Republican candidate for state representative from the Sixth (St. Louis) Legislative District; white opponents: John Keegan and R. M. Wray, Democrats, and Jacob Grimm and J. W. S'Renco, Socialists.

Ambrose Page, negro, Farmer-Labor candidate for alderman from the Seventeenth Ward. White opponents: W. G. Alexander, Democrat; T. S. Watts, Republican; J. A. Hagan, Socialist.

James Ellis, of Sedalia, negro, Republican candidate for presidential elector from the Seventh Congressional District. White opponents: B. F. Morgan, Democrat; Sue Morris, Socialist; R. C. Marr, Farmer-Laborite, and Clarence Howard, Prohibitionist.

Because of the fight of St. Louis negroes on Congressman Dyer, Republican candidate for re-election interest in the posibility of Owens being elected has become widespread in the district.

Owens is a lawyer. He was graduated from Harvard University and served eighteen months overseas with a combat unit.

Harrison, a former saloonkeper, is the proprietor of a soft drink bar. Page is a custodian of the American Legion headquarters. He, too, is an overseas veteran and served as interpreter for his regiment. Moore, a waiter, is a former postal clerk. Ellis, the Sedalia candidate, formerly was a policeman in that city and at present is janitor of the Sedalia Postoffice.

Political—1920.
Office Holding

THE ASSISTANT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE ATTEMPTS TO "EXPLAIN," THEN RESUMES MUD SLINGING AGAINST HERALD

The Baltimore Herald

THAT MAN is a pathetic figure and a pitiable one indeed, who, convicted of wanton, wilful and malicious misrepresentation of a friend or individual and whose conscience, though seared by a lifetime of despicable performances of that kind, prompts him to manly action, to acknowledge his wrongs and make amends therefor lacks the moral courage to admit that he has committed a wrong against a fellow man either by word or deed.

Such is the case of Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, the self styled Independent "Republican" candidate for Senator Mr. Hawkins in attempting to "explain" his declaration that The Herald had been "seen" before coming out for Mr. Weller, the Republican candidate for Senator, indicated that if he were morally strong enough he would have disavowed or retracted his base insinuations of bribery. But not possessing the manhood to do this he shiftily undertakes to fool people who know better, by saying that he meant it "facetiously."

Then overcome by his old habit of defamation of the character of others by false accusation and misrepresentation, he proceeds to say that the Herald was "seen' because it was being paid $112 a week by the National Republican Headquarters in New York "to stifle" public conscience in Maryland by urging colored people to vote the ticket straight." This statement in the connection and the use he makes of it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false and he **knows it.** As a matter of fact Republican newspapers all over the country which have carried and are carrying Republican campaign matter issued from headquarters have been or are to be paid for publicity work. This was decided upon and The Herald listed as one of the newspapers to carry publicity in July, long before Mr. Hawkin's bump of vanity and conceit were enlarged by being named or spoken of as a candidate for Senator for the purpose of helping to elect John Walter Smith. As to compensation we do not know a single Negro newspaper that receives or expects to receive $112 a week for publicity, although there are none that would refuse it or feel that they are in the slightest degree being "seen" or bribed to support candidates of their own choice.

Mr. Hawkins' explanation of his use of the word "seen" fools no one, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the people of Baltimore for him to stand before an audience of 400 people and charge a newspaper as having been "seen" or bribed, and then when called to account attempt to excuse his false and baseless charge by saying it was "seen" in fun.

It seems that nobody in this campaign is honest or has any principle but Mr. Hawkins. Almost from the day of his entrance into politics he has been charging someone with being bribed or trying to bribe him. He has declared in speeches and his mouth-pieces have re-iterated it in public print that he has been offered sums all the way from $100 to $20,000 either by one party to stay in the race or by the other to get out of it. In one publication it was stated that he had bee n made most "attractive offers" for "financing" his campaign. All these "attractive offers" were said to have been virtuously refused, but the names of the would-be-bribers have not bee n submitted nor the time and place of the offers specified.

The air has been thick with these disgusting charges of attempted bribery, especially from Democrats, to induce the independent candidate to do just what he is doing. We submit that when the motives and honesty of everybody else is questioned and attempted to be put under a cloud, the pure and unadulteratedly-holy candidate ought to furnish proof of the attempts to bribe him which were refused. When the first attempt to bribe was made had the name of the would-be-briber been published all the other "flattering and attractive offers" would not have been made.

Mr. Hawkins vociferously and unceasingly declares that he is receiving no Democratic aid. The Baltimore Sun is the leading Democratic organ of the South. In nearly every issue there are flattering write-ups, political advertisement of Mr. Hawkins' candidacy and the furore he is creating in colored Republican ranks. In Sunday morning's Sun the following appears, headlines and all:

BLACK & TAN TICKET

8TH CONGRESSIONAL:
Congressman, Att'y. M. H. Broyles.
16TH SENATORIAL
State senator, Prof. W. L. Davis.
15TH REPRESENTATIVE
Representatives—Position No. 1, Dr. H. E. Lee; position No. 2, Rev. E. H. Holden; position No. 3, Walter R. Knox; position No. 4, Mrs. R. L. Yocome.

15TH JUDICAL
Judge, Sixty-first District Court, Attorney G. S. Newsome.
Judge, Fifty-fifth District Court, Att'y. S. H. Cavitt.
Criminal District Judge, Att'y. J. Vance Lewis.
HARRIS COUNTY
County judge, Atty. W. M. C. Dickson.
Criminal district attorney, Atty. L. V. Allen.
Civil district clerk, M. H. Griffin.
Criminal district clerk, Lt. Frank L. Lane.
Judge County Court at Law No. 1, Att'y. W. Raleigh Swindell.
County clerk, Mrs. F. L. Long.
County Treasurer, O. P. DeWalt.
Tax Collector, J. B. Grigsby.
Tax assessor, G. D. Crawford, Jr.
County school superintendent, Mrs G. B. M. Turner.
County surveyor, J. T. Meredith.
Sheriff, George Brown.
Justice of the peace,—Precinct No. 1, position No. 1, J. H. Dorn; position No. 2, C. A. Paillet; Precinct No. 3, George B. Sanders.
Constable—Precinct No. 1, Sgt. William Stevenson; Precinct No. 2, Thomas Sanders.
County commissioners—Precinct No. 1, E. P. Harrison; Precinct No. 2, James Branham; Precinct No. 3, Gus Jones; Precinct No. 4, J. F. Gomez.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

All colored citizens who are in sympathy with the movement and who are opposed to a policy of political elimination and extermination, will be asked to contribute to a campaign fund, which will be employed in defraying the legitimate expense of the present campaign and paying off the balance left over from the May campaign. The collections and expenditures will be published after the campaign ends, as was done after the May campaign. No contribution will be considered too small or too large to aid and assist in pushing the cause of OUR CANDIDATES.

This fight will be waged for principle and not for pelf, and the success of the cause rests with the people, who can be counted upon in every crisis and undertaking for the race's rights to do the right thing at the right time.

Don't feel slighted if no solicitor asks you for a donation, but make out your check for the "black and tans" and mail same to The Houston Informer, Houston, Texas, or bring it to the office, room 208, 807½ Prairie Avenue. All pastors will be called upon to take an after collection and donate same to the campaign fund, for this is the people's fight and it must be won!

C. F. Richardson was elected campaign manager, with Hon.

J. C. Shelton as assistant.

The other committees follow:

Finance.

N. Dudley, chairman; Rev. E. H. Holden, Rev. H. R. Johnson, Mrs. G. B. M. Turner, J. M. Frierson, Anderson Lacy, O. P. DeWalt, Tom Lawson, E. O. Smith, Geo. Webster, Mrs. F. E. Long, J. B. Grigsby, R. S. Jackson, L. A. Humphrey, Y. U. Jones, Duke Craw

No School Board Member

Mayor Broening Intimates That He Rather Favors School Superintendent

TALKS OF HIGH SCHOOL

Admits That Loan Ordinances Make No Mention Of New High School Building

As told in the second edition of last week's AFRO-AMERICAN a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN asked Mayor Broening last Friday morning three questions. Here they are. (1) "What have you decided to do about a colored member on the School Board?" (2) "Will you sign the constable ordinance?" (3) "Have you considered the appointment of colored men on the loan commissions?"

In answer to the first question Mr. Broening stated that he had made up his mind and would send the name of the new member of the School Board to the City Council at a special meeting on July 12th. He declared that he felt more strongly inclined to a colored superintendent of schools than a colored member on the School Board.

Although he promised the committee which went to see him sometime ago that his appointment of a School Board member would satisfy them, (meaning that he would appoint a colored man), the Mayor intimated that he had decided not to appoint a colored member on the School Board.

ELIMINATES CONSTABLES

Mr. Broening also announced that he would sign the constable ordinance which eliminates the four colored nominees of City Councilmen McGuinn and Fitzgerald. The white Republican councilmen promised the Mayor that the names of the colored constables should be kept in the bill, but as soon as he was in Chicago, broke their word. A good many people for this reason thought the Mayor would veto the ordinance.

On the question of the loans, Mr. Broening said he had not considered the appointment of colored men on the Loan Commissions. When his attention was called to it, he also admitted that the School Loan has no provision in it for a new colored High School. He had plans in his mind, he said, for a new location of the colored high school, but as the School Board has recommended the expenditure of six and a half million dollars school loan, there is no statement in it concerning a colored high school. The Mayor paid a visit to the high school building recently and stated that it was the worst in the city and the one in most

NEGROES PICK NOMINEE TO OPPOSE O E WELLER

BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN

AUGUST 18. 1920

W. Ashbie Hawkins, Colored Lawyer, Chosen To Run For U. S. Senate.

WILL GO ON BY PETITION

Speeches At Meeting Declared Action Is Reprisal On Regular Republican Organization For Attitude Toward Black Voters.

A committee of representative negroes, indignant at the refusal of Republican leaders to recognize them in patronage,

met Monday night at Trinity Baptist Church, Druid Hill avenue and McMechen street, and nominated W. Ashbie Hawkins, colored, attorney and leader among negroes, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Attorney Hawkins will compete in the election next November as an independent Republican, opposing O. E. Weller, Republican, and John Walter Smith, Democrat. The 40 or 50 negros who unanimously voted for his selection as standard-bearer of the negro race, declared they represent an overwhelming proportion of the negro vote in this city.

Under provisions of the State Election law it will be necessary for the committee to secure the signatures of 500 voters to the petition for Attorney Hawkins' nomination. The petition must be filed with the Secretary of State. No difficulty in securing that number of signatures will be experienced, the committee declared.

Form Independent League.

They formed the Independent Republican League, elected officers and designated an executive committee to prosecute a vigorous campaign throughout the State for their candidate.

Spokesmen for the "committee of forty" vouchsafed the opinion that their candidate will not be able to defeat his rivals for the Senatorial seat, but observed that if they can line up the negro vote behind Attorney Hawkins they can insure the defeat of Mr. Weller, whom they excoriated in speeches as an "ingrate" and "an unworthy representative of the Republican party."

The committee unanimously adopted resolutions prepared by Arthur M. Bragg, editor, 1425 McCulloh street, in which they state their refusal to vote for the Republican candidate, Mr. Weller because, they say, to do so would be to "indorse the unrighteous insult to the black group of Republicans," who have been denied their rights by "unworthy evasion and crooked devices." The negroes declared that "a return to Republican principles can be realized only through the defeat, especially, of C. E. Weller, the supreme representative of the lily white feeling within the Republican party."

Admission By Invitation.

The negroes assembled in the conference room of the church in response to invitations from leading spirits among the colored race. Although they were careful to see that none but "invited guests" was allowed to participate in the deliberations, their speeches could be heard many yards from the meeting room. When J. Stewart Davis, colored attorney, placed Hawkins' name in nomination the negroes applauded generously.

Speeches were made by the Rev. George F. Bragg, Dr. J. R. L. Diggs, John H. Murphy, W. Norman Bishop, Attorney Davis, Linwood G. Kogler and Dr. E. M. Boyle. Attorney Davis was elected permanent president, the other officers being: Mayfield Boyle, vice-president; William Langley, treasurer, and W. Norman Bishop, secretary.

The executive committee, composed of Arthur M. Bragg; Attorney Davis; William Langley, commission merchant; Carl Murphy, editor; Daniel A. Richardson; W. Norman Bishop, attorney; Dr. Mayfield Boyle; William R. Proctor and Linwood G. Kogler, insurance broker, was given "unlimited authority" in arranging for the campaign, and was ordered to leave no stone unturned to line up the negro vote behind Attorney Hawkins.

Resolutions Adopted.

The resolutions adopted by the committee are:

Whereas, the Republican organization, both in city and State, apparently, at least, has actually deserted Republican principles, and one, of the type of said organization, has been selected by them as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate; and whereas to vote for such candidate would be to indorse the unrighteous insult to the black group of Republicans, therefore, it is the conviction of this conference of Independent Republicans that the maintenance of the self-respect of our own people demand the placing on the official ballot the name of a Republican for whom, in good conscience, they may cast their suffrage.

The Independent Republican League, in thus acceding to such evident demand upon the part of self-respecting black voters of the State of Maryland, and presenting the name of a citizen worthy of their support, begs leave to state that the paramount issue with the people of the black group is to hurl back and refute the contemptuous insult and outrage perpetrated upon them.

The Republican organization, in this State and city, refuses to accede to, in letter and spirit, the fundamental principles of the National Republican Party, as incorporated in our constitution in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and, continually, by unworth evasion and crooked devices, hinders a translation and interpretation of such principles of liberty and equality.

The present municipal administration, won by the large assistance of the black group, has broken every promise, and has completely humiliated and insulted the people of our group.

The entire organization in the State, and city, so shamefully disproportionately represent the mind of Republicans of this State, that return to Republican principles only be realized through the defeat, especially, of O. E. Weller, the supreme representative of tse Lily White feeling within the Republican Party.

The sustaining of our honor and self-respect constitutes the overshadowing issue in the present campaign, and we call upon every loyal member of the black group, throughout the entire State, to cast their suffrage for W. Ashbie Hawkins, the fearless champion and exponent of the principles of liberty, epuality, and fraternity; and thus administerin a stinging rebuke to those who would insult and outrage the manhood of black citizens.

The negroes have their guns train especially on Mayor Broening and condemn him for his failure to give t negro positions in the municipal government which, they feel, they deser after the overwhelming majority th rolled up in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards, admittedly negro distric

"In The Race To Stay"--Hawkins

Independent Candidate For U. S. Senate Would Not Confer With Hays, Weller and France.

DEMOCRATIC MONEY IS NOT WANTED

Offers of Republicans Turned Down by Candidate Who Announces "I am" Not For Sale."

Still working on his speech of acceptance which is finished in the rough form and nearly ready, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Independent ticket, stopped long enough to pour a broadside into the ranks of Republicans and Democrats of the opposition.

Mr. Hawkins will deliver his formal speech accepting the nomination for Senate at Sharp Street M. E. Church, Dolphin Street near Druid Hill avenue, Friday night, September 24th, and those who have been granted a peep at it declare it to be the strongest indictment of the local Republican party ever written. Mr. Hawkins, it is pointed out, has been in active business in the city for the past twenty-five years, and is well informed concerning the activities of the party and their mistreatment of the colored people in that time.

WOULD NOT SEE WILL HAYS

A representative of Chairman Will Hays, of the National Republican Committee who called to ask Mr. Hawkins if he would confer with the party leader, was told at first that Mr. Hawkins would see Mr. Hays only in the presence of his campaign committee. Later Mr. Hawkins sent word that there was no need for such a conference.

"This independent fight we are making," he said, "is local, and I deem it better if Mr. Hays and the National Committee would stay out of it. We are supporting Harding and Coolidge, the heads of the ticket, and that is all they can ask. I am in the fight to stay, and I cannot see how a conference would be of any use."

Mr. Hawkns also declined requests for a conference coming from O. E. Weller, the regular Republican candidate and other local leaders.

"There is no such thing as com-

REPUBLICAN REBELS IN MARYLAND ARE SORE

(Special to The New York Age.)

Baltimore, Md.—While Maryland Republicans are gleeful over the 50,000 plurality received by Harding and Coolidge last Tuesday, as well as the election of O. E. Weller to the Senate, and four out of six Congressmen, insurgency among a large element of intelligent voters of the race is still evident.

This insurgency has been brought out by the continual ignoring of the race by Republicans and as a result came the independent senatorial candidacy of W. Ashbie Hawkins.

After a campaign of bitterness, in which local and imported speakers bitterly assailed his candidacy, Mr. Hawkins polled over 6,000 votes.

Now comes the announcement that a number of those who supported Mr. Hawkins will continue the fight for a square deal and, failing, will run independent candidates for the Legislature in 1921.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

OUR ELECTORAL TICKET

Under the federal constitution, the voters do not vote directly for the presidential nominee but vote for electors nominated by the state and congressional district organizations.

There are as many votes in the electoral college as there are senators and representatives in Congress. In our state, we are entitled to fourteen electoral votes. The state and district conventions assembled selected the men, two from the state-at-large and one from each congressional district who compose the electoral ticket. The republican organization, through its chosen representatives in state and district conventions, selected the electoral ticket: From the state-at-large, Dr. H. E. Stockbridge of Fulton County, and Col. C. R. Jones, of Walker County, and twelve others from the districts, Mr. M. H. Karnes being the representative from the 5th Congressional District.

The Independent

It comes to the attention of the Independent that, in spite of the regularity of the Republican organization in the state, as O. K.'ed by the National Republican Convention in June at Chicago, the campaign committee, headed by our State Chairman and Vice-Chairman, under instructions from Congressman Slemp of Virginia, better known throughout the country of lily white persuasion, have taken down the ticket selected by the state organization and have put up a compromise ticket dictated most largely by Harry Stillwell Edwards, the most rabid Negro hater in the state.

This places seventy-five per cent of the Republicans in the state in an embarassing position. In fact, it places them in the attitude of refusing to vote for Harding and Coolidge according to their convictions, or voting for them through the lily white route as a means. This condition is so nauseating to all decent Republicans, that many of them, headed by the Harding and Coolidge Club of Fulton County, have called on the State Chairman to convene the State Central Committee on the 19th inst., for the purpose of straightening out this much entangled and embarassing situation.

Many Republicans in the state will refuse to vote for Harding and Coolidge, if they must perform this duty through Harry Stillwell Edwards and his group of lily whites.

The state chairman has accordingly called the State Central Committee to convene in the Odd Fellows Building at noon Tuesday, October 19th, for the purpose of explaining and submitting the actions of the compromisers to the Committee, for its approval or disproval. Neither the Chairman of the the Committee nor the campaign Committee had any power to set aside the actions of the state and district conventions by displacing the regular Republican electors with lily white hybrids. If there is any group of politicians in this country distasteful to true Republicans, it is the lily white group.

The state chairman is acting wisely when he convenes the State Central Committee—the highest authority of the Republican organization in the state—for the purpose of submitting this question to it. Harry Stiiwell Edwards simply out-traded the white leaders of our organization. It is astounding and surprising to us that Mr. Edwards, a man without a party, without a ticket or political standing in the state, could sobrowbeat, bulldoze and scare the regular organization into the acceptance of his ticket. Mr. Edwards is an exile from every party in the commonwealth. He is an ex-Democrat, an ex-Republican, and ex-Progressive and is now claiming to be an Independent, running on the Wilson League as his platform. He has forced his electoral ticket on the Republicans, and is being largely supported by the Atlanta Constitution for Senator against the Democrat nominee, Thos, E. Watson. Judging from the space the Constitution gives Mr. Edwards in its columns, he has its political influence behind him.

Now, the Independent rises to remark that the Negro Republicans of this state will not support any candidate for senator or any electoral ticket dictated by any candidate that has the Atlanta Constitution behind him or it. Hon. Geo. H. Williams of Dublin, Georgia, is the Republican nominee for Senator, and the Republicans of Georgia will vote for him, and not for the Independent, Negro-hating, lily white, Harry Stillwell Edwards.

The surrender of our campaign committee to lily whitism is abhorrent to the Republicans of this state, and we do not purpose to stand for it. Senator Harding is fighting one-man rule as a national proposition, and we are enlisted under his banner. We agree with him in his policy of party government. We believe in the Republican form of government administration through parties as an instrumentality, and we hate and balk at one-man rule. We do not believe in the tail wagging the dog. We believe the creator is greater than the creature. The Republican conventions created the State Central Committee for the purpose of conducting its business during the interim. The National Convention O. K.'ed the work of the State convention. Therefore, it became regular. The State Central Committee selected a campaign committee to conduct the state campaign, to elect, if possible, the candidates nominated by the state convention, and did not attempt to lodge in the campaign committee powers that it did not have. The campaign committee was about to elect the candidates nominated by the conventions, and had no power or authority to displace such candidates with others; and when Mr. Karnes wired Walter Johnson, Harry Stillwell Edwards and others to come to Atlanta and attempted to displace the candidates of the regular organization with hand-picked delegates, he overstepped his authority, and his actions are a nullity. And when Chairman Goree approved of the actions of these self-appointed and self-constituted guardians of the Republican faith, he acted without authority and his actions in no way affect the standing of our electoral ticket.

If Mr. Karnes, or any other elector selected by the organization desires to betray the confidence and trust imposed in them by deserting their post, it is the duty of the State Chairman to call the organization's attention to the fact and fill the vacancy. The Republicans will never stand for the Edwards-Boatright-McClure aggregation of lily whites, and Negro-haters. Let every member of the State Central Committee be present next Tuesday in person or by proxy and serve notice on the country that the regular ticket selected by the organization is the Harding and Coolidge electoral ticket and none other.

WHITES VOTED FOR NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR ARKANSAS GOV

Blount, Independent Republican, Gets Big Vote In County Where Only Few Colored People Live.

BENTONVILLE ARK., Nov. 23.—White people are inclined in this section of Arkansas to frown upon persons of color as residents, and as a consequence there are but slightly more than 100 Negroes in Benton county, all of them residents of Bentonville.

But when it comes to voting—well that is different. M. H. Blount Negro independent Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas received 106 votes in Benton County. A recent check revealed that of the Negro residents in the county only twenty-six of them were qualified to vote November 2.

THE NEW LEADER IN DEMOCRATIC CIRLES.

The Kansas City,

The Rabbit wing of Jackson County Negro Democrats is indeed fortunate in their selection of Professor John L. F. Talton as leader. He is a firm, quiet, stalwart Christian gentleman.

Professor Talton was born near Napton, Saline County, Mo., and educated in its public schools and at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., graduating from its full Normal Course, June 17, 1898.

He taught school three years at his home; one in Olathe, Kansas; seven in Liberty, Mo., and eleven years in Kansas City, Mo. He is a faithful, energetic and conscientious teacher, thoroughly devoted to the interests of his pupils and the welfare of their parents and an asset to every community where he has lived.

He is an ordained minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

As far back as 1896, when a very young man, he cast his lot with the Democrats and voted for the peerless Wm. J. Bryan and has consistently supported the Democratic ticket ever since, believing that the Negro has much to gain by such a course. That belief has been steadfastly sustained in grand old Missouri.

His varied experience and rare contact with all sorts and sizes of boys and the ease with which he gets on with them especially fits him for a truant officer.

GOREE AND KARNES ON THEIR KNEES

Goree and Karnes left the city a few days ago for Washington City to beg Henry Lincoln Johnson, our National Committeeman, the man who created them and whom they have since denounced as a Negro unfit for republican leadership, begging him to save them from the wrath of the indignant republicans of the state.

Of the ninety four members of the Republican State Central Committee, eighty of them have written to Goree and Karnes demanding their resignations as chairman and vice-chairman because of their disloyalty to the republican candidates in the November election. These men conspired with democrats, lilywhits and whatnots to defeat republican nominees and electors for Harding and Coolidge. The republicans being incensed at the disloyalty of these two men, have called upon them to resign; and in order to save their hides, they are now in Washington on their knees begging the Negro man to come to their rescue and save them from the righteous indignation of their constituents which will be inflictted upon them as soon as the committee meets.

Goree and Karnes have made all kinds of charges against Lincoln Johnson—they have denounced him and said that he was a handicap and a load on the republican party.

Now these men have slipped off to Washington by night and are now on their knees begging Mr. Lincoln Johnson, Colonel Lincoln Johnson, Honorable Lincoln Johnson to save them from the wrath of the republicans of Georgia under the leadership of John W. Martin, J. W. Davidson, W. F. Penn and others.

There is no compromise. D. K. Roberts one of the lily-whites, announced in the Georgian a few days ago that it was a unnimous Nego movement against Goree and Karnes, but we beg to remind Mr. Roberts, who a few days ago was at our place begging for campaign funds and we gave him $100.00, that 95 per cent of the white members of the State Central Committee have demanded the resignations of Goree and Karnes because of their disloyalty. Among the prominent members who have made such a demand are John W. Martin, W. A. Day, W. M. Richards, J. J. Gordy, S. W. Estes, J. P. Dyer, Jr., J. P. Dyer, Sr., Chas. Taunton, H. Bush, J. M. Cawood, J. A. Crawrd, L. H. Crawford and every other white republican in the state that is not afflicted with that dreaded disease—lily-whiteism.

HARDING'S CREDO—AND THE COMMERCIAL APPEAL

Under the Capitol, "Mr. Harding Accepts," the editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal stunned by that portion of Mr. Harding's Credo which deals with the Negro question, simply states that the paragraph on lynching is significant; he further avers, "We want to see lynching abolished ourselves, but we do not see how the Federal government can take over the administration of the criminal law of each state."

We are reminded that some of the most barbarous lynchings of recent years were staged in Tennessee; Dyersburg and Memphis recall the small of burning human flesh, and a ghastly human head on the streets of Memphis.

One word of this editorial is most significant, when he says, "He (Senator Harding) throws another sop to the colored brethren in the **North.**" The party which is supported by the Commercial Appeal has made it unnecessary to throw any "sop" to the Southern Negro, for he has been robbed by force and fraud of his manhood rights.

But the editor had caught his stride a few days later, when he wrote the following:

"It Is to Laugh!

"The Commercial Appeal's readers are informed by Col. R. M. Gates, its Washington correspondent, that the Republican party aims to make another effort in the present campaign to break the solid South. And, marvel of marvels, South Carolina is to be the scene of its serious and hopeful efforts. There are still remaining a few things that are admitted to be impossible of accomplishment, and the breaking of Southern solidarity in national politics is one of them.

"Can it be seriously supposed that what the lovable William McKinley could not accomplish, with the powerful Palmer and Buckner alliance, and what the remarkable genius of Theodore Roosevelt was powerless to perform, can by any possibility be brought about by Warren Gamaliel Harding?

"No one is so ignorant as not to know that racial supremacy is the solidifying element in Southern politics. Southern people are not diferent from those of other sections in their mental processes. They think differently about all things but this one only. To this they are in bondage, fettered by amendments to the federal constitution, enacted in hatred and maintained through fear and false pride. If the Republican party will repeal those amendments, which it alone has the power to do, it may perhaps gain some accessions from those states in the South which have growing interests that are affected by protection.

"What is the situation as presented by the dramatis personae of the Republican party in the present campaign? Surely this: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the real leader of the party, author of the force bill, which represents his unalterable convictions, delivered the speech notifying Senator Harding of his nomination. We have not seen this deliverence, but the candidate undoubtedly had it before him when he prepared his own. Among other things the nominee's confession of faith, as we have previously pointed out, contains this article.

"'I believe the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed; that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.'

"Could anything be more categorical? There is no pussyfooting here. But the statement derives its chief significance from the fact that Senator Lodge, with his unquestioned dominance of the legislative branch of his party, was imminent in the situation. This is all that the most extreme of the Negro leaders have demanded, but when they set about defining those 'rights' it would open the eyes of a good many if they should see what they really are.

"When speaking for the South in the American Senate, L. Q. C. Lamar correctly interpreted the situation of the Southern States when he said: 'There is one point, and only one, upon which they are solid, on which they will remain solid, and neither federal bayonets nor federal honors will dissolve that solidity. They are solid in defense of and for the protection of their own society, their own religion and against the rule of the incompetent, the servile, the ignorant and the vicious'."

If any man questions why the Negro has never affiliated with the Democratic party, he is answered:

The Republican party has a great opportunity to win back the waning confidence of a people long since "fed up" on indefinite promises poorly kept, and oratory.

The Negro voter is less demonstrative in acclaiming his loyalty to the Grand Old Party than in former years, but his promises mean more.

In all probability the great mass of Negro voters in the pivotal states will swing their votes to the party whose nominee so courageously says they have earned all rights bestowed upon them and send to ignominious defeat those who regard them as incompetent, servile, ignorant and vicious.

And then, four years hence, they will ask if a Federal law against lynching has been passed by a Republican Congress and rigidly enforced by a Republican executive; if steps have been taken to see that he enjoys the rights for which he has labored, fought and died.

Senator Harding has said what the Negro voters want to hear. The Republican party is the only party strong enough to cope with the Democratic party entrenched for the fray. It is the only strong party [illegible] Negro can give his vo[illegible] and retain his self respect. **It is the party whose history and tradition** he loves, and as he enters this great campaign he will cast his vote for a party which does not boast of a society which rests upon a foundation of exploitation, sometimes peonage itself, of a submerged race; whose religion is not so luke warm that tortures unspeakable, and the burning smell of human flesh call forth no general condemnation from its priests and levites who pass by on 'the other side," and their government under which illiteracy flourishes and for whose mandates they have so little regard that they lynch not only Negroes, but whites as well.

21,915 Qualified To Cast Ballots In Fulton County

18,489 Citizens Eligible to Vote in September 8 Primary Live Inside City Limits and 3,426 Outside.

The complete list of registrants qualified for the white democratic primary September 8, work on which was finished Friday afternoon by County Registrar Lucien Harris, shows that 21,915 citizens of Fulton county are eligible to vote. Of this number 18,489 are in the city of Atlanta and 3,426 are in the county districts. This is one of the largest registrations in the history of the county.

The list just completed includes voters who registered after the county democratic primary, April 20, as registration books for the September 8 election did not close until May 1 of this year. There were 21,595 registered for the county primary in April.

The list of voters by wards and precincts follows:

First ward	624
Second ward	2,608
Third ward	2,620
Fourth ward	1,063
Fifth ward	1,413
Sixth ward	2,389
Seventh ward	2,025
Eighth ward	2,611
Ninth ward	1,664
Tenth ward	1,099
Eleventh ward	373
Total city	18,489
Adamsville	75
Battle Hill	122
Blackhall	44
Bryant	136
Buckhead	317
College Park	354
Collins	356
Cooks	356
East Point	525
Edgewood	175
Hapeville	275
Oak Grove	122
Peachtree	122
Peachtree	74
Poole	43
South Bend	446
Total county	3,426
Total city	18,489
Total city and county	21,915

ATKINSON INJECTS RACE PREJUDICE IN SPEECH AT DESOTO

Special To The Arena.

DESOTO, Mo., Oct. [illegible]—John M. Atkinson, democratic nominee for Governor of Missouri, spoke here on the 22nd. He made a direct appeal for votes on race prejudice, as follows: "You democratic ladies should all come out and vote. Do not stay at home and let the ignorant Negro men come out and vote."

Political - 1920
Office Holding

LILY WHITES AND UNCLE TOMS.

Observer October 1920

The Presidential election year with all of its connniving bally-booing, cheating, scheming and foul play is upon us. Once more the politicaldemagogues are upon the house tops with their hands upon their hearts and their eyes uplifted to heaven, beseeching honest men to not vote for any of the candidates whom they do not represent. The most of these howling demagogues have been bought and paid for and are willing to sell out to any bidder who may yet raise the price. Their policy is to take all that is not nailed down, and if no one is not looking they will even then try their crowbars on that which is nailed down. Their campaign weapons are loud voices, empty heads, dishonest hearts, tainted money and white-wash brushes which they use extravagantly and indiscriminately on the candidate for whom they wish you to vote, who, by the way, is often like the scriptural sepulchre, full of dead men's bones. But enough of these characters who only make their appearance when there are candidates to be put up or knocked down, let us take a squint at the situation.

Surveying the field from a national point of view, the victory is so sure that Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge should be preparing their speeches of acceptance for re-election to the office of President and Vice-President, respectfully. But looking at the situation from a strictly Maryland, my Maryland standpoint, we see by the dawn's early light that Mr. Ovington E. Weller has not been so proudly hailed. Indeed it might be said that it is a perilous night for him and that it would be better for him to move his wooden head down below the ramparts and take no chances on the bursting bombs, lest they sweep him into political oblivion. If Weller had backed out of politics after his defeat for the Governoship of Maryland, he could have at least have said that he came in second and under the conditions could have bowed himself off of the stage. From present indications he will either be carried off on a stretcher or it will be a case of slow music, flowers and no mourners. He will be planted in the political cemetery unmourned, unwept and undone.

But why is Ovington going to bite the dust? We could give you fifty-seven reasons why Weller is going to be "benched," but why give fifty-seven reasons when only one is necessary. He won't be elected because he won't get enough votes. In that day some man will say "Why has everyone his hatchet up for Ovie?" Thou foolish one knoweth thou not that they should be armed with guns instead of hatchets. The only reason they have hatchets instead of guns is to make the suffering more miserable and the satisfaction more enjoyable. In the first place, he represents a dastardly lily-white organization which would thrive better in Georgia than in Maryland, and in the second place, if he is to campaign on his record, he is defeated before he starts.

The Republican party seldom smells office in Maryland and when it does it can be usually depended upon to make an ass of itself to such an extent that it is a long time gone, once it gets out. We will first turn the calendar back to one E. Clay Timanus, whom the people of Baltimore were unfortunate enough to have rammed down their throats, as Mayor when Mayor Allen McLane, demised. His first alibi for ignoring just the ordinary rights of one-sixth of the population was that his hands were tied. But certainly his hands were not tied, his mouth sealed nor his intentions good, when he had a colored citizen put in the "cooler" because he thought fifty dollars was too much money for him to have in his possession at one time. Next we have Algie, formerly a coroner in the Northwestern District and appointed to office by Governor Goldsborough. Algie held the value of a colored man's life so cheaply that when one Guth, a wealthy resident of Eutaw Place, shot and killed, in cold blood, his chauffeur, a colored man he Algie, took it upon himself to exonerate Guth Even if the Republicans intended to cheat the gallows of one who had committed a crime against the State, they might have just for appearance sake permitted him to appear before the grand jury before the coat of Republican white wash was applied. Next in order of treachery we have Mr. Blakeney, of Towson, whose professional practice is evidently so sad financially that he wants to set our Uncle Sam back for two years in Congress. But this is not why we object to Blakeney. We object to Blakeney because of his over zeal in seeing to it that a sanitorium for colored consumptives was not located in Towson. He fought so zealously to defeat the location of the institute in the bounds of his district that we are called upon to fight thrice as zealously the machine which represents his kind of people. Next, to tell the history of Broening we would have to put out at least ten special issues. He is the quintessance of what is commonly known as a cheap politician, though we suspect that he will be a high priced bird if the loans go through. Broening is so low, he smells earthy. However, we will take up his October program against the colored people of Baltimore. He and his gang go on record twice during the month for insults so rank that they smell to heaven. Broening has something on Judas Iscariot, for Judas after his treason did have the "guts" to go out and hang himself, but Bill Broening still spends his lunch hour in the City Hall. All he did in October was to put Doc Jackson out of his job after he had worked on year without pay. When compensation was in order they showed Doc the gate. When the question of raising the school teachers pay came up the White High School teachers were booked for a four-hundred-dollar raise, while the Colored High School teachers were slated to get just half that amount, two hundred dollars. How the street cleaning department has missed Broening nobody knows. These items are just a few samples of the calibre of the Republican party in Maryland.

Granting that our intelligent readers now have a bird's-eye view of the Lily White Organization of which Weller is the boss, it now becomes our duty as puble servants to dissect the candidates and discover any virtue if we can. Suffering with a Senatorial Cholera, which party physicians long ago prescribed for but could not cure, the sick man of Maryland, still ailing with a political cramp has launched headlong upon a mail order campaign and thereby defying the stump and any contact whatsoever with the Hoi Poloi (common people). His presumption is colossal, his egotism transcends the audacious and his lack of political vision is uncanny. Judging from his statements we would say that he is intellectually dishonest, but such a statement presupposes intelligence. His attitude in this present crisis reminds one of Cæsar enroute to the Roman Senate. When accosted by the soothsayer, Cæsar, with all the affluence of his regal splendor, remarked to the fortune teller that, "The ides of March are come." But the soothsayer with his prophetic vision merely retorted, "Aye, Cæsar, but not gone." Cæsar had his Brutus and Weller will have his Hawkins. We have attempted to search for his record but sad to relate has none. His public life contains two incidents worthy of mention, to wit, first as Road Commissioner the discharging of a colored man from office with the State Roads Commission and the replacing him with a white Democrat. Secondly, the double crossing of ex-Governor Goldsborough while Mr. Goldsborough was out of the State. Maybe there is one other thing that Weller can be said to be remarkable for, that is the ability to declare a vacation whenever a colored delegation is booked to call on him—Ernest Lyon and A. L. Gaines, of Uncle Tom's Cabin fame, not excepted.

PARTY LOYALTY, AND PARTY DISLOYALTY

October 1920

It has been remarked all over the State among black voters that the presence of Mr. Hawkins in the Senatorial contest may result in the re-election of Senator John Walter Smith, Democrat. Senator Smith is portrayed as being about the "vilest" political article before public attention.

Back in somewhat ancient history a condition obtained by which a minority of white men, (not always the most substantial class of the State), aided by practically all of the black voters, could obtain possession of the municipal and State governments. This presented a disagreeable outlook to the Democratic organization, comprising very largely the most substantial and influential white people of this State. Since there seemed no hope of a "division" of the black vote, the Democratic organization agreed upon a plan which meant the "disfranchisement" of the larger proportion of the colored vote. Senator Smith, then Governor of the State, loyally supported this plan, determined upon by his party. He fulfilled the part expected of him. But, it was defeated by a combination of Democrats and Republicans. The lily white Republicans favored the "disfranchisement." The Independent Democrats opposed it.

The Republican organization, for the most part, opposed the "disfranchisement." not because of

ONLY ONE OF OHIO'S NEGRO CANDIDATES IS SUCCESSFUL IN ELECTION.

Henry O. Higgins of Cincinnati Wins Place in Legislature Five are Defeated.

(A. N. P.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 11.—In the midst of the joy over the election of Senator Warren G. Harding there is gloom here and in Columbus over the defeat of all our candidates for the legislature. Out of six candidates in the state, only one was elected, Henry Higgins of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The defeated candidates are Capt. William R. Green, for the senate; Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods for the house, Cleveland; Rev. G. L. Davis and Attorney Hughes of Columbus.

It is the opinion of some that the white women concentrated against these candidates because the race issue had been put forward by the democrats. The Democrats, through the official Democratic state committee called for the voters to knife the candidates, because, they claimed, their election would mean social equality.

If there was fear that the so-called Beaty civil rights bill would be introduced, making all discrimination in public places a crime, there seems to be little hope for those who do not care for the bill to be introduced. The legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and the Colored voters of the state have sufficient influence, and determination, to have the bill passed, it is declared. The defeat only has aroused all the Ohio voters to work all the harder for economic justice.

Some persons are charging the Republican organizations in Cleveland and Columbus with double crossing. It is stated that it is very very strange that in the Republican unprecedented landslide, only the Colored candidates were defeated on the legislative tickets. Cincinnati, which is known to be more prejudiced than any other city in Ohio, backed its candidate through the organization to success. It is difficult to believe, however, that the Cleveland organization, under Maurice Mashke, who always has been known to be 100 per cent fair, would double cross, with Councilman Thomas Fleming, and all other Cleveland leaders. Most anything is expected of the Columbus organization, as it has failed to stand the test on previous occasions.

Colu... the four ... representatives from Franklin County are members of the Race—Rev. George L. Davis and Attorney Benjamin S. Hughes.

...ominees for state inspection ...

He entered the compact and was faithful in performance.

But can as much be predicted for Mr. Weller? Mr. Weller is a Republican. The Republican party had its birth in an effort to liberate the black man and secure to him every right and privilege enjoyed by white men. Has Mr. Weller consistently maintained unswerving loyalty to this fundamental principle of the Republican party? Has his voice, like that of the late Henry Winters Davis, been ever lifted on behalf of the black man that he should come into actual enjoyment of every right guaranteed to him in the constitution? If he has not been loyal and true in this fundamental matter, is it likely that he will be such by filling a seat in the United States Senate if he has failed already as the leader of the party in this State?

Should Mr. Weller be elected to the Senate and continue the course his past attitude seems to forecast, abuse of him on the part of black men, will simply be gratuitous. They have no ground for persuading themselves that in the United States Senate he will be different from what he has been out of that body. We listened closely to what Mr. Weller had to say, and noted his directness and frankness. Thus, while we respect him, and believe him sincere from his point of view, we can not support him, for, in our judgment, from his own deliverances, he does not stand for the kind and quality of Republicanism in which we believe. any special love for the black man, but because his vote was necessary for them to get into power and obtain the "spoils."

It was all a fight between two groups of white men for control. Mr. Smith's party, since it could not obtain its share of the black vote, wanted to eliminate it altogether. Mr. Weller's party, since it had the black vote in permanent servility, wanted to retain it to help the party in, and then, after having got in, they could "disfranchise" the black man from holding office.

The whole business was a disgrace to our free institutions; neither do we excuse Senator Smith for his part in the affair. But the truth is, John Walter Smith was consistently loyal to his party.

Wilson Administration and the Negro

FT WAYNE INDIANA GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER 26, 1920

(By James M. Williams.)

We, as colored citizens of the United States, do not and should not expect special favors from any administration of our government, whether it be Democratic or Republican, city or county, state or national. But, we do and should hope for favorable consideration along with any other class of citizens in beneficial legislation, and where we have suffered a special injury, it is reasonable that we should and do expect a special remedy.

When there are persons who would assail and condemn the present national administration, falsely charging it with so many derrilictions of duty to and respect for the American negroes, it is well that we pause and ponder well our criticism and disapproval of an administration in which we have progressed more rapidly than under any other recorded in the annuls of our country. To appreciate the beneficience of the present national administration to the nation as a whole and the negro as a class of its patriotic citizens we have but to examine and compare the economic status of the colored people in this country to the wonderful strides, yes, evolution that has taken place with respect to the colored man's status economically in the north during the Wilsonian regime in our national government.

That done, we shall find, that never before in the history of the United States has the negro race in America enjoyed the fruits of so great an economic advancement along all lines of endeavor.

Before the present national administration, the masses of the colored people of the north were suffering a most discouraging depression in their vital economic status. Their occupations were confined to the most menial pursuits of life, such as porters, waiters, janitors, domestics, and here and there, a fragment of common laborers, following the most disasteful occupations. What a change now graces our opportunity for labor and remunerative occupations in the north. What an evolution do our eyes behold today. To my mind, the greatest blessing that has befallen the American negro since his emancipation from the bonds of slavery.

We have knocked at the door of opportunity in the north for fifty years for a chance to labor, but the walls of opposition stood against us like the great rocks of the Girbralta. It was for Woodrow Wilson, a Democratic president, by a policy of an equal chance for all American citizens, to open wide the door of opportunity to the negro by way of employment in mill and factory and in shop and foundry.

The colored man who was previously engaged at a wage of five eight, and ten dollars per week, and who was barred from the admission into the American Federation of Labor, is today making five, eight and ten dollars per day as an affiliated brother sympathising and cooperating with his white fellow laborers in every movement for their common betterment.

If you recall, the first real and effective opposition manifested to the advent of the black laborer to the north, conceived, planned and staged in the rock-ribbed Republican state of Illinois, in the very cradle in which Lovejoy roked his terriffic influence against human slavery a little more than a half century ago, under the very shades of the tomb of Lincoln. I refer you to the dastardly riots in East St. Louis in 1918. It was Woodrow Wilson who put the quietus on that opposition, when he subsequently addressed the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, N. Y. In that address, the president said, that the government would look with disfavor on any movement on the part of labor which might tend to interfere with the successful prosecution of the war.

From the attitude assumed by the president at that particular time, the opposition to the employment of colored laborers in the north ceased and negroes were for the first time in the history of organized labor welcomed and received into its ranks with open hands. This, to my mind is the greatest economic benefit accorded the negro in America since emancipation.

Again, when the question arose as to the propriety of paying the colored laborer the same scale of wages as were paid white laborers, Mr. McAdoo, the then director general of the United States Railway board, issued an order to the effect, that all laborers or employes would be paid the same wages for the same class of work, irrispective of race or color of employes.

When negro soldiers of Houston, Texas, were courtmartialed and sentenced to what many thought too severe punishment for a breach of the army regulation at Camp Houston, it was Woodrow Wilson, who ordered a review of the hearings, and as a consequence thereof, many of their sentences were reduced.

Again, at Camp Grant, in Illinois, the president came to the call of representative colored men and granted a review of a courtmartial in which a number of colored soldiers were tried and convicted for crime, designating as a member of the trial board one of our own race in the person of Col. Young, ranking colored officer of the United States army.

What further consideration could we expect from any national administration in the face of so little political support on the one hand and so much opposition and open criticism on the other by representative men of our race?

There were 787 colored commissioned officers in the army at the close of the great war, together with an enlistment into the army service of 400,000 colored men. Making an estimate of the money paid them by the government, which probably falls short of the actual amount paid, we shall find, that the government paid colored officers alone the remarkable sum of $1,463,820, and to colored service men the sum of $216,000,000, including bonus and excluding allotments to dependancies for eighteen colored soldiers for the war period aggregating the magnificent sum of $217,463,820.

We must remember too, that the colored employees in the departmental service at Washington, such as clerks, messengers, stenographers, etc., have increased by more than two thousand. A most wonderful showing the merit in and recognition of the colored citizens of this country ever demonstrated by any previous administration, Republican or Democratic.

As for President Wilson's attitude on lynching, I submit to your own best judgment his exact language as expressed by him, July 26, 1918.

"I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all states, the law officers of every community in the United States; all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate, not passively but actually and watchfully to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it."

The high cost of living prevailing in the country today is charged by some to the Wilson administration. The fallacy of that indictment is apparent upon its very face. Commodities are high the world over. Can we charge responsibility for high prices in England, France, Italy, Germany, and the rest of the civilized world to the present administration? Most certainly not. The high cost of living today the world over is due to no one man or nation. It is the natural, resultant of an abnormal state of production, difference in foreign exchange rates, lack of facilities for both exportation and importation of the world markets. This condition of affairs would have arisen matters not what party may have been in control of the government.

It has been charged, that the negro has not been given patronage in the way of public appointment by the present national administration. If you will look over the record of appointments of colored men to office, you will find that President Woodrow Wilson, has given a far greater recognition to the negro race than former Republican administration public appointment to office, on the basis of a comparative numerical support to his party to that of the Republican by colored voters.

Out of a voting population of negro voters in the United States of 2,458,873, it is reasonable to assume, that 1,000,000 negro votes were cast for the presidency in 1916. I dare say, that there were less than 100,000 of these votes cast for the Democratic nominee. In the face of this small support of colored voters to his election, President Wilson has given various appointments of public office to colored men.

I submit here a few of those appointments:

Robert I. Terrell, judge of one of the municipal courts of the District of Columbia; Emmett J. Scott, special assistant secretary of war; Dr. George W. Buckner, of Evansville, Indiana, Attorney Curtis, of New York City, and Dr. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, respectively, ministers to the Republic of Liberia; a Mr. Jones, of New Jersey, member of the United States Labor board; Mr. Jay W. Clifford, of the U. S. army, member of the War Rist Insurance board; James H. Howard, of Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. marshal for the District of Columbia, and representative colored men, throughout the country, members of the national defense board.

The benificence of the Wilsonian administration toward the black man has not been confined to this country alone. When the Republic of Liberia, founded by American negroes, and struggling under the burden of a great national debt, applied to this country for financial assistance, it was Woodrow Wilson who authorized a loan of that government of $5,000,000.

When struggling Haiti, the black Republic of the South Atlantic, found herself unable to meet her national obligations with foreign powers, it was Woodrow Wilson, who went to her rescue with the strong arm of the American government, established her financial basis secured her credit with all the world, regenerated her commercial industry and started her on the road of permanent prosperity, such as she had never witnessed before.

In the face of this showing by the present national administration for our material economic advancement I now appeal to the colored voters of Allen county, who have a sense of appreciation for favorable consideration shown by this administration and who realizes, as I do, the stern necessity for a division of the negro vote throughout the country; the fading away of the negro's political identy with the dominant political partics of the land, as the best means of bringing about a more favorable political situation in America for the race, to you, I appeal and solemnly ask, that you go to the polls on November 2, 1920, and cast your votes in an approval of the Wilson administration. Vote for Gov. Cox, who has proven himself a friend to our cause by the appointment of colored men to public office in his state, and who twice prevented the appearance of the Birth of a Nation in the state of Ohio. Vote for Tom Taggart, who was the first mayor of Indianapolis to appoint colored clerks in the municipal offices of this state and who employs hundreds of colored men in his hotels, a man of action, not words, when it comes to showing a favor to the black man. Vote for the good men of Allen county on the Democratic ticket as you see them and as you know them.

TWO WHITES ON JAIL BOARD

The Ft. Wayne Gazette 9-25-20

Mayor Broening Again Passes Up Opportunity To Appoint Colored Men To City Offices

By the appointment of Ferdinand C. Schroeder and George M. Armour, white, to fill vacancies on the Jail Board created by the removal of two Republicans, who refused to carry out his wishes, Mayor Broening passed up another opportunity to appoint colored men to city offices.

There are eight men on the city Jail Board, not including the warden, clerk and physician, and as a leading man appointed out this week, their business is to look after an institution where in a large number of colored people are incarcerated.

Members of the Jail Board as members of the School Board are unpaid, and there is reallly no reason why colored men should not be named for such city positions except that they are colored, and Mayor Broening is determined to keep his administration "lily white." It is pointed out also, that no Democratic City Council has kept the mayor from making appointments of colored men to office did he so desire.

UTTER'S ELECTION A GREAT VICTORY

West Virginian Got 6,000 Colored Votes And 14,000 White Votes

By Charles E. Mitchell

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 11—Re-election of T. C. Nutter to the state legislature was a great victory. Mr. Nutter received 6,000 colored and 14,000 white votes and defeated R. M. Spillman, white democratic opponent by 1,400.

Spillman made a house to house canvass among white women bringing up the color line.

Harry Capehart of McDowell County was also elected by a good majority. Howard Bailey of Fayette County failed of reelection.

Political - 1920
Office Holding.

Texans Plan to Put Separate Ticket Composed of Colored Men in Political Field

The Cleveland Advocate
7-24-1920.

By J. M. Wallace.

DALLAS, Texas, July 20.—The wave of unrest that has been sweeping the country, gripping the Colored people as it went, judging from recent political developments in the South, and particularly in this state, is still moving resistlessly on.

Upstanding Colored men in Texas, who have been battling against the lily-white controlling faction for several years, but doing it within party lines, have at last decided to break away entirely from the old party organization controlled by H. F. MacGregor, national committeeman, and put in the field a separate and distinct ticket, a convention having been called for this purpose to meet here August 10. This convention will nominate presidential electors, refusing to support the electors chosen by the lily-whites.

William M. McDonald, perhaps the ablest political leader the race has had in Texas since the days of the aggressive Wright Cuney, in a recent statement, said:

> "As I view it, the Negroes throughout the country, north or south, reap little, if any, benefits from the Republican party now, even, when those in charge of party machinery are presumed to be favorably inclined towards them. Certainly no benefits can come to the race when people who are in charge of party machinery are hostile to them."

McDonald, although elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention, with as clear a title as any that came up from the South, was denied a seat in the convention, as were the other delegates who with him opposed the lily-white contingent.

The Colored men who will aid in placing a separate ticket in the field at the Dallas convention, have no idea that their ticket will be elected in November, and there is not the remotest possibility that MacGregor's lily-white ticket will be elected, for Texas is Democratic beyond every doubt. But the men who will assemble at Dallas August 10 will show that they mean to be free, and that their opposition to the lily-white movement down here is unyielding. William M. McDonald, and the loyal race men associated with him, are making a great sacrifice of time and money to secure justice for the race in Texas. Failing, after long years of contending for it, in the party, they now propose to put their own ticket in the field.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1920

That delegation of negroes who called on Senator [redacted] the other day must have been persuaded, by what he said to them, that he was in sympathy with their grievances; but as they came away, they must have been sensible of the feeling that he had carefully refrained from committing himself to any of those measures of redress which they advocate. On this occasion, as on all previous occasions, Senator Harding uttered only those "sweet nothings" which are designed both to ingratiate and leave him free to do whatever he may please at the time of action. Nevertheless, this policy of assuming an attitude of bland neutrality toward every controverted question with which he is confronted seems to be justified by the results which have so far attended the practice of it. It is doubtful if anyone during the entire history of our politics has been so successful as Senator Harding has been in attaching discordant, incongruous and antagonistic factions to his cause. One who can make comrades of Taft and Johnson, Wickersham and Borah, Penrose and Pinchot, has a genius for effecting compromises that is mesmeric in its uncanniness. In the case of the negroes, some democrats indulged in the hope, a few months ago, that the republicans would have difficulty in inspiring those in the pivotal Northern and Eastern states with their customary degree of loyalty for the republican party; and since the negro population of several of the Northern and Eastern states is considerably larger than it was four years ago, that possibility gave no little comfort to the democrats. But the hopes thus self-excited seem just now to be doomed to disappointment. It looks as if Senator Harding would succeed in appeasing the disgruntlement of the negroes, and without exciting racial prejudice in any of the border states where it might work damage to his party, and hence the increase of negro population, instead of making it easier, must make it harder for the democrats to carry several of the doubtful states of the North and East.

COL. PHIL BROWN GETS JUICY PLUM.

Hopkinsville Editor Is Made Assistant Congressional Librarian.

The Louisville News
6-7-19

Col. Phil H. Brown, editor Saturday News, and foremost political figure of the race, has been appointed assistant Congressional Librarian, a very important office, never hitherto held by a Race man, and it paye $2,800 a year. Col. Brown is due to report on June 15th at Weshington, D. C., but is giving the matter long consideration as he does not care to leave the State at this time.

WHAT WILSON AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS COST THE RACE

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—A casual survey of the official recognition given the twelve million Colored citizens of America today, contrasted with the position that the Race held prior to the advent of Woodrow Wilson and his regime of Southern Race haters, the most gloomy aspect of the entire situation here.

One need not take into account the great waves of persecution that have spread from Dixie into the furthermost Northern states since the entry of the South-in-the-saddle-Democracy. Neither should it be necessary for one to review the great orgies of murder at Washington, Chicago, Omaha, East St. Louis and Duluth for him to picture the disaster that has overcome these loyal twelve million Americans since the Southern Schoolmaster first took his seat in the White House. It would be well, too, for him not to omit his perusal of the metropolitan press with its daily accounts of horrible lynchings in the Southern states. All that is necessary from a political point of view is to look at the roster here of able black men that held office before and that have held office since.

THIS IS THE DEADLY PARALLEL

Under Republicans	Under Wilson
Minister to Haiti, Sumner A. Furness	Caucasian
Assistant United States Attorney General, Wm. H. Lewis	Caucasian
Collector Internal Revenue, New York, Chas. W. Anderson	Caucasian
Minister to Liberia, Ernest W. Lyons	Dr. Johnson
Register of the Treasury, James C. Napier	Caucasian
Recorder of Deeds, D. C., Henry Lincoln Johnson	Caucasian
Auditor of the Navy, Ralph W. Tyler	Caucasian
Collector Internal Revenue, Florida, Joseph E. Lee	Caucasian
Collector Internal Revenue, Honolulu, Charles S. Cottrell	Caucasian
Collector Internal Revenue, Georgia, Henry E. Rucker	Caucasian
Special Agent Internal Revenue Department, New York, Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback	Caucasian
Collector of Port, Georgetown, D. C., Whitefield McKinlay	Caucasian
Chief Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Porto Rico, Jerome B. Peterson	Caucasian
Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Boston, Wm. S. Matthews	Caucasian
Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Chicago S. Laing Williams	Caucasian
Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Washington, D. C., James A. Cobb	Caucasian
Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D. C., Emanuel H. Hewlett	Caucasian
Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D. C., Robert H. Terrell	Robert H. Terrell
Receiver of Public Monies, Arkansas, John E. Bush	Caucasian
Commissioner Land Offices, Louisiana, Walter S. Cohen	Caucasian
Collector of Port, Louisiana, Col. James Lewis	Caucasian
Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar, James C. Carter	Caucasian
Consul to St. Ettienne, France, William H. Hunt	Caucasian
Consul to Daker, West Africa, William J. Yerby	Caucasian
Consul to Capt Haitien, Haiti, Lemuel W. Livingston	L. W. Livingston
Consul at La Rochelle, France, W. A. Jackson	Caucasian
Consul at Corinto, James W. Johnson	Caucasian
Consul at Vladivostok, Richard T. Greener	Caucasian
Special Commissioner to Liberia, Emmet J. Scott	Caucasian
Collector of Customs, Savannah, Ga., Col. John H. Deveaux	Caucasian
Deputy U. S. Marshal, Texas, R. L. Smith	Caucasian
Collector of Customs, Charleston, S. C., Dr. Wm. Crum	Caucasian
Collector of Port, Beaufort, S. C., Robert Smalls	Caucasian
Assistant Superintendent, Wall Street Branch, N. Y. P. O., Alexander King	Caucasian

This in brief is what it has cost the Race citizens of America to have had the Democratic party in power at the capitol of the nation.

If there ever was such a thing as a man being born for "good luck," there is one man who resides wthin the confines of the Second Ward, and his name is Louis B. Anderson, who must be numbered among that crowd. He has had nothing since I have know him but this thing you call "good luck."

When I came to Chicago some twenty-eight years ago, I found this lucky fellow, stopping with one of Chicago's leading families who had adopted him as their son and he was going to school. He has held positions of trust ever since he graduated. He has even been a writer on our daily newspapers. His first political position was that of County Attorney, which he held for many years. He steps out of that office into the Corporation Counsel's office and from there he was elected Alderman.

This last position he secured after the indictment of my friend De Priest. *Of course the understanding was that* as soon as De Priest was declared by a jury to be innocent, Bro. Anderson agreed to step down and out and give Bro. De Priest his job back. But that "stepping down and out" time never came, hence the "old Roman" De Priest declared war on the Second Ward Organization whch at this time had decided to keep Bro. Anderson in the City Council.

Bro. De Priest opened relentless warfare on the Republican Organization until they agreed to an armistice with his organization, the People's Movement Club, which finally ended with a combination of the two organ-

izations.

Everything went along smoothly with Bro. Anderson until this fifty ward proposition was passed by the people, giving the ctiy 50 wards, with one alderman to each ward. In this matter he had to confront his colleague in the city council, "Fighting Bob" Jackson, in order to get the plum. He put his wires to work and now he will be the regular organization candidate for Alderman of the Second Ward, while my old friend, "Fighting Bob" Jackson, is left out in the cold to find shelter wherever he may. This fellow Louis B. Anderson, alderman of the Second Ward, surely must have been born under a "lucky star," because with all of his tricks and schemes he has always come out on top. Can you beat it?

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Kentucky G. O. P. Names Negro Delegate-at-Large.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Every Republican who has a public ax to grind or is fearful lest the ax which some one else is grinding will fall on his neck in casting his eyes toward Frankfort.

The impelling motive is that the legislature convenes Tuesday at noon.

A. T. Hert, of Louisville, will have no opposition for re-election as National Committeeman in the Republican State Convention early this spring. He undoubtedly will be one of the four delegates from the state at large to Chicago.

Another with equal certainty will be Governor Edwin P. Morrow and the present plans of the party leaders is to include a woman and a Negro to round out the quartet, thus advancing all elements in the party representation.

The woman probably will be Mrs. John G. South, of Frankfort, a relative of Governor Morrow. She has been placed n charge of the campaign for women votes in the South in the presidential election. The Negro who is tipped as a delegate from the state at large is Phil Brown of Hopkinsville, who occupies a berth in the Congressional Library in Washington.

The time and place of the sta convention will be fixed Janua 14, when the Republican Sta Central Committee meets in Louisville.

TWO RE-ELECTED TO W. VA. LEGISLATURE

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 5.—Th splendid victory achieved by the ra in the re-election of T. G. Nutter t the House of Delegates from Kana wha County is the subject of muc rejoicing among the colored peopl of this section. A bitter and dete mined fight was made against hi by the democratic white women, wh attempted to prejudice the re publican women against Nutter be cause of his color. Every avenu was used to spread this propaganda the street cars, telephones, clubs an social gatherings, and a house t house canvass was made to arous race prejudice so as to defeat Nutte and elect Robert S. Spillman, wh was r unning on the democratic tic ket. Mr. Spillman is President o the West Virginia State Bar Asso ciation, a member of one of the lead ing law firms of the State, and a recognized social leader, being wha is commonly known a "Virginia Gentleman."

The victory of Nutter is nothing less than astounding in view of the fact that he had to face an electorate of more than 60,000, of whom not more than 6,000 were colored. He received over 20,000 votes and had a majority of 1480 over Spillman. Spillman led the Democratic ticket of the county by a 1000 votes.

Hon. Harry J. Capehart of McDowell County, who also made an enviable record in the last legislature was re-elected by a handsome majority.

Hon. Howard Railey of Fayette County, who was among the first colored men to be elected to the West Virginia Legislature, went down in defeat because of the faction fight in his county.

CHAS. E. MITCHELL.

COLORED PEOPLE HOLD MONTGOMERY MEETING

WHEELING W. VA REGISTER
OCTOBER 20, 1920

Declaring that if Samuel B. Montgomery is elected governor of West Virginia that "there will be no back door for one class and a front door for another faction," that Mr. Montgomery will carry Kanawha county by 5,000 majority and that the colored people all over the state are strong for the "man of the people," were some of the points of an address delivered by the Rev. Eubanks Tucker, a minister of the largest colored church in Charleston, who was the principal speaker at a colored meeting last night that filled the hall in the Wheeling auditorium.

Rev. Tucker was followed by Dr. W. L. Jones, of Charleston, a colored physician, who has been touring the state for Montgomery. He declared that it will be only a small faction of the thousands of negro voters in this state who will support Judge Morgan at the polls; that the negro has about got his fill of the way that they have been deceived by the Republican party.

E. L. Taylor, colored, who is dubbed the "Fred Douglass of the south," and has also been touring the state for Montgomery, declared that "there is nothing to it when it comes to Montgomery and Morgan; that Montgomery stands ace-high with the colored folks of West Virginia and that they are going to show who's who on election day."

The meeting was presided over by George S. Houston, who is in charge of the Montgomery headquarters of Ohio county.

OWENS GETS 772 VOTES

Frank Slater's Ward, Seventeenth, Where The Contest Was Really Staged, Only Credited With 172

The official count of the votes for the candidates for Congress in the Twelfth, St. Louis, District show that Robert N. Owens the Colored Candidate on the Farmer-Labor ticket is credited with 772. That these figures savor of fraud is the opinion of the few who have seen them. It is significant that in the Seventeenth ward, Frank Slater's, where the real contest was staged, that only 172 persons, a little more than 2 per cent, are credited with voting for the colored man out of a race registration of 5,784. The Twenty-Third, out of a total Negro registration of 2744, less than half the 17th, is credited with 208 for Owens.

The Owens campaign started late and was conducted without money. Mr. Owens states the expense will not exceed $250.00. All odds were against him. Primarily because he was on a new ticket and because of the traditional sacredness of the Republican Ticket in the estimation of most Negroes. This, coupled with false rumors, false charges and the inability to scratch intelligently, served to deter many from voting for him, but the figures credited are not believed to be a fair and square count. The following is the vote for all candidates, by wards.

NAME ADVISERS TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE

New York Age

An advisory Committee made up of colored men who are to work with the National Republican Committee in getting out the colored voters in what is designated as the Eastern District, has been formed. 9/4/20

The personnel of the committee follows: Andrew F. Stevens, Pennsylvania, chairman; Robert J. Nelson, Delaware, secretary; Charles W. Anderson, New York, organizer; Fred R. Moore, New York, chairman of Publicity Committee. Robert L. Vann, Pennsylvania, Wiliam H. Lewis and W. C. Matthews, Massachusetts; James A. Cobb and William Houston, District of Columbia. Charles Colbourn, Delaware, Dr. George E. Cannon and the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, New Jersey; Gilchrist Stewart New York. Alderman Charles H Roberts, New York.

EUREKA SPGS ARK FLASHLIGHT
SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

For the first time probably in the history of the state, the name of a negro will appear on the ticket at the next general election in November for the office of Governor. After holding up the certificate for several days, awaiting the official ruling of the Attorney General, the Secretary of State has agreed to certify out the name of J. A. Blount, a negro school teacher of Eastern Arkansas, as a candidate for Governor. At first his sponsors suggested that he be certified as a Lincoln Republican, declaring that there is such a party in the state, a branch of the Republican party. However, it was finally agreed that he be certified only as an independent. Of course, no one, not even the most enthusiastic of his supporters, believes that Blount can be elected, but they are anxious to measure lances with the "Lily Whites," under whose banner they have been fighting their political battles heretofore and determine which is the stronger.

NUTTER DEFEATS SPILLMAN

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 5.—The splendid victory achieved by the race in the re-election of T. G. Nutter to the House of Delegates from Kanawha County is the subject of much rejoicing among the colored people of this section. A bitter and determined fight was made against him by the democratic white women, who attempted to prejudice the white republican women against Nutter because of his color. Every avenue was used to spread this propaganda—the street cars, telephones, clubs and social gatherings, and a house canvass was made to arouse race prejudice so as to defeat Nutter and elect Robert S. Spillman, who was running on the democratic ticket. Mr. Spillman is president of the West Virginia State Bar Association, a member of one of the leading law firms of the state, and a recognized social leader, being what is commonly known a "Virginia Gentlemen." Spillman was selected to turn the ticket because of his business, professional and social standing. While the propaganda served to reduce Nutter's majority, it was not sufficient to defeat him. His excellent record in the House had attracted wide attention and riveted the great mass of voters to him who could not be alienated by such propaganda. He served on the Judiciary Committee and took a prominent part in the work of that committee, as in general legislation.

The victory of Nutting is nothing less than astounding in view of the fact that he had to face an electorate of more than 60,000 of whom not more than 6,000 were colored. He received over 20,000 votes and had a majority of 1,400 over Spillman. Spillman lead the democratic ticket of the county by a 1,000 votes

Hon. HHarry J. Capehart of McDowell County, who also made an enviable record in the last legislature was re-elected by a handsome majority. Mr. Capehart lives in the banner Republican County of the State and has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the McDowell County bar. Mr. Capehart is highly trained in the law and there are but few abler advocates in the State. He is of pleasant address and a most eloquent speaker. He served with distinction on the appropriation and other committees in the House.

Negro Alderman For Cleveland Tennessee

New York Age
10-4-20

Special To The News

Cleveland, Tenn., Oct. 7.—In the municipal election held here last Tuesday, Dr. T. E. Stevens, prominent local colored physician, was elected alderman of the Third Ward and the remarkable part about the situation is, he led the ticket over all his white oponents. He received 107 votes and his closest opponent received 76 votes. The vote of the women figured prominently, they having cast a majority of the votes.

Dr. Stevens has been active in affairs of the city for a number of years, having come here from Jellico, Tenn., where he was a member of the city board of health. He received the support of practically all of the members of the race as well as many of the white people.

LABOR SECRETARY ASKS HAYNES' CONTINUANCE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The annual report of the Secretary of Labor has just been made to Congress and as one of the final recommendations of his closing administration, the Secretary urges Congress to continue the economics advisory service that has been carried on for promoting the welfare of colored wage-earners and improving their relations to white workers and employers.

The Secretary commends the ability and service given in this work by the director, Dr. George E. Haynes. For the past year, because of shortage of funds, Dr. Haynes has been serving the Department for only a few days each month, in the hope that the Congress will see the great importance of this work now presented with full endorsement by the Secretary of Labor.

Political - 1920
Office Holding

TWELVE THOUSAND HEAR HARDING IN CHATTANOOGA

The Times
Plain Dealer — 10-23-20

Reception The Most Wonderful Ever Given A Northern Man. Negroes Treated As Though They Were In Ohio

(Special to the Plain-Dealer)
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13.

One of the largest gatherings of men and women that has ever assembled in the South to hear a Republican candidate speak, assembled here tonight in the Billy Sunday Auditorium to hear Senator Warren G. Harding deliver what is classed by both democrats and republicans his master piece address. All along through his speech Mr. Harding showed the Southern whites the necessity of deviating from their onesided politics and gave tangible reasons for men in any section splitting their votes. That his words were felt by the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats could be seen by the action of those who heard him. Never in the history of the South has a man from the North been accorded the reception that was given Snator Harding. Men and women of every walf of life listened attentatively while he poured out the sound doctrine of Republicanism and flayed the League of Nations with all of the unction and address that he possessed. Another thing that was an innovation and monstrosity was the cordial welcome given colored people b ythe Southern whites. Negroes were welcomed by Chattanooga as if they were in Ohio.

ALWAYS SMOOTH TROUBLES OUT BEFORE ELECTION

A Baltimore correspondent to the New York Sun and Herald commenting on the Senatorial situation, tells New Yorkers, first, that Bolshevism is responsible for the unrest among Baltimore Republicans, and the candidacy of Mr. Hawkins for the U. S. Senate; second, that Mayor Broening wished to give colored people jobs in the city, but was blocked by a Democratic City Council; third, that Democratic money is being used to aid Mr. Hawkins; and fourth, that Chairman Tait, of the State Republican Committee has said:

"There is always more or less trouble with the Negro brother in campaign times, and that matters are invariably smoothed out before election day."

The correspondent of the New York Sun and Herald is about as well informed concerning affairs among colored people as most white newspaper men, which is not saying much. In addition it appears that he does not know much about affairs among white people in Baltimore.

For example, he ought to know that Mayor Broening has not given the City Council a chance to turn down colored appointments. If, for example, the Mayor had appointed a colored member on the School Board, as he was importuned to do, his skirts would be clean, and there would be no charges of lily-whiteism against him.

As to the use of Democratic money, we point to Mr. Hawkins statement to his own executive committee, namely, "if it was to accept funds from the Democrats he would refuse to run. In other words, Hawkins leaders **have received offers from the Democratic party in Maryland, and have turned them down.** The fight to elect an independent candidate to the United States Senate is a fight colored people themselves are making against "lily whiteism," exemplified in the leadership of men like Mr. Broening and Mr. Weller. To make the Republican party in Maryland **safe for the Negro,** such lily-white leaders must be kept at home where they cannot do much damage, and it only shows the sound political wisdom behind the Hawkins group to hear them declare they can do the job without Democratic aid.

Not only has the Hawkins faction turned down Democratic gold but it has turned down Republican offers of compromise. Efforts of local Republican leaders and even of good Senator France, to get Mr Hawkins to withdraw from the field have met with prompt response that neither "love nor money" will induce Mr. Hawkins to abandon his candidacy.

There will be no selling out to Democrats, There will be no getting out for Republicans. It appears, then, that in this situation Mr. Tait is in error when he declares that "there is always trouble with the colored brother in campaign times, and that matters are invariably smoothed out before election time."

"Adjourns to meet At the Polls"

The Sun

Delegation Waits Hour For Mayor Broening And Leaves In Disgust

RESOLUTION PASSED

Action Of City Head Is Condemned As Rank Discourtesy

After waiting in the Mayor's office for more than an hour on Monday for Mayor Broening to keep an engagement, a delegation of twenty-three men unanimously adopted the resolution "to adjourn and meet at the polls."

Before leaving a second resolution was passed condemning the "discourtesy" of the Mayor in failing to keep his appointment, and City Councilman Fitzgerald delegated to take this word to the city's chief official.

The delegation met at the Mayor's office promptly at two o'clock the time set by Mr. Broening in order to ask why he had made no appointments of colored men in his fourteen months administration and to inquire what city offices if any he intended to make available for colored appointees besides the four toilet cleaners, appointed last winter.

When no Mayor showed up at 2.20, the delegation began to feel that the Mayor did not intend to meet them and asked one of the secretaries to get in touch with his chief, who was said to be lunching at the Merchant's Club. The secretary replied that the Mayor knew of the engagement and therefore he could not disturb him.

At 2.30, John W. Martin made a motion to adjourn to meet the Republican party at the polls in November, but the delegation appointed a committee of nine members to arrange for a city-wide protest meeting, and staved the motion off for a while.

Rev. C. H. Stepteau, W. Ashbie Hawkins, John Jones, Rev. Junius Gray, Dr. T. S. Hawkins, Carl Murphy, E. B. Taylor, Rev. J. C. Sweeney, F. F. Johnson, and Dr. E. M. Boyle were named and the debate on Mr. Martin's motion resumed.

At 2:35 the Mayor's secretary announced that his chief would be there in ten minutes, but when twenty-five minutes had passed, Mr. Martin's motion was taken up again and passed unanimously.

MET MAYOR COMING OUT

At the doorway of the City Hall, the tail end of the delegation met Mayor Broening coming in, but they said it was "too late" and refused to turn back. Comment was general that the Mayor's unwarranted delay in "seeing" the delegation was characteristic of the policy of the city administration in ignoring the demands of colored citizens for representation in the city government. Plans for action, they said, would be taken up at the committee meeting and subsequent protest meeting of citizens.

Before leaving the City Hall, Mr. Fitzgerald told the Mayor that the delegation had appeared at the time set by him and failing to see him had gotten "disgusted and left."

E. B. Taylor declared that the "colored people were one sixth now of the Republican party, but of the city population, and have been treated as no part of the rest. Some of them have decided to cut the Republican ticket from Weller and up to this time I have opposed down in the November election, it.

"We had hoped to take this matter up with you at this meeting and discuss it from all sides, and we feel very keenly the fact that you did not keep the engagement. Some of the men declared openly that you did not intend to keep it."

MAYOR'S STATEMENT

Mr. Broening declared that he "keenly regretted" the broken engagement, but he was "unavoidably detained" at a conference at the club. He added that he would be busy until Friday, but if the delegation would come back, he would see them after that time.

NEGRO PURCHASED LOT TO QUALIFY FOR LEGISLATURE

ST LOUIS, MO POST DISPATCH
NOVEMBER 5, 1920

Plot Owned by W. L. Moore Is of the "Politician's" Variety in Carondelet, Having Frontage of 4 Feet

PAID BACK TAXES AMOUNTING TO $4.35

Democrats Were Planning to Contest Moore's Election on Ground of His Supposed Ineligibility.

Walthall M. Moore of 3035 Pine street, the only negro elected to the Missouri Legislature at last Tuesday's election, was found this afternoon to have qualified for office by the purchase last September of a "politician's lot" in Carondelet. The lot has a frontage of four feet.

To comply with the law requiring that an office holder must be a taxpayer, he paid four years' back taxes on the lot, amounting to $4.35.

After a search of the records in the Collector's office had failed to show that Moore had paid any taxes in his own name, Democrats were planning to contest his election, and it was said this morning that John Keegan, a Democrat, who received the next highest vote in the Sixth Legislative District, would institute the contest on the ground of Moore's supposed ineligibility.

Paid Back Taxes.

Information obtained by The Post-Dispatch this afternoon showed that on Sept. 1 last Moore went to the Collector's office and exhibited a deed in his name to lot 11, block 35, in Carondelet. This lot had been transferred to him by Robert Walker and had formerly been owned by James P. Cahill. There was four years' back taxes due on the lot. The tax bills were in the names of the former owners and Moore paid the taxes in their names, but had the bills endorsed by the Collector as "paid by Walthall M. Moore."

In a number of cases the Board of Election Commissioners has ruled that a purchaser of property who pays the back taxes due on that property is legally a taxpayer within the meaning of the law fixing the qualifications of officeholders. Under these rulings, it was said at the City Hall, Moore's eligibility to serve in the Legislature cannot be attacked.

Moore is 38 years old and was born in Alabama. He received his education in Howard University, a negro school in Washington. He formerly was a clerk in the St. Louis Postoffice, and more recently has been a waiter in downtown restaurants. He worked for a time at the City Club.

Moore has stated that he would enter the Legislature with the purpose of supporting every proposition that will help the public welfare; will oppose everything against public welfare, and will support those things agreed on in the Republican caucuses. He said he would work in the interest of higher salaries for

school teachers, with a view to raising the educational standards of the State, and would do what he could to provide more educational advantages for negroes.

SMITH VS. HILDEBRANT

Secretary of State Harvey C. Smith's Campaign Committee Chairman Persisted to the Last in Circulating the Lying Charge of "Confusion." Etc.

Sec. Smith's Letter.

Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1920

Dear Sir:—Because of unusual circumstances I wish very briefly, to advise you of a situation of great interest to me but of greater interest to our party.

Harvey C. Smith, who is serving his first term as Secretary of State has been a faithful official, a credit to the Republican party. Through the use of the name of Harry Clay Smith, colored editor of Cleveland, an effort is being made to confuse voters and thereby secure the nomination of Mr. Hildebrant who is the third candidate for this office.

To prevent this and to secure party harmony I ask you to interest your friends in voting for HARVEY C. SMITH, present incumbent. Remember that he has a middle initial only while the Cleveland man's name appears on the ballot with his middle name printed in full.

Let us put forth a determined effort in an appeal to the intelligence of our voters and defeat the plot laid by political tricksters for personal gain at the expense of the party.

Yours very truly,

Frank M. Ransbottom, chairman of The Harvey C. Smith Campaign Committee. State Central Committeeman 15th District.

Hildebrant's Reply.

Wilmington, O., Aug. 3, 1920.

In the Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday, August 1st, Mr. Frank Ransbottom of Roseville, O., chairman of the organization advocating the renomination of the present Secretary of State, contends that the opposition to Sec'y. Smith incited the candidacy of the Hon Harry Clay Smith, of Cleveland.

Mr. Ransbottom seems to forget that the Supreme Court of Ohio gave Sec'y. Smith an opportunity to come before the Court at a certain time and produce the testimony in support of the charge of collusion, conspiracy, etc., but Sec'y. Smith had no such **testimony and failed to appear!** Hence the charge against the Hon. Harry Clay Smith stands as **untrue.** Yet, Mr. Ransbottom endeavors to **deceive** the voters of Ohio by circulating and advertising the **FALSEHOOD.**

In this connection I desire to say to the Republicans of Ohio that I have had nothing to do with the candidacy of the Hon Harry Clay Smith or any other Smith—have had no communication with either of them relative to his candidacy and I brand any such statement as false and malicious.

C. Q. HILDEBRANT,
Candidate for Secretary of State (Second Term).

LETTERS FROM FRIENDS

The Gazette

That Encourage—One From the Far West

Youngstown, O., Aug. 7, 1920.

Hon Harry C. Smith.

Editor **Gazette**, Cleveland, O.,

Dear Friend:—Your cards received. Am very pleased to note that you are again in line as a representative of the race and sincerely hope you are successful in securing the nomination. I assure you that I shall take great pleasure in doing what I can here in Youngstown.

Cordially Yours,
Dennis H. Fowler.

Bellaire, O., Aug. 6, 1920.

Hon. Harry Clay Smith,

Editor **Gazette**, Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:—I received your placards O. K. Be assured that I will do my duty in your behalf. I believe without a doubt that you will be nominated. So be of good cheer. The Negroes of Ohio **know your worth and ability!** We know you have a clean record and that you are a **manly man!**

Your friend and brother,
I. W. White, D. D.

Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 3, '20.

Hon Harry C. Smith,

Editor **Gazette**, Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:—I received yesterday a copy of **The Gazette** setting forth fully your candidacy for the nomination on the republican ticket for Secretary of State.

Now, Harry, I have known you for about thirty years, both politically and in a business way, and I have always found you honest, frank and with the courage of your convictions, perfectly loyal to the colored race and to the Republican party. And now still in line with the Republican nominee for President of the United States, Warren G. Harding, a man I think a great deal of. I have been doing and will continue to do all I can in California to secure his election, and I am glad to write you a line and frankly say that I would like to see you nominated and elected as Secretary of the great State of Ohio. You have always been upright and honest and no one will question your thorough competancy to discharge the duties of the office of Secretary of State. I therefore urge all my friends, colored or white, to support you at the primary vote to be taken for that office.

When a man has a clean record, and has been as loyal as you have always been, and a member of a great race of people, almost universally Republicans—when the Republican party has an opportunity to nominate such a one for office, it does seem to me that it is no more than right, and almost a duty on the part of the Republican party, to see to it that you receive that nomination and then the election.

I remain, as ever,
Very respectfully,
Walter C. Ong.

(For years a Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Cleveland, O.)

GEORGIA TACTICS PLAYED IN OHIO

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Many strange things have occurred since the recent election. The Democrats and a certain grade of sorehead Republicans have expressed their noxious ideas, both by word of mouth and through the press. Ohio never has been a "fair" state for members of the Race. There is as much prejudice, practically, in the towns throughout the state as there is in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia, and the white people seem to be willing to stoop to any depth of degredation to carry out their ideas of Race hatred.

New Lines

The press and newspaper correspondents in Columbus have picked out a new line by which to air their narrow ideas. Placing undue stress upon the fact that eight of our people who were candidates for office were defeated, while the party ticket went over by the greatest majority in the history of the state, they prophesy that the Democrats will come out for legislation prevailing in the South and that they will surely be supported by the great number of Republicans who aided in the defeat of the eight men mentioned. They at the same time admit that the results mentioned were due to the treatment of the Race question during the late campaign, when it was called a menace, and during which the present President-elect was assailed in a manner which caused cries of shame from all sections of the country and which added many of the votes of fair-minded Democrats to his majority.

Who's Fault?

That the candidates mentioned were "knifed" is plain. The Democrats cannot be blamed for the defeat to any greater extent than the effect of their propaganda on the actions of the Republicans in the voting booths. If the Race's vote was a solid Republican one, then they owe the Republican party in the state no allegiance in the future and should henceforth act accordingly. Two can play the "scissors" game as well as one, and every candidate and every leader, whether he be a state organizer or a common ward committeeman, who played any part in the defeat of any of the candidates mentioned should be made to feel the consequence of their acts the very first time that they come up for a try for office. Our people should not and will not lose track of them.

Stay North

One newspaper predicts that many of our group will return South, having seen that the political rights they have obtained in the North are of but little meaning. Rev. George L. Davis of Columbus, and a member of the Race, has announced that he will leave the state for the South. The writer believes that the state will be better off without the sort that Rev. Davis represents, and that the South's gain will not be the North's loss. There isn't much room anywhere for the rank quitter, and when that type, in addition, cuts himself out as a leader and is a member of the cloth, we say, "Back to the sticks," and for the love of all that is good and holy, stay there.

Boycott Talk

Probably the rottenest part of the whole proposition is the fact that the agitators are bringing up the economical and social "bugaboo" in connection with their narrow chatter. In one breath they "fear" that the native "white" workers may be ground between a "lower millstone of Negroes" and an upper millstone of European immigrants, and in the next they lay claim to the fact that "social prominence was a big factor in lining up women's support for the Republican ticket." Both ideas are the veriest rot. There isn't a chance that any sort of legislation can be passed that will make conditions a bit more like those prevailing in the South than they are today, and as far as social equality is concerned, we will have no more of it than the "whites" want. As far as separate schools are concerned, there is again no chance. The one reasonable idea in the entire harangue is that "in normal times Republican majorities are obtained through the heavy preponderance of Colored men voting for the party, and there is no disposition to throw away this advantage." As to whether this latter is true or not we cannot be sure until the next election day rolls around. In the meantime our voters all over the country should use Ohio as an object lesson and "knife the knifers" instead of giving the traitors their unqualified support, as they have done in the past.

Smith Wins Point In Supreme Court; His Name on Ballot

The Cleveland Advocate

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—The decision overruling the secretary of state's demurrer filed in the mandamus proceedings instituted by Harry C. Smith to compel the secretary of state to place his—Harry C. Smith's—name on the official ballot as a candidate for secretary of state, to be voted for at the primary election August 10, was a victory for Harry C. Smith.

The victory, however, it is considered here by politicians, is of doubtful value, if Harry C. Smith and Colored voters entertained any hopes of the Cleveland Smith being nominated. Instead of his name being printed on the ballot, as will be the other candidates, the court directed that it be placed on by means of "stickers." This pasting of stickers, bearing the name of Harry Clay Smith, on the ticket, will be done by precinct election officers. There are more than 5,200 election precincts in Ohio, and there will be approximately at least a million ballots, and consequently a million "stickers" printed. To paste these "stickers" on such a number of ballots will entail much work.

If at any of the more than 5,200 precincts in Ohio there is failure to paste this "sticker" on the ballot, and a voter casts a ballot without the sticker, the Cleveland Smith could justly institute proceedings contesting the selection of the successful candidate, but it is pointed out that unless the Cleveland Smith has a representative at every precinct it will be impossible for him to know how many precinct officers in the state will have been derelict about pasting the "sticker" on the ballot.

If the decision rendered by the supreme court had carried with it orders to have Harry Clay Smith's name "printed" on the ballot, instead of "pasted" on, unquestionably it would have innured to his benefit.

Re-Elect Warren B. Douglas, Regular Republican Candidate for State Representative

Chicago Defender

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT, PRIMARY SEPT. 15TH

Warren B. Douglas is now completing his first term in the legislature, with such a record that the people, press and pulpit are loud in their praises of him. He placed the first Colored men as gas meter readers in the service of the People's Gas Co.; also placed Colored men as conduit layers with the Commonwealth Edison Co. He has placed Colored men and women as clerks, stenographers, jail guards, deputy sheriffs, janitresses and janitors in the offices of the county recorder, county sheriff and municipal court clerk. The aggregate salaries of Douglas' appointments total more than $100,000 yearly.

W. B. Douglas

Have you read the bill he proposes to introduce in the next session of the legislature? A timely piece of legislation designed to curb the gouging, greedy rent profiteer.

Help to continue this good work by voting for him Sept. 15th.

His name appears first on the ballot under the heading "Representatives in the General Assembly."—Advertisement.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

"Black and Tan" Nominee for Governor Delivers Red Hot Reply to Lily-Whites Who Called Negroes Who Desired to Have Man's Political Chance, "Odorous Beasts With Charcoal Complexions. Recounts Negro Achievement.

Dallas Express
9-18-20

One of the speakers at the Lily White meeting of September 10th at their headquarters is reported by the Dallas News to have said: "I am glad to feel that I would be able now to attend a political meeting without having to sit down by the side of an odorous beast with a charcoal complexion." Possibly the speaker was ignorant of the fact that the next President, Mr. Harding, the same day entertained at his home very graciously a company of those Colored American Citizens, whom he calls odorous beasts. Evidently, the speaker don't know that there are fourteen millions of American Colored citizens, more than any other race on this continent; and nearly a half million were in the war fighting for this country; they certainly looked good and smelled good to poor, dear, bleeding France. If he had asked any banker, he could have told him that it is the labor of the black man in the white cotton which brings the gold balance on the international ledger to this country every year. Certainly the speaker don't know that there are eight states in which the Colored voters have a balance of power; without their votes Mr. Harding cannot be elected. Maybe that the speaker don't know that Judge Hughes got twenty-six hundred votes in Dallas, and twenty-two hundred of them were Colored votes. If the speaker's mother had taught him the Bible, he might have learned that Moses, the greatest law-giver on earth, married a Colored woman; I am confident she looked good to Moses and smelled good, too. No doubt that Brother Peter was a Black and Tan Republican, for Peter said, "I perceive of a Truth that God is no respector of persons; but in every nation he that worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." Peter further said: "God has shown me that I should not call any man common or unclean (Acts 10). God don't judge people by the color of their skin, but by their deeds.

If the speaker would take a paper and read, he would learn that the American Negro had the chains of slavery taken off of him about fifty years ago by the Republican Party; then they were penniless and helpless and homeless; not one of them in ten thousand could read; they were the prey of greed and grafters. With all they have stemmed the tide of an awful sentiment against them; and the census ten years ago showed that they owned three hundred and fifty thousand homes. They have built churches, schools and colleges all over the country, which would be creditable to any nation. Out of these have come thousands of preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, bankers, merchants and all kinds of craftsmen, who would do honor to any nation. A shrewd Texas magazine writer, after hearing Roscoe Simmons speak to three thousand people at the Coliseum in Dallas said, "If any of the candidate for Gov., could make such a classic, eloquent speech, he would be elected easily. Those Lily Whites may think that they are Republicans, but I want to tell them that no man is a Republican who denies the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution; he may be a Hittite, a Pazarite or Hermophrodite, but he is not a Republican; because the Republican Party was conceived and born to write those amendments they are the foundation of the Republican Party. A Lily White Republican is like a Baptist who never has been baptized; he is not a Baptist.

P. S.—Harry Beck, our manager, says the best medicine for the Lily-whites is to organize Harding-Capers clubs in every County.

TRANSFERRING THE RACE QUESTION

MONTGOMERY ALA ADVERTISER
OCTOBER 27, 1920

When Governor Cox was in Montgomery on a visit a little more than a year ago, he said to friends with whom he was discussing the race question, "I am afraid that the large exodus of unskilled negro labor in late years has transferred the race question from the South to the industrial States of the North. The signs of racial feeling in my State of Ohio are already apparent; in fact, we have had some mild outbreaks of that feeling. What you have lost we have gotten. I expect even more trouble from racial animosities than we have yet had."

The Governor's prophecy has proved true; not only have there been sporadic outbursts of racial trouble in the industrial States of the North, but the race issue has become aggressive and paramount in some of the border States. A month ago in one of his letters, David Lawrence said that in the border States it was becoming the paramount political question. Kentucky which had been carried by the Republicans by 40,000 majority in 1918 had been considered safe for the Republicans this year. But they registered all negro men and all negro women, favored the giving of every political right to negro voters and actually nominated a colored man for a municipal office in Louisville.

The Democrats seized upon this part of the Republican record in Kentucky and carried it to every part of the State. In a short while the State was aflame with a racial issue which has affected the situation to the extent that it is considered reasonably certain that the Democrats will carry Kentucky. The issue is cutting a conspicuous figure in Indiana; it may decide the election in that State. It has also been raised in Illinois, with the effect of it very much in doubt.

In none of the border States is the feeling more bitter than in Ohio. But in Ohio the politicians estimate that approximately 150,000 negro men and women will vote next Tuesday. This is a large body of class voters; a considerable counter sentiment will be required to overcome it. The New York Times correspondent from Ohio reports that the issue is "cutting a considerable figure."

It is surprising to learn that the Democratic State Committee of Ohio has gone out on an aggressive racial campaign, and that in Ohio as direct and positive appeal to racial feeling is made as was ever made in any Southern State. A circular letter on the race issue has been sent out broadcast to supplement newspaper editorials and campaign speeches. The circular is headed, "A timely warning to the white men and white women in Ohio."

It warns the people of Ohio that "An ominous cloud has risen on the political horizon which should have the interest and attention of all men and women before casting their ballots. That cloud is the threat of negro domination."

The circular contains extracts from negro papers published in Ohio boasting of the balance of power held by their race through the enfranchisement of women, and declaring that when the Republicans are elected full social equality with their political rights will be assured to them.

The bold and aggressive manner in which the Democrats put the issue, astonishes one to learn that such political appeals are made in a Northern State. The circular letter says:

> White workingmen in many communities owning or paying for homes in factory districts can testify to the effect which the importation of these negroes into the community has had upon the value of their properties. In many of our cities it is well known that the best residential districts have not been free from invasion of negroes. It naturally follows that the efforts upon the part of Republican candidates and leaders to further intensify negro ambitions can only result in greatly magnifying the evils we are already facing.
>
> Ohioans should remember that the time has come when we must handle this problem in somewhat the same way as the South is handling it, and in such a way bring greater contentment to both whites and negroes. We should remember what history tells us of the dark days when negroes controlled the Government in the South, the enormous expenditures and debts incurred, the indignities heaped upon the white women and children, the vicious attempt of the South Carolina negro Legislature to give every negro forty acres of land and a mule.
>
> Men and women of Ohio, rally to the ballot box and give such a verdict as will forever rid Ohio of this menace to yourselves and your children.

The coming election will define the immediate future of the racial issue in Ohio, yet, all observers agree that it will be more intense and of a larger significance in the election to come two years in the future. They confirm the opinion of Governor Cox, that the race question has been transferred to Ohio and the border States, and that there is trouble in it.

Little Tales Picked Up in Wake of Democratic Leaders

First Dollar Toward Governor Cox's Campaign Fund Contributed by Alex Manning, Indianapolis Colored Man, Who Found It at Convention in San Francisco

[illegible] DISPATCH
JULY 21, 1920
By LOUIS LUDLOW.

The first dollar of the campaign fund that is to be used to put Governor Cox in the White House has been contributed. The honor of being the donor of this first dollar subscription is claimed by Alex Manning, a well-known Indianapolis colored man, who brought the big round shiner from Indianapolis and turned it over to E. G. Hoffman, secretary of the national committee, who promised to make the speech presenting it to Governor Cox.

"When I was at the San Francisco convention," said Manning, "I was assigned to do some messenger service in a cab and the first thing I did was to sit down on that dollar. I told Tom Taggart about it and he advised me to bring it to Columbus and present it to Governor Cox to start off his campaign. Mr. Taggart said: 'Have Ed. Hoffman make the speech presenting it to the governor. He can talk like a house afire.'"

As further evidence of good faith, Manning intends to present the governor a mascot in the shape of a pocket-knife, which he found at the St. Louis national convention four years ago.

Two of the most active and prominent women at the Democratic national committee gathering were Mrs. Pyke, of Ohio, and Mrs. Bass of Illinois. "I see," said Joe Keating, the Indiana Republican "Big Chief," who also is a Desnler guest, "that the Democratic party is still clinging to its piscatorial ideals."

Col. "Bill" Decker, who came to the Democratic national committee meeting with the proxy of the member from Arkansas, went out to that state in the early days and began to publish a paper in the free and easy style incident to frontier journalism. Almost before he knew it an aggrieved party had filed a ten thousand dollar libel suit against him. In those days Col. Bill did not know there was that much money in the whole world. As soon as he could recover from his surprise, he published a statement in his paper, that if anybody could find $10,000 in his possession he would load the money in a wheel-barrow and wheel it out into the middle of the public square and divide it with the people of the community. The case was laughed out of court.

Hawkins Flays Local G.O.P.

Declares Negroes Are Determined to Loose Bonds of Political Serfdom at Coming Election

ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

Says Weller As Representative of System of Lily-ism Must Meet Defeat

Before an enthusiastic audience that packed Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church to the doors, W. Ashbie Hawkins, candidate on the Independent Republican ticket for the United States Senate, unmercifully scored the Republican party in Maryland and its accredited

leaders, C. E. Weller and Mayor Broening, in his speech accepting the nomination Thursday night.

When Mr. Hawkins arose to speak he was given a rosuing ovation that lasted nearly three minutes and it could be easily seen that it was thoroughly spontaneous.

J. Stewart Davis, chairman of the Hawkins Campaign Committee introduced the candidate, referring to him as the peer of any man on the ticket of either party in the State, "the man who "knocked segregation out of Baltimore and who would knock the segregation out of politics."

Mr. Hawkins said that there was no personal fight against Ovington E. Weller personally only in so far as he represented a system of hypocrisy and segregation in the local Republican party and in order to get rid of the system it was necessary to get rid of Mr. Weller as its leading exponent.

Giving a history of the fidelity of the Negro to the Republican party in this State for the past half century, he declared that in payment for that loyalty the race had received absolutely nothing. "With the Republicans," he said, "the day is never opportune. July the 4th or November 7th is never the day. No definite time is ever opportune for the Negro in Maryland for anything but promises—promises that never seem to materialize. When we ask for recognition we are told that recognition for us will offend our common enemy—the Democrats."

Mr. Hawkins declared that this fight was not one of disgruntled politicians, but a determined effort to secure to the race the ordinary human rights that are the birthright of (white) American citizens. "Fifty years ago we emerged from abject human slavery and immediately entered into political slavery. This fight is to determine whether or not we will be free. Whether or not I win, this move is to serve notice on the Republican party in Maryland and every other party that from henceforth the Negro will wield his vote not for the benefit of any political party that fails to accord to them every recognition that it accords to other parts of American citizenry."

Mr. Hawkins flayed the conditions that exist in Maryland schools and said that notwithstanding the fact that two Republican Governors had been elected in Maryland, absolutely nothing had been done to better conditions. He also paid his respects to Mayor Broening and said that but for the votes of the colored citizens of Baltimore, he (Broening) would still be a pettifogging lawyer in South Baltimore.

The candidate also congratulated the women on having gained the suffrage and pleaded with them to help the men to remove the shackels of political serfdom that had bound them for half a century.

Bishop John Hurst of the African Methodist Episcopal Church aroused the enthusiasm of the big audience when he declared that to him, liberty meant more than anything else and that the fight to elect Mr. Hawkins was a fight for liberty. The Bishop, who is at his best when fighting any and all forms of racial proscriptions, not only denounced Weller as the leader of an iniquitous system that colored people were determined to abolish, but also severely castigated certain colored Republicans who had continually sold themselves at the expense of the race.

Mrs. Jennie H. Ross, who delivered the closing address said it was providential that woman had come into her rights at this time and said they would be found in the forefront of the Hawkins ranks on election day.

Candidate Asks Careful Note Of His Color

ALTON ILL TELEGRAPH
OCTOBER 14 1920

Fred J. Bowman, member of a prominent Alton family, and a candidate for recorder of deeds at the November election, is experiencing difficulty in establishing the certainty of his color in the East Alton and Wood River vicinity.

Confusion has arisen among the residents of these districts, many of whom are under the impression that Bowman is a negro. Doubtless this mistake was caused by the fact that in the primaries a negro named Bowman was a candidate for representative, and voters having read his name on the ballot without noticing the office for which he was a candidate, assumed that the present Bowman is the same one.

The candidate for recorder, who is the son of Mrs. H. J. Bowman, is making every effort to have it understood that he is a pale-face, and eliminate the wrong impression that he is a negro before election day.

On primary day the name of H. T., editor of a negro paper, appeared on the Republican ballot and many Republicans who had promised H. T. Bowman to vote for him, stepped over to the column where H. T. Bowman's name was printed and gave him votes. The result was that H. T. Bowman, the colored man, ran strong in Wood River township, where Fred Bowman had many friends who were under the misapprehension they were helping Fred Bowman get the nomination. The misapprehension was heightened by the fact that Fred Bowman's name did not appear on the Democratic ballot, and had to be written in.

BALLOT

I believe we should have a COLORED man on the Board of Education;

I believe he ought to be a man of high character and intelligence;

I believe he ought to have the best interests of ALL the people at heart;

I believe fundamentally and primarily he should be a real Race Man;

Therefore I cast this ballot for:

I pledge myself to support the man chosen.

LOVETT AND PICKETT PUSH FORWARD.

NOMINEES WITH LESS THAN 200 VOTES DROPPED.

The public has begun to take a keen interest in the Board of Education race and votes have begun to pour in for certain candidates.

The News, knowing the people were dissatisfied with the Board's indifference to the Colored Schools, suggested this method of protesting by putting one of the Race on the Board. In other words, The News thought if white men were too busy or too indifferent to see that the Colored schools and their patrons received all they were due that possibly a Colored member would assist them.

The columns of this paper were then opened to the public—not necessarily readers of The News but to any interested person—to name a man or woman to make the race. Of course, under such conditions many persons were named who were impossible, but The News knew that in the last analysis the "impossibles" would drop. And so it has proven after the first few weeks certain candidates did not increase their votes.

The time is getting short and soon a Race candidate must be announced. The public seems to realize this and as a result the votes are being centered on a few men.

In order to facilitate matters all persons who have not received 200 votes up to July 1st have been omitted.

After the final vote is cast a mass meeting will be held and it is hoped an organized effort will be made to put a Colored man on the Board of Education.

The present board, made up of aristocrats and men entirely out of sympathy with the Race, has ignored the protests of our people on a score of matters, and has put in charge of the school a man like Prof. Reid, who was narrow and little in his judgments of matters and men of our Race and who in turn was swayed by Rev. John Little, whose knowledge of the Race was gained by missionary work with the most unfortunate of the Race. The women (white) think it wise and proper to elect a woman to the Board of Education, because a woman is more fit to look after certain school conditions. If there is any logic in that then it is the height of wisdom to put a Colored man on the Board of Education to look after the interests of Colored children.

He can be elected. All that is necessary is Organization and Work.

The voting stands:

W. H. Spradling	385
J. B. Cooper	339
Wilson Lovett	317
Dr. W. H. Pickett	275
Dr. Alonzo Brock	222
Dr. R. W. Oliver	201
Rev. Wm. Johnson	201

GOREE, A WONDER.

When Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson insisted upon the election of Mr. Goree as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and Mr. Karnes as vice-chairman, it was alleged that Goree was temperamentally unfit for the job and did not possess either the intellectual poise or the qualities of leadership necessary to constitute the head of the party, and that little Mr. Karnes had neither the experience, age nor common sense to fill the place to which he aspired. It was charged that Goree was a lily white; that he hated Negroes and that he was not financially able to meet the physical requirements of the position. In fact, it was the consensus of opinion that he was lacking in ability; that he was arrogant and without the necessary intelligence to direct party leadership.

But Link Johnson insisted, fought, bled and died to put these men on his constituents. He alienated friends and wrecked his own health in an effort to give to these men who at the time, were going over the state saying that Link Johnson was not only the greatest negro the world had produced, but one of the greatest statesmen of the country, and took his place easily in the galaxy of statesmen with Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes, Wm. Jennings Bryan, Henry Cabot Lodge, and other illustrious Americans.

But water cannot rise above its source, and man is the creature of his environments, and in the end, like a stone when thrown in the water, will seek its level.

This was clearly demonstrated as soon as these little fellows were elected to their respective positions. The good of the party never occurs to their minds, if they have any minds at all. The one object before their longing eyes is a job for themselves and the right to barter public pap in the event Harding and Coolidge are elected. The first thing these diciples of Link Johnson did was to repudiate the man who made them and to argue to democrats that Lincoln Johnson was not the party leader and that his election as National Committeeman was a mistake; that he ought to resign, and demanded a white campaign committee in order to offset the influence of Lincoln Johnson as a leader.

In spite of the peoples opinion Mr. Goree, he has proved a wonder. As chairman he essays to be dictator and absolute monarch. As presiding officer he is a revelation. Last Tuesday when the committee convened he proceeded to appoint a secretary and insisted that the vice-chairman who is a white man, be secretary. He ruled that the committee could not demand a roll call and ruled out of order every motion for a roll call. He ruled every proxy as illegal, because they were not attested. He ruled that the campaign committee which was created by the State Central Committee, was greater than its creator and that the State Central Committee had no authority to ask the campaign for a statement of its collections and disbursements of money it had collected in the name of the party. He ruled that his decision were final and there was no appeal therefrom. He ruled that he was the whole thing. He ruled that the campaign committee had authority to change the action of the state convention or the State Central Committee that the State Central Committee and the state convention might decree but he, the almighty, could undo, and there was no power beneath the heaven that could question his ruling or authority. He ruled that he, Karnes, Harry Stilwell Edwards, Walter Johnson and Bascom Slemp, of Virginia had agreed to take down the regular republican ticket and place in its stead a mongrel-lily-white democratic ticket, and there was none to question his authority.

But the committee over which this wonderful man presided decreed differently. It repudiated, condemned and rebuked his leadership, discarded his tickets and advises the republicans of Georgia to vote for the ticket put out by the regular organization. The Independent calls the attention of the public to the new code of parliamentary law established by the mighty and powerful Goree—He is something new under the sun.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

Fifty Dollar Check Figures in Noted "Smith" Contest

The Cleveland Advocate
7-10-1920

Cleveland Editor Is Put Off Ticket by Secretary of State After Hearing in Charge of "Collusion"

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—In the hearing, last week, before the Secretary of State, in the matter of protest against the permitting of the names of two H. C. Smiths, one white, of Elyria, O., and one, Colored, residing in Cleveland, to appear on the Republican state ticket as candidates for secretary of state against the present Republican incumbent, Judge Harvey C. Smith, testimony was offered to the effect that Harry M. Daugherty, manager for Senator Harding's pre-convention campaign, had written a letter to the Cleveland H. C. Smith, enclosing check for $50 for expenses to come to Chicago.

The Cleveland H. C. Smith testified that no money was sent him, although in the testimony of R. W. Archer, State Treasurer, it was brought out that Daugherty affirmed, and produced copy of his letter to the Cleveland H. C. Smith, that he did send him money.

If Mr. Daugherty will produce the cancelled check, if in existence, the check mystery can be cleared up. In view of the alleged assurance of Daugherty that he DID send the Cleveland H. C. Smith check for $50, an amount regarded here as "a stingy sum" for expenses in Chicago during the convention week, and the Cleveland H. C. Smith's denial that he received such a check, the dispute becomes a question of veracity between Harry M. Daugherty, pre-convention manager for Senator Harding, and the Cleveland H. C. Smith.

Following is the testimony as reported in the hearing:

"I will ask you if Harry M. Daugherty didn't send you a check for $50 and ask you to come to Chicago?" he was asked.

"He wrote me to come to Chicago, but did not send any check," Smith replied.

"Didn't he send you a check for $50 and say he would give you more?"

"He did not send any check, nor did any one else."

He testified he did not decide to enter the race until he returned to Cleveland.

State Treasurer Called.

Rudolph W. Archer, State Treasurer, the next witness, was questioned about this phase of the case. He testified he saw the copy of a letter said to have been written by Mr. Daugherty. In substance, he said, this letter asked Smith to come to Chicago in the interests of Senator Warren G. Harding and enclosed a check for $50, adding that if this was not enough he would see Smith in Chicago.

On further questioning, Mr. Archer said: "I have talked with Mr. Daugherty since. It came about through rumors that he was behind Smith, and I went to see him and satisfy myself. He denied he had anything to do with the candidacy. He (Daugherty) said in the presence of four or five others he had sent the money. Later he found the letter and brought it over to my office, but I did not read it."

Judge Harvey C. Smith, Secretary of State, rendered a decision Thursday ruling H. C. Smith, of Cleveland, out of the race for nomination for secretary of state, on the grounds that he believed the charge of collusion, filed by Thomas A. Goode, Colored, of this city, was substantiated.

This leaves but two candidates in the field, both white, to be voted for at the August primary election, Judge Harvey C. Smith, present incumbent, and Charles Hildebrandt, of Wilmington, former Republican secretary of state, who desires to be nominated again. Harold C. Smith, white, of Elyria, O., against whom also charges of collusion had been filed by a white man, voluntarily withdrew.

What is puzzling Colored voters here is why Harry M. Daugherty, pre-convention manager for Senator Harding, should have voluntarily caused to be introduced by State Treasurer R. W. Archer evidence purporting that Daugherty had written the Cleveland H. C. Smith a letter, enclosing check for $50, to come to Chicago, during national convention week, since the Cleveland Smith had trained and supported the Harding-Daugherty faction, unless it was to reflect on the Cleveland Smith adversely and militate against him being allowed to remain on the ticket.

Top of the card

There is a feeling here, among Colored voters, that while the Harding-Daugherty faction were anxious to defeat Secretary Harvey C. Smith for renomination as a punishment for having rendered a decision making it unnecessary for candidates for delegates to the national convention to secure Senator Harding's written permission to run, they, the Harding-Daugherty faction, was equally anxious not to have a Colored man on the state ticket.

The feeling here, among Colored voters, is that the Cleveland Smith has cause to feel that he was turned down in like measure by his erstwhile supposed friends—the Harding-Daugherty faction—as he was by Secretary of State Smith, the final arbiter in the matter.

The Secretary of State held that the entrance of two "Smiths" for the nomination possessing the same initials as his, "H. C.," was a collusion to confuse voters and defeat him for re-nomination, although the Cleveland Smith d[illegible] the charge of collusion.

TWO MEN ELECTED IN PENNSYLVANIA, ONE IN DELAWARE

The Advocate
11-6-20

(Special wire to The Advocate.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3.—J[illegible] Asbury and Andrew Stevens[illegible] Colored men, were elected to th[illegible] Pennsylvania Legislature fron[illegible] this city representing sixth an[illegible] seventh districts, respectively with a majority of 5,500 votes Dr. Henry Piper was elected t[illegible] the Delaware Legislature, being the first Colored man to be thu[illegible] honored.

(Special Wire to The Advocate)

Baltimore, Mr., Nov. 3.—W[illegible] Ashbie Hawkins, Colored candidate for United States Senate was defeated here, although he made a spectacular run.

RACE DEFEATED

Columbus, O., Nov. 3.—Th[illegible] two Republican Colored candidates for General Assembly in Franklin County decisively have been defeated. They are running extremely low.

OHIO PROBABLY ELECTS SENATOR

Samuel E. Woods Easily Swept Into The State Legislature

Advocate Telegram to the Afro

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Samuel E. Woods has undoubtedly been elected to the state Legislature by a large majority.

William G. Greg[illegible] ran a close race with his white opponent for election to the state Senate. An official count will be necessary to establish whether he won or lost.

Aided by the colored people of Cleveland, whom he had given many hundreds of jobs in the city administration Mayor Harry Davis of this place has been elected Governor of Ohio.

COLORED VOTERS CHALLENGED IN WARD 13, ROXBURY

BOSTON MASS. EVE. GLOBE
NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Three Extra Police Officers Are Sent to Precinct 3, The Sherwin School. Windsor St

JUDGE HOLMES WINS

Chicago Whip

10-9-20

Quite a political contest is going on today in Ward 13, Roxbury, where Andrew B. Lattimore and Matthew U. Bullock, two colored men, are the Republican candidates and Representative Frank Burke and Timothy Driscoll, their opponents.

Because Burke challenged a dozen colored voters at Precinct 3, at 8 o'clock this morning three policemen were sent down to stay in the booth. Patrolman Frank V. Sullivan, Irving Howe and Edward J. MacDonald are in the booth and two policemen outside, whereas the custom is to have one inside and one out. Burke is said to have challenged another vote in Precinct 1, at the Everett School.

The negro voters turned out in a body. Before the polls opened this morning the colored people were in long lines. At the Sherwin School, Precinct 3, on Windsor st. 349 men and women voted before 9:45 and there were then more than 100 waiting in line. Only three of the gathering were white persons.

Never before in this section of Roxbury has there been such a heavy vote in the early hours. In the Everett School, Camden st. 502 ballots were cast in the first four hours.

In Precinct 2, Hyde School, Hammond st. 349 had cast their votes and in Precinct 4, the Asa Gray School, Weston st. 359 had voted. Three hundred and ninety-seven votes were cast in Precinct 5 during the first few hours.

In the final count of the votes cast in the recent primary, it has been shown that Judge George P. Holmes received 1,900 votes more than James A. Scott, our candidate on the ticket. This tabulation bore the earmarks of being correct and has received the O. K. of the friends and backers of Attorney Scott. Scott's failure to receive the nomination was due to the lack of interest manifested by his own race rather than the lack of interest by other racial groups. If the voters in his own ward had given him the same support for judge that they gave Len Small for governor, he would have been three thousand votes ahead of Judge Holmes.

Wright's Statement

At the People's Movement on Sunday afternoon, Edward H. Wright, Thompson Committeeman of the Second Ward made a statement to the effect that Attorney Scott had received a square deal and that his defeat was due to the inactivity on the part of the members of his own race in that he did not receive the loyal support that he should have received at their hands. Judge George B Holmes had no part in the proceedings which resulted in his being made the successful nominee instead of Scott. It is rather a known fact that he had satisfied himself with the belief that Scott was the rightful nominee. The final tabulation returning him a winner was as much a surprise to him as it was a disappointment to Scott.

Holmes a Fair Judge

Judge Holmes has served two years on the Municipal Court bench, having first been elected to serve out an unexpired term. His judicial conduct has received the highest commendation of all racial groups and his disposition to be fair has met unstinted approval. If Scott was to lose the nomination, we can console ourselves in the fact that it was won by a man whose proven friendship has been tested. The fight of all good Republicans ends at the primaries. From that time they should be all for one and one for all. The success of the ty and county ticket is dependent pon the solidity of the Republican ote in the coming election.

NAME OF HAWKINS WILL GO ON BALLOT

ANNAPOLIS, MD. ADVERTISER
SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Secretary of State Perlman announces that careful examination showed that the papers of W. Ashbie Hawkins, colored, independent candidate for the United States Senate, were in proper shape and that Hawkins' name would appear on the ballot. Secretary Perlman, after examining the papers, submitted them to the State Law Department.

Hawkins is leading the negroes' revolt against O. E. Weller, Republican candidate for Senator and party boss, and Mayor Broening. Vigorous efforts have been made by Maryland Republicans and Republicna national headquarters, it is said, to persuade Hawkins to quit, but they have been without avail. He is the first negro to go on the ticket in Maryland for high office.

BARELY LOSE IN WARD 13

The Guardian
10-16-20

LATTIMORE AND BULLOCK NEARLY DEFEAT THE INFAMOUS BURKE TICKET—CHARGE FRAUD AND ASK RECOUNT AND PROBE

In Ward 13, where the racial issue had been sharply drawn and where fraud had already been charged, Matthew Bullock, Colored, ran but 157 votes behind Representative Timothy J. Driscoll, Democratic, and Dr. Andrew B. Lattimore, also colored about 220 behind.

Lattimore and Bullock had charged that a fake letter from "The Massachusetts Elections Commission" was sent out on the eve of election with the purpose of frightening colored men and women away from the polls.

The letters accused the Colored voters of false registration and said they would be punished for violation of the election laws if they attempted to vote. District Attorney Pelletier, the Boston Police Department and Attorney-General Allen are among the officials to whom Bullock and Lattimore have already complained and demanded an investigation.

The close vote will stimulate their demand for a probe and for a recount.

The Close Vote

The vote in the Thirteenth Representative District was:

Representative Frank J. Burke, 3,072; Representative Timothy J. Driscoll, 3,012; Bullock 2,855; Lattimore, 2,784. Burke and Driscoll are Democrats, Bullock and Lattimore Republicans.

POPULATION REPORT WILL NOT STAY THE SALARY PAYMENTS

County Officials Prepare to Introduce Corrective Legislation

The Montgomery Adv.
9-2-20

With a decrease in population indicated for Montgomery county, bringing the total to below 82,000, officials at the county court house do not believe that the salaries of the employees are likely to be affected.

present salaries paid a number of clerks, members of the county board of revenue, and sheriff's deputies, were fixed by a bill which was drawn up to apply to counties of 82,000 to 100,000 population. With Montgomery county population fallen below 82,000 as a result of heavy negro immigration, considerable argument has followed as to whether the salaries of county employees fixed by the legislation referred to will be affected.

County officials point out that the bill, while a general legislative act, was intended to have a local effect, applying to Montgomery county alone; and they do not believe that the drop in population will affect wages of employees. The theory is advanced that the legislators did not take into consideration that the population might decrease; and it is also pointed out that the fact that the population was within the required limits when the law was passed is sufficient.

R. H. Jones, chairman of the county board of revenue, stated Saturday that the board will continue to pay salaries as though there had been no change in population, and declared that he did not believe that the new census figures would affect salaries at all.

Judge David W. Crosland announced Saturday that in order to prevent any confusion which might follow the reduction of population, he with other county officials whose offices might be affected, will request the state legislature, when it meets in special session, to pass corrective enactments to cover the deficit in population.

The decline in salaries, if any, will not affect employees in the offices of the probate judge, tax assessor, tax collector, and sheriff. The county board of revenue will receive the most unkind blow of all, if the decline takes place, the salaries of the board be cut from $1,800 per annum to $4 per meeting, with not over 75 meetings per year, or a total of $300, per annum. County officials naturally speak with great sincerity their opinion that they will not be affected by the decrease in population.

NEGRO WILL OPPOSE GLASS IN ELECTION

The Montgomery Adv.
(Associated Press)

ROANOKE, VA., Oct. 13.—J. R. Pollard, a negro lawyer of Richmond, will oppose Senator Carter Glass for the United States senate in the November election, having duly filed the necessary papers so that his name will appear on the official ballot, it was learned here today. It is understood there are negro candidates in the first, second, third and fourth congressional districts, who will make the race with Pollard as "lily black" republicans, in opposition to the "lily white" faction of the party of Virginia.

Expects to Be First Negro to Sit on Bench in Chicago Following Primary Victory

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

JAMES A. SCOTT

NEGROES SUPPORTING ILLINOIS INDEPEND'T CANDIDATE FOR GOV

The Montgomery Adv.
10-23-20

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Mr. Harrison M Parker, who is an independent candidate for governor of Illinois, is beginning to attract the serious attention of the big party managers.

Mr. Parker is the head and brains of the Co-Operative Society of America, an organization which has had amazing growth in this city and state during the past year. Colored people in particular are interested in Mr. Parker who has welcomed them into his organization and developed a sales force of 120 Colored men and women superior to any other in the United States.

The Co-Operative Society is a body whose members co-operate in the ownership and management of grocery stores and manufacturing establishments. They operate 80 groceries in Chicago and the sales force which has been developed has sold a tremendous amount of stock to the colored people of Chicago. Its members are a unit in the support of the Parker candidacy. The Republican party will probably feel their disaffection most.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Judge Bingham Takes High Stand In Politics

Decries Appeals To Race Hatred As Means of Winning Elections.

WOMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH HIM

Judge R. W. Bingham, one of Louisville's leading citizens, made a most remarkable speech to an audience of Democratic women last Saturday afternoon at the Seelbach Hotel.

The speech as reported in the Herald Sunday morning, was widely discussed by Colored citizens, and many of them expressed a belief in a brighter political future for the Race.

The most interesting part of the speech to Colored people as reported by the Herald is as follows:

"I am interested in good government," said Judge Bingham. "I can not but prefer to have it through a Democratic administration, but if I can not get it through the Democrats, I want it through the Republicans. I wish very earnestly to support the Democratic party, but I am not going to do so, unless it deserves it.

"You will hear many Democrats say that it is going to be easy to win the election next year, but I do not think this is a fact. I think it is going to be a difficult thing to carry the city and county. The average Democratic politician is saying: 'We'll holler nigger and carry the election next time.' But there are two sound objections to doing this thing. The first is that we have no right to win on racial or religious prejudice. This is both unpatriotic and wrong. The second reason is, these people are here. The more wisely and sanely they are treated, the better off we are going to be. Anybody who would run the risk of stirring up trouble here is forgetting his fundamental duty as a citizen and as a man."

That part of the speaker's remarks that denounced appeals to race prejudice was encouraging.

Judge Bingham controls the Times and Courier-Journal, and his speech is taken to mean those two papers will not indulge in that sort of political campaigning. This is a relief, because in the past the Times has been notorious for this kind of stuff. The Post is not likely to resort to it, and so from the standpoint of the press the city is counted safe from racial hatreds. Nasty-mouthed speakers cannot have near the effect the press has in this kind of campaign. It is significant that a woman, of the newly made voters took issue with Judge Bingham and declared he was preaching "poison."

It had been hoped that with woman suffrage politics would take on a gentler and nobler aspect. But recent experiences show certain women will outdo certain men in hollering "Nigger" if that will make them win.

Tells Audience He Has Voted For Every Republican Candidate For Presizdency Save One

BALKED ON TAFT

Followed Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, For Chief Executive In 1908

Attempts of Joseph Lee, government employee of Washington, to heckle W. Ashbie Hawkins in the midst of an address before a large audience at the Peoples Church, Bond and Jefferson Sts., last week came to naught, when the senatorial candidate's reply, swept the audience off its feet, and led several persons to make audible threats to handle the heckler roughly.

Mr. Hawkins had just finished a recital of his party regularity for the past 37 years when Lee took the floor, and got the consent of the candidate to ask a question. He declared he was a government employee in Washington, and came to the meeting for the express purpose of asking whether Mr. Hawkins had ever voted the Democratic ticket, adding that he was informed that Mr. Hawkins was a member of the National Independent League in 1908 and voted for President Wilson, a Democrat, for the presidency.

Mr. Hawkins replied very courteously that his record was an open book so far as his Republicanism was concerned, and that he had voted for every Republican candidate for the presidency in the past 37 years except William Howard Taft in 1908. That year, he continued, he followed the matchless Theodore Roosevelt into the Progressive party, and would do the same thing again if Roosevelt were alive and running on an independent ticket.

It was then that applause broke loose, and hoots and jeers for Lee made pandemonium reign for a moment until Mr. Hawkins raised his hand, restored order and continued his address.

VOTES NOT THROWN AWAY

Answering the criticism that a vote for the Independent Candidate for Senate was a vote "thrown away," Mr. Hawkins drew laughter and cheers from the crowd when he stated that colored people have voted the Republican ticket straight since 1870, and have only elected two Republican governors of the State. Since twelve governors have been elected in that time, he argued, then colored people have "thrown away" their vote ten times in the past fifty years. "If you have 'thrown away' your votes for white candidates ten times, can't you at least 'throw your vote away' once for a colored one.

"Actually and truly," he added, "a vote for principle, for truth, and for honesty is never thrown away, and none of us regret that we voted for those ten Republican candidates for governor, whom we thot the best men for the office."

ATTACKS WELLER'S RECORD

O. E. Weller's declaration that he should be sent to the Senate because he is a Marylander "steeped in the State's traditions" drew the fire of Mr. Hawkins, when he solemnly declared that Maryland's sympathies were with the rebels in the Civil War against Abraham Lincoln and in favor of slavery. Since that time, the state has attempted disfranchisement, segregation, passed legislation making jim crow cars legal, and put itself on record as opposed to woman's suffrage, because colored women would vote.

"This is Maryland's tradition so far as the Negro is concerned, and anyone steeped in it is not fit to ask for the votes of colored citizens."

HITS MINISTERS IN POLITICS

Taking a fling at the ministers who are actively engaged in politics, Mr. Hawkins declared that "some of them are receiving salaries of $2,000 a year from hard working congregations to preach the gospel. They get house rent free, coal free and telephone calls free, and then sully their pulpits by collecting expense money from political headquarters to go out and campaign against a member of their own race."

"God forbid that I should oppose ministers as a group. My sainted father was a minister and went out of the ministry into heaven, and I would not respect his memory or my own rearing to say a word against this sacred calling."

"But the type of preacher, who spends his Sundays in the pulpit, and his week days in political headquarters or on the stump, ought to be driven out of politics or out of the pulpit."

"I believe," he concluded, "that you devout and sincere Christians ought to take steps to stop black politicians from going down to political headquarters in these campaign, and selling you out, by telling political leaders that 'I control so many votes, because I have so many in my congregation.'"

OVERFLOW AT BELAIR

The same night Mr. Hawkins spoke for a short time at St. Peter Claver's Catholic Hall. The strenuous campaign he has made for the past three weeks, made him a bit hoarse, so that he did not exert himself unduly. Hugh M. Burkett, Norman Bishop, Leo Stevens, J. Steward Davis and J. Howard Payne also spoke.

At Belair, county seat of Harford County, an overflow meeting presided over by Rev. C. H. Matthews greeted the candidate Friday night. Mrs. Jennie Ross, Truly Hatchett and Carl Murphy were other speakers. Women and men were enthusiastic in their pledges of support.

IN ANNE 'RANEL

This week, Mr. Hawkins is scheduled for speeches in Anne Arundel County, in the Greenspring Valley and at several city gatherings. Next week he goes into the "black belt" of the State making speeches in some five or six different counties.

Other Candidates Desert Weller Like Rats Leaving A Sinking Ship

DISTRESS SIGN UP

Speakers Imported From New York In Fruitless Effort To Hold Back

An Avalanche

So far as the colored vote is concerned in the Senatorial election, just twelve days off, the majority and a big majority at that, will vote for Ashbie Hawkins.

Realization of this fact by the Weller forces, caused an unprecedented activity on their part in the fruitless effort to stop the avalanche of votes that will be cast for the colored candidate. Political dopsters downtown point to three significant events which show the trend of the times. Here they are:

First, other white candidates for Congress including Hill, Atwood, Knickman and others have stopped talking Weller to colored audiences. They realize that if they are to get elected themselves, they must quit talking Weller and plead their own cause. In every section of the city and the state like rats deserting a sinking ship, these candidates for Congress are leaving O. E. Weller to shift for himself and make haste to insure their own election. There is no doubt about it, Hawkins' supporters are everywhere and every time a candidate for Congress indorses Weller, he is apt to lose many votes for himself.

The second indication of the hopelessness of Weller's candidacy was the importation on Tuesday of Charles C. Cottrell, William C. Matthews and R. L. Vann from the National Republican Bureau, to address a mass meeting at John Wesley Church. Mr. Cottrell came all the way from Chicago, the others from New York, and it is said that more speakers will be sent here later. This is unprecedented and would never have been undertaken except for the realization of the defeat facing Weller.

The third straw, which shows which way the wind blows, is the fact that State Republican headquarters are employing a number of speakers, men and women, to go about the state to address meetings. More campaign speakers have been given work this year than ever before. Among those said to be making speeches for Weller are the following: Rev Ernest Williams, District Superintendent of the Washington Conference of the M. E. Church; Rev. C G. Cummings, pastor of the M. E Church at Lutherville, Md.; Rev. C Harold Stepteau, pastor of Allen A M. E. Church; Rev. Ernest Lyon pastor of John Wesley Church and Rev. A. L. Gaines, pastor of Trinity A. M. E. Church, the two latter in charge of a separate colored headquarters for colored people only, at Moses Hall on Eutaw street.

Other speakers include, Mrs. Emma Truxon, Melvin Chisum, Joseph P. Evans and Mrs. Marie Williams.

These and many others consti-

tute the local Speakers Bureau whose expenses to and from all parts of the state are being paid by the National Republican headquarters, with funds disbursed through the Republican State Committee. In addition some of the speakers are being paid five dollars a speech plus their expenses. The State headquarters believes this cheap consedering the fact that the speech makers are to create sentiment in opposition to the election of a candidate of their own race. Other speakers expect to receive a weekly or monthy check for their services, which will make them receive in excess of the five dollars per speech rate.

While many of the speakers are sincere in their convictions, and honest in their efforts to encompass the defeat of Mr. Hawkins, others are merely lukewarm and are in the campaign to earn what can be made out of it.

Up to this time, those close to Mr. Weller admit he has not made all that he had expected out of his policy of refusing to see colored politicians, refusing to speak to colored audiences and from his office in a down town hotel writing out checks for many workers.

In marked contrast to the Weller campaign in the state, is the policy of the supporters of W. Ashbie Hawkins. Not a single worker so far as is known is receiving any compensation for making speeches and in many cases bear his or her own expenses to and from distant parts of the state.

Not only has Mr. Weller lost the majority of the colored votes, but staunch white Republicans all over the state have turned away from him. Many of these people have sent Mr. Hawkins assurances of their votes on November 2nd. One of the heads of the departments of the city administration, declares he will vote for Mr. Hawkins. A Catonsville white citizen in a letter in one of the dailies also pledges his support.

Taking it all and all, up to this stage of the campaign the results are all in favor of Hawkins and against Weller, and the latter sees the "hand writing on the wall" which will mark his political death as a boss in the state Republican party.

55,000 Voted For Smith

Cleveland Editor Loses Nomination For Secretary Of State By Small Margin

NAMED FOR SENATE

Cuyahoga County Nominates One State Senator And Three Representatives

Columbus, O., Aug. 19.—Fifty five thousand persons voted for Harry C. Smith, editor of the Cleveland Gazette a colored weekly, running for the Republican nomination for the office of Secretary of State. Smith lost by a slight margin.

Smith entered the race when Harvey C. Smith, white, present incumbent for the office, refused to name colored men as clerks. But for this white Smith would have been re-elected. As it is Hildebrand, another white man, will oppose a Democrat in the November primaries.

The editor received hundreds of congratulations over the splendid run he made and the success in defeating a lily-white candidate. In Cuyahoga county, five colored men ran for the Legislature and four of them were nominated as follows: Wm. R. Green, State Senator, for the House, Harry E. Davis, S. E. Woods and Sydney B. Thompson. As Ohio is an out and out Republican State in local politics, there is no doubt that these four men will be elected.

SERVE THE NATION SENATOR HARDING'S PLEA TO NEGROES

N Y C WORLD
SEPTEMBER 11, 1920

Tells Delegation of Colored Visitors Federal Government Won't Fail Them.

GEN. PERSHING PRAISES THEIR SERVICE IN WAR.

William H. Lewis Pledges Nominee Record Vote for Him in Pivotal States.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The World.)

MARION, O., Sept. 10.—One of the most enthusiastic delegations of the front porch campaign came to Marion to-day. It was composed largely of negro Baptists, but included also negro Methodists and representatives of the National Equal Rights League, a colored organization.

Besides hearing Senator Harding this afternoon make a declaration in favor of justice and law obedience, the negroes listened with enthusiasm to Gen. John J. Pershing in a short talk complimenting the race for its service in the war. In addition there were seven negro speakers, two representing the colored women. The Senator and Gen. Pershing shared about equally in the applause.

A smaller delegation of colored Baptists came earlier this morning, but the major demonstration took place soon after noon. In all, about 400 visited the candidate's front porch. Included in the groups were Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, and William H. Lewis of Boston, Assistant United States Attorney General under President Taft.

Fresh from their church conventions, the negro Republicans brought a new brand of enthusiasm to the front porch. They applauded heartily the remarks of their own orators and interjected freely their affirmation of important assertions. To Senator Harding they listened quietly and with manifest interest, but they broke forth occasionally in shouts and applause.

Pledges Aid to Negroes.

In his address the candidate cited statistics to show the large percentage of negroes gainfully employed, the increase in the number of colored churches, the increase of home owners and the decrease of illiteracy. He also pointed out that there were 340,000 colored men in the army with only one case of conviction for avoiding the draft. He promised the Federal Government "will not fail the American negro." H asked that they make service to country the everyday standard of their citizenship. He declared his abhorrance of the use of "brutal and unlawful violence" against the black race or any other class.

Gen. Pershing addressed similar remarks to each group of visiting negroes, but avoided politics.

To the first he said, in part: "It is indeed a privilege for me to have this opportunity of saying just a word to the representatives of the colored people of this country as Commander in Chief of the American forces during the great war, to thank you for the splendid service that was rendered me and our country and the Allies by the fine young manhood whom you sent abroad to fight for liberty and for freedom. The colored people of America are to be congratulated upon their magnificent showing both at home and abroad, and we are all to be congratulated, for without that support we would not have been able to win the victory as early as we were."

Mr. Lewis told Senator Harding that the votes of the colored people "will be felt in the great pivotal States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, as never before." He declared his race had been "victims of the present Administration" more than any other class—"eliminated from participation in the Government, segregated in the civil service and denied the equal protection of the law."

Negro Backs League Stand.

"We are with you upon the question of the League of Nations," said he. "You cannot amend the Constitution by treaty or change the form of Government by autocratic methods of administration. We were thrilled by your pronouncement that you would never empower an Assistant Secretary of the Navy to write a Constitution for a sister republic."

The other speakers of the delegations were: The Rev. E. Jones, Evanston, Ill., President of the National Baptists' Convention; Dr. C. J. Morris of Helena, Ark., President of the National Baptists' Convention, Inc.; Charles A. Cotterill of Toledo, former Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu, who presided in the afternoon; Mrs. Thimas W. Fleming of Cleveland, head of the Colored Women's Bureau, National Republican Committee; Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, O., President of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and National Committeeman Johnson.

One of his important campaign speeches will be delivered by Senator Harding to-morrow. It will be a message to American business men, before the delegations from Chicago, Northern Indiana and Michigan. He will address the local Harding and Coolidge Railroad Men's Club Monday.

Gen. Pershing left late this afternoon for Washington.

OHIO RACE CANDIDATES DEFEATED

By Associated Negro Press

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8.—In the midst of the joy over the election of Senator Warren G. Harding there is gloom here and in Columbus over the defeat of all our candidate for the legislature. Out of six candidates in the state, only one was elected, Henry Higgins, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The defeated candidate are Capt. William R. Green, for the senate; Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods for the house, Cleveland; Rev. G. L. Davis and Attorney Hughes of Columbus.

It is the opinion of some that the white women concentrated against these candidates because the race issue had been put forward by the democrats. The democrats, through the official democratis state committee called for the voters to knife the candidates, because, they claimed their election would mean social equality.

If there was fear that the so-called Beaty civil rights bill would be introduced, making all discrimination in public places a crime, there seems to be little hope for those who do not care for the bill to be introduced. The legislature is overwhelmingly republican, and the colored voters of the state have sufficient influence, and determination, to have the bill passed, it is declared. The defeat only has aroused all the Ohio voters to work all the harder for economic justice.

Some persons are charging the republican organizations in Cleveland and Columbus with double crossing. It is stated that it is very strange that in the republican unprecedented landslide, only the colored candidates were defeated on the legislative tickets. Cincinnati, which is known to be more prejudiced than any other city in Ohio, backed its candidate through the organization to success. It is difficult to believe, however, that the Cleveland organization, under Maurice Maschke, who always has been known to be 100 per cent would double cross with Councilman fair would double cross with Councilman Thos. Fleming and other Cleveland leaders. Most anything is expected of the Columbus organization as it has failed to stand the test on previous occasions.

AGREE NOT TO NAME NEGRO CONSTABLES

BALTIMORE MD STAR
JUNE 8, 1920

White Men to Be Substituted On List, Which Goes in Tonight.

There will be no negro constables at the People's Court, it was stated this morning by a member of the City Council Committee on Constables.

This decision was reached last night after the action on the revised list of appointees had been blocked at the meeting of the City Council. The list was made up by agreement between the Republicans and the Mahon Democratis, but the latter balked at the last minute when they learned that four negroes had been named by the two Republican councilmen, McGuinn and Murphy. No agreement could be reached, as the Mahonites refused to vote for the negroes under any circumstances. The Republicans then conceded the point and will substitute four white men for the places.

The list will be again revised at a meeting of the committee this afternoon, and the names of the four white men will be decided upon. The ordinance will then be prepared and submitted at the special meeting of the City Council tonight. This should be the last of the long-drawn-out fight on the constable appointments and will be featured by the complete elimination of the Kelly faction in the City Council. The alliance of the Mahonites and the Republicans fas the greasing of the ways for the followers of "The."

Political — 1920
Office Holding

The Defeat of the Colored Candidates

The Cleveland Advocate

When we went to press last week, the latest returns from the Board of Elections conceded the election of Samuel E. Woods, one of our candidates for the Ohio Legislature; and while we were chagrined at the defeat of Harry E. Davis and William R. Green, there was the tempering thought that at any rate "one of us had won."

— 13 — Nov 1920

But the thought quickly perished; for on reading the returns after the official count, we realized that all three of the candidates were defeated.

There have been numerous rumors as to the why and wherefore of the wholesale defeat of the Colored candidates, which range from a charge of "double-crossing" to the old-fashioned and disgusting one of "sell-out." We are, however, constrained to believe the trick was turned by the circulation of those damnable pamphlets, signed by Walter L. Brown—Caesar Borgia re-incarnated—together with the malicious campaign literature of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The spreading of this literature with its bogus scare of "Negro Domination" and its accompanying ills as visioned through the eyes of Simple Simons, has robbed three hundred thousand citizens of Ohio of representation in the councils of the State. Nevertheless, in this dire happening there is a lesson to be gleaned by us Colored citizens. **If we do not "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the lessons, we are confounded fools, who deserve to be kicked around like "houn dawgs."**

It is to be noted that even white Republicans, when the show-down came, scratched the names of the Colored Republicans and voted for white Democrats. There can be no denial of this assertion, for how else can one account for the fact that the Colored candidates ran behind the ticket—being the only Republicans defeated in a Republican landslide that broke all records.

No amount of "pow-wows," nor resolutions, can alter the verdict of the polls; but a stern resolve to "even up," should be our decision.

The time for handling the political issues with gloves is past. Henceforth let us determine to "slay him who slays our brother," and "lift up the hand outstretched to aid him." There must be no middle ground; no minimizing of the offence committed; no let-up in the determination to play the game just like the other fellow does.

A hint to the wise is sufficient!

Democrats Raise Race Issue In States Where Vote Is Close

N. Y. C. MAIL
OCTOBER 20, 1920

Ohio and Indiana, with Border Tier, Scene of Campaign on New Lines.

By CLINTON W. GILBERT.

Special to The Evening Mail. Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger Company.

Chicago, To-day.—The Democrats have injected the race issue in this campaign to an unusual extent within the last two weeks. The result has been the tightening up of party lines in the border states, and also, to a certain extent, in Ohio and Indiana. Harding's chances of carrying states like Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma have been somewhat lessened.

Several circumstances have helped the Democrats in the raising of this issue. The running of colored candidates for the United States Senate and for members of the state legislatures has directed public attention to the race issue in two states.

Woman suffrage, by giving colored women the vote, has aroused race consciousness in the border states and in Ohio and Indiana, and the increased colored population in states like Ohio and Indiana, due to the migration of negroes north since 1915, seeking employment in industries, has made the negro more of a political issue in such states than he ever was before.

COMPETITION FELT.

The competition of the two races for houses and for jobs is being felt in these two states. In Ohio and Indiana one hears complaint in industrial centers that since the present let-down in industry negroes have been kept in employment when whites were dismissed.

All in all, there is a degree of race consciousness in these northern states which never existed before and which perhaps contributed to the race riots of last winter.

The Democrats have been slow to take advantage of this situation, but in the last fortnight they have raised the race issue in circulars and speeches. Probably they have won some votes, but not enough to change the result, except, possibly, in states which were extremely close.

In Ohio there are six negro candidates on the Republican ticket for the state legislature, three in Cleveland. Negro newspapers threaten trouble for the Republican party if these candidates are cut.

The Democratic party about two weeks ago sent to the voters of Ohio a circular in regard to the race issue. Mayor Davis of Cleveland is the Republican candidate for governor. Cleveland had had a large influx of negroes who had employment in its factories, and Mayor Davis appointed many negroes to jobs in the city administration.

NEW SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

The Democratic circular in Ohio gives a list of the negroes appointed to office by Davis, together with their pay. The purpose of this is to indicate what the state may expect in the way of employment of negroes in state jobs if Davis is elected.

The circular also contains extracts from the more radical negro papers of Ohio upon the rights of the negroes.

The increase in Ohio's colored population has raised all sorts of new social questions. The courts of the state have many cases of negroes suing proprietors of moving picture theatres for refusal to admit negroes to their theatres. Public sentiment in Ohio is still such that these suits of negroes are generally successful.

But the real political sentiment of Ohio is perhaps best indicated by the refusal of the voters to strike out the word "white" from the constitutional qualifications for voting.

The old constitution contained the provision that only male whites could vote. When the constitution was revised a few years ago the word "white" was stricken out as being opposed to the federal constitution, but on a referendum to the voters the word "white" was retained.

TROUBLE IN BALTIMORE.

In Maryland the Republican mayo of Baltimore followed the opposite policy from that of Mayor Davis, of Cleveland, and refused to give the negroes what they regarded as their fair share of the jobs in the city departments. The result is that some negroes in Maryland had broken away from the Republican party and have put in the field a colored candidate — Hawkins — for the United States Senate. Hawkins is likely to received from 8,000 to 10,000 negro votes, and he may cause the defeat of O. E. Weller, Republican candidate for the United States Senate. Hawkins's candidacy gives point to the anti-negro campaign of the Democrats.

The race issue was raised in Oklahoma during Senator Harding's recent visit there by a question addressed to him by the "Daily Oklahoman." He answered the question, which was enough to give prominence to the issue.

To save Kentucky for Cox and Senator Beckham, the Democrats turned to the race issue about two weeks ago. In Kentucky the addition of the colored women by the equal suffrage amendment to the federal constitution has sharpened the race issue.

The southern states were generally opposed to women suffrage on the ground that it would give colored women the vote. It is generally agreed that no matter what the white women do, every negro woman entitled to vote will go to the polls.

MAY MAKE FUTURE TROUBLE.

There is little doubt that the public in both Tennessee and Kentucky was opposed to the suffrage amendment and the presence of colored women at the polls on election day is likely to affect adversely Republican chances of carrying Tennessee and so breaking the solid South.

States like Kentucky and Tennessee have not adopted the so-called "grandfather clauses" in their constitution, and allow the negro to vote and count his vote.

Equal suffrage there is likely to give impetus to a movement to restrict suffrage along the lines adopted by other southern states. The race issue, if it developed to this extent in the border states, is likely to make them as surely Democratic as the states farther south.

In states like Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, which are ordinarily doubtful, the race issue just raised by the Democratic party may trouble the Republican party in the future. It will depend upon the industrial development to come and the extent to which negroes drawn north by the opportunity of higher wages become competitors of whites for jobs and homes.

TRYING TO FOOL VOTERS.

Symptoms of the insidious propaganda conducted under Socialistic auspices by certain visionaries, as well as others not so visionary but who find it a profitable vocation, have cropped out here and there among our people. A few worthy citizens who do not seem to comprehend the destructive nature of the socialistic doctrines that they lend a willing ear to, profess to see in them an opportunity for uplifting the Negro. Hugging this delusion to their breasts, they are inclined to vote the Socialistic ticket.

New York Age 9/18/20

This is a fatal delusion, as we shall endeavor to show by a recital of facts. The candidate of the Socialistic Party for the Presidency is Eugene V. Debs, who was duly convicted of an offense under the Federal laws, and is now imprisoned in a Federal jail. No matter how fair and just was his record on the race question, Mr. Debs is ineligible as a candidate for the Presidency and every vote cast for him is a vote thrown away. We therefore cannot advise any man or woman of the race to vote for Mr. Debs.

The pressing need of this campaign is to oust the Democratic administration from power and put an end to the abuses that it has fostered in the government for the past seven years. No group of people in this country has suffered more from the abuse of power by the Democrats than the Negroes. And this abuse has even extended to such a friendly black republic as Haiti, where United States marines, under the direction of Democratic officials, have subverted its liberties and instituted a reign of terror and violence.

The only hope for putting an end to this abuse of power by the Democrats is by electing a Republican President and a Republican Congress. No other party stands a ghost of a chance of defeating the present administration at the polls. All this talk about the beauties of Socialism and the possibility of putting Debs in the White House is moonshine, and if acted upon by any considerable number of misguided voters can only serve to help the Democratic ticket.

Socialistic propaganda prosecuted among Negroes is only intended to draw votes from the Republican ticket and in this way help the Democratic ticket. No voters of the race should be fooled by the guileless visionary or the specious pleader, who dilate upon the advantages that Socialism may offer for the race. Too often the hidden hand of Democracy is pulling the strings that move these puppet propagandists.

Where Socialism ceases to be visionary and indefinite in its purposes and professions it takes on the tinge of

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
RET 12

Bolshevism and the subversion of all established government in favor of the rule of the proletariat. This is on a par with the rule of mob and lynch law, as it obtains in the South. Whatever may be the faults of established government in the United States, no person in his sane senses would replace it by the rule of the mob.

Socialistic propaganda addressed to Negroes is either pure moonshine or Democratic trickery. You can pay your money and take your choice, but either way you are bound to be fooled. No wise voter should be fooled by so transparent a Democratic device as the preaching of socialism to Negroes in this campaign.

WHAT THE NEGRO GAINED BY THE ELECTION

COLUMBUS, O.—In spite of the miserable pamphlets filled with Southern Democratic race-hatred and prejudice—breeding campaign lies, the election on the second of this month netted our people thirteen legislators, the best showing along this line in this section of the country we have ever been able to make and one that is most encouraging indeed. Following is the list: Illinois—A. H. Roberts, Warren B. Douglas, Chicago. Ohio—Harry E. Davis, Cleveland. Delaware—W. H. Pikes, Wilmington. Missouri—W. M. Moore, St. Louis. Pennsylvania—J. C. Asbury and Andrew J. Stevens, Philadelphia. New York—J. C. Hawkins, N. Y. City. New Jersey—W. G. Alexander, Orange. California—F. M. Roberts, Los Angeles. Washington (state)—J. H. Ryan, Seattle. West Virginia—T. G. Nutter of Charleston and H. J. Capehart of McDowell. The Illinois, New York and West Virginia legislators were re-elected. This may be true also of one or both of the Pennsylvania legislators.

W. Ashbie Hawkins, our candidate for U. S. Senator in Maryland, and J. R. Pollard, our candidate in Virginia: J. H. Blount, our candidate for governor in Arkansas; H. H. Price and Robert Owens, our candidate for Congress in Virginia and the 12th Missouri district, respectively, received a total vote less than that (61,081) given Hon. Harry C. Smith, editor of the Gazette, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State, at the Ohio primary, Aug. 12, 1920. John H. Bowles, of this city, the only well known Afro-American in the state to openly oppose Mr. Smith's candidacy, has been appointed to a position in the Secretary of State's office by Secretary Harvey C. Smith, whom he supported when opposing the editor of the Gazette's candidacy.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Julia Bumry Jones
Editor

Competition Oct–Nov 1920

WOMAN OF INTEREST

Miss Blanche M. Van Hook, age 22, of Columbus, Ohio, has received a permanent appointment as clerk to the Superintendent of Markets there. She was appointed by the Director of Public Service and the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Miss Van Hook is the first colored girl to ever hold a city clerkship in Columbus, Ohio, and the first lady, either white or colored, to hold her position, as it has always been held by a white man heretofore.

She is a first-class stenographer and bookkeeper.

In a recent Civil Service Examination for this particular position, Miss Van Hook ranked first and was the only one on the eligible list for appointment.

In a Federal Civil Service Examination held some time ago for stenagraphers, she ranked third out of sixty-five competitors and was the only colored girl.

Miss Van Hook is filling her position very creditably.

MISS BLANCHE M. VAN HOOK
Columbus, Ohio

THE FORUM

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—WRITE LEGIBLY, ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER ONLY. USE NO MORE THAN 250 WORDS. SIGN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, AS EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH.. NO

Fourteen Reasons Why Hawkins Should Be Elected:

311 N. Stricker St.

To the Editor:

I am submitting herewith fourteen points (reasons) why in my judgment, every colored voter should support the candidacy of W. Ashbie Hawkins, for the U. S. Senate:

1st, He is a man of recognized ability and experience.

2nd. Neither the Republican nor Democratic candidate offers us promises us our rights.

3rd. Neither of the old parties (locally) offers any hope.

4th, The debt owed the Republican party, as such, for their part in securing our freedom has long since been paid.

5th, We have never been obligated to the Democratic party.

6th, It will teach the Republicans a lesson.

7th, The Democratis will find that we don't necessarily have to vote their ticket, though we fail to vote for a Republican.

8th. It will help to disposess the Republicans of the idea that we are absolutely dependent upon them.

9th. It will increase racial confidence, respect and pride.

10th, It will demonstrate for future references, how many members of our race will follow an able colored leader.

11th. Owing to the settled segregation policies obtaining in this state, our race should be represented as such, in the Senate.

12th. It will make for racial solidarity.

13th. It will have a tendency to interest the race in politics.

14th. It will provide a way for each colored voter to conscientiously cast a ballot.

Respectfully,
GEORGE T. WADE

DAVIS ADDRESSES COLORED VOTERS

CLEVELAND O PLAINDEALER
SEPTEMBER 23, 1920

Tells Audience of 2,000 at Chillicothe That He Will Save Money for Ohio.

(Special to The Plain Dealer)

CHILLICOTHE, Sept. 22.—"If I did anything to advance the cause of the colored race as mayor of Cleveland, it was because it merited the recognition. If I gave colored men positions in the city administration it was because I knew they had the ability to fill them well."

"This was what Harry L. Davis, Republican candidate for governor, told more than 2,000 colored people of Ross county at an Emancipation Day celebration today.

Mr. Davis had been referred to as "racially fair" by Fred D. Patterson, Greenfield, automobile manufacturer and politician. There were several hundred white people in the audience.

Promising that his career as governor would be in keeping with his record as mayor of Cleveland, Davis pledged himself to a program of law enforcement, economy and impartial legislation with regard to cities and counties.

The "month to month" plan of estimating municipal financial conditons, inaugurated by him as mayor of Cleveland, will be the basic principle of his plan to keep the state of Ohio living wthin its means should he be elected governor, Davis said.

In answer to an alleged statement by A. V. Donahey, Democratic candidate for governor, that the Democratic candidate could not promise to reduce state expenses any further, Davis said that he would reduce state expenses thousands of dollars or not seek election a second time. Much retrenchment can be effected by getting rid of many useless state officers held to work for Cox and not for the best interests of Ohio he stated.

The Wall street bomb outrage of last week was referred to as the result of administration laxity in prosecuting earlier anarchistic activity. Equal suffrage was due to the efforts of the women and their conduct in the war more than anything else, Davis declared.

He requested the support of a full Republican ticket. Davis spoke at Frankfort and Greenfield tonight.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Speech of Hon. W. Ashbie Hawkins Accepting Nomination for the United States Senate as an Independent Republican Candidate.

Afro American — 10-1-20

My fellow citizens:

The Independent Republican League of the City of Baltimore acting as it believed in the interest of the Colored people of this state have nominated a candidate for the office of the United States Senator from state of Maryland. It is a novel proceeding, entirely unprecendented in this state thoroughly revolutionary regarded from a pontical standpoint, and frought with serious consequences to the Repholican party, both state and national, and to the people whose cause the movement is expected to advance.

But two Negroes have had a seat in the United States Senate, and for a generation a Negro has openly aspired to the honors and responsibilities which such an important post carries with it. To be considered worthy of a seat in that August Tribunal, the greatest deliberative body in the world, the forum of the Nations, greatest orators, and statesman, past and present is an honor I hardly deserve, and yet for some reason the people of my state have expressed a wish that my name appear on the ballot in the coming election and that all suffragans of Maryland who desire to throw off the yoke of political serfdom shall have the opportunity to do so, by casting a vote for one who is free from the domination and control of any clique, faction of political party.

As the nominee of that Independent Republican League and of the hundreds of citizens free and unfretted, who have petitioned the authorities for a place on the ballot for my name, and for you an opportunity to be heard for the cause I represent it becomes my duty to give voice to the reason which have impelled us to take this stand.

Upon receipt of the notice some weeks ago that my name had been suggested, I had to content myself with a verbal statement of my consent to be your standard bearer in this new attempt to shake off the yoke of political slavery which we have borne in in Maryland for fully fifty years.

Unusual political conditions abound in this state. We have the ballot and we use it. Our votes are not only cast but they are counted. Our suffrage is an important asset to the Republican party for without it that party would be stripped of its power either for good or ill. There is no question here as to our possession of the right of suffrage, our bitterest foes grant that, but the question uppermost now is whether we have used our votes wisely, whether they have secured for our racial group, the same consideration, the same rewards which that same vote in the hands of any other element or group would have secured.

Fifty Years Republicans

The Negroes in Maryland have consistently voted the republican ticket for the fifty years of their enfranchisement. There was a perfectedly good reason for doing so in the years immediately following the grant of their suffrage rights, but for fully half of the time the republican party in this state has had no claims upon the Colored people which any other element of its voting strength would for a moment recognize.

We have been signally useful to that party in electing governors of the state, mayors of cities members of congress and the State Legislative officials of every grade and rank; we have assisted mightily in lifting white men by the hundreds from obscurity and placing them in positions of honor, responsibility and affluence; and we have contributed by our votes to the success of every progressive movement the party has made in this State. We think this loyalty to the interests of the republican party is worthy of some consideration, if it doesn't entitle us to some of the rewards which white men get for less servcie.

That we have gotten scant consideration, and but few rewards is a matter so well known that extended discussion of it is entirely unnecessary.

For Votes Only

The republican party in Maryland has demonstrated time and time again that it has no other interest in the Negro than to make use of his vote on election day and that for itself there is no better reason for existence than to go secure and hold office.

When black men apply for offices, and they have a right to apply for them, they are met by the condition that to give them will endanger party success, and thus it goes on forever the Negro is to be continually sacrificed to party expediency. We expect nothing at the hands of the Democratic party, and we get usually what we expect, but it is hard to know that the hostility of that party to us is capitalized every day by leaders of our own party in refusing to do us ordinary justice.

To Cause Defeat Of Weller

I beg to submit in agreeing to the use of my name, that I subscribe fully to the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted at the meeting referred to. The step taken by your bod in making this nominationis onefraught with serious consequences, and I am fully conscious of them. The success of this movement either in my election, or in securing for my candidacy a respectable vote, will cause the defeat of the regular Republican nominee, and to do such a thing has heretofore been regarded as the rankest disloyalty—if done by one of our race.

The charge is already made by our republiacan friends that our effort is a Democratic scheme that Democratic money is to finance it, and that we are engaged in an illy veiled attempt to reelect John Walter Smith to the Senate of the United States. Such a charge heretofore made against any Colored man, or set of men, has been sufficient to disrupt any movement aimed at our political uplift, and this the leaders of the republican party in this state have too well known.

They had only to hear, therefore, of the work of this organization to enlist the aid of its more or less irregular mouth piece, the Baltimore American, and the charge was immediately forthcoming. It didn't have the anticipated effect. Negroes are doing some think now on their own account.

Does Not Know Smith

It is hardly necessary to deny this faise accusation, but that there shall be perfect candor and clarity in this whole matter, I beg to submit for myself that I had no previous knowledge of the making of this nomination, that I have no acquaintance with the distinguished Democratic candidate who is seeking a re-election, that I have not had, and don't expect to have, any conferences with him, or with anybody representing him, or the party behind him; that neither he, his friends nor the Democratic party has contributel a cent direct or indirect to the expenses of our campaign, and that I am confident that no one in your organization, acting on the part of the organization, or for himself, has accepted of will accept, any aid or assistance from any one will any way reflect discreditably upon our cause. Republican men responsible for this movement are entirely honorable in every way, they are respected and respectable citizens of this commonwealth, and the community has full faith in their integrity. It is a source of great gratification to me to serve as the standard bearer of a cause which has behind it the experience of age, the vigor of youth, the vision of intelligent citizenship such as the Negro race in Maryland has produced, despte the handicap of poor schools, color prejudice, class discrimination for much of which the local republican party is responsible.

We have had two republican governors in the present generation and neither of them could have been elected without the votes of colored men. It is amatter of common knowledge that they appointed no Negroes to office, that they gave scant consideration to any of the public needs of this element of the community, that the public school system for Negroes was not improved in the least, and that no step was taken to adjust any of our just grievances of a public character.

Ten Weeks School In Annapolis

During a large part of the incumbency of one of these republican governors elected by our votes,, the Colored children in Anne Arundel County and in the City of Annapolis, within the shadow of the State House and gubernatorial mansion, were given but ten weeks schooling in a year, and not a single step was taken by any one in authority in the Republican party to remedy this disgraceful robbery of the Colored children of that section of the State. Some counties in the State of Maryland at this late day, and some of them are in the control of the Republican party, appropriate not a single dollar to the education of their colored children, depending entirely upon the funds appropriated by the State government. Outside of Baltimore City there is no public school for the higher education of the Colored children of the state, except the so-called State Normal School at Bowie.

We have poor schools, our teachers are poorly paid, the buildings for the most part are delapidated, worn out structures, the school terms are short and the general situation surrounding the system of public education for our people in Maryland is a grave wrong and injustice, which the Republican Party is either powerless or too indifferent to correct.

It is never expedient to do anything for the Negro fearful that it will endanger party success. How long are we to be sacrificed on the altar of party expediency—when every success of the party here, means the elevation to office, to honors and to material gain, of a new crop of mediocre white men who without this gift might forever remain in obscurity and poverty.

We have to meet and overcome the charge that our effort is for patronage alone, for jobs, and that because of our failure to get this patronage, or to fill there jobs, out of mere spite work, we are endangering the success of the republican ticket this fall. This is another favored argument of those who dislike to have the Negro do his own thinking.

It is unfortunate, and much to be regretted, that our fight in this State, against the oligarchy parading in the garb of republicanism, should even by indirection interfere with the national campaign, but such is neither intended nor desired. We are unreservedly in favor of the election of Warren G. Harding for President and Calvin Coolidge for Vice President and if tthe electoral vote of the State of Maryland is not cast for them, the cause of its failure will lay at other doors than that of the Negroes of this State.

The criticism is made that my nomination was at the hands of a few men, and not the result of a larger meeting, with all the sections of the State represented. Granted! but who nominated Mr. Weller? Was there a primary? or was it brought about by his hand picked mannikins of the State Central Committee? If the republican party sets the example can there be very much of a crime in emulating it? Mr. Weller is a republican, so am I. We were both nominated by similar methods. Mr. Weller isn't going to be elected unless he gets a solid Negro vote, and this he isn't going to do. If therefore, the republicans in this State are as anxious as they pretend to be to secure another vote in the Senate to support the policies of President Harding, let them forget their prejudices for a moment, and give me their suffragists on the 2nd day of November. I pledge if elected to stand by every honorable tradition of the republican party, to support loyally every party measure aimed at the adjustment of all those conflicting interests at home and abroad, which were brought about by the late war, and its consequences.

Regarded entirely from local view point, there is but slight choice between John Walter Smith, the democratic nominee for the Senate, and Ovington E. Weller, his republican opponent. Both are opposed to the Negro, the exception being that John Walter Smith is not afraid to say so and Ovington S. Weller is to cowardly to give expression to his real feelings. The Democratic party in Maryland has fathered every piece of repressive legislation aimed at the Negro, and is positively and actively opposed to all his efforts at uplift and development. The Republican party does nothing for him, and satifies its conscience, and a good many Negroes, by taking pride in the claim that it does nothing against him. To vote in the coming election for either John Walter Smith or Ovington E. Weller is but to continue for us in Maryland as system of race proscription, color prejudice and class distinction.

Under the circumstances the only one vote which can be cast in the coming election that will have any effect in breaking the power of this system is a vote for the candidate of the Independent Political League. If as claimed by some that there is no human probability that he will carry the election. It is supremely important that he get a big vote, as a protest against this system, and in favor of a radical change in the treatment of one sixth of the people of this great commonwealth.

Let me plead with you to-night men and women, that you take up this fight for justice, for human brotherhood for ourselves that we work to attain that Democracy for which our sons fought on Flanders field and resolve to yield to no influence, political or otherwise, until that end is reached; that we subscribe to no mastery except the mastery of worth and merit; and endorse only that slavery the product of sloth and sin, and that henceforth and forever we propose to deserve and demand the recognition due to men, whatever may be their color, creed or condition.

POLITICIANS STIRRED BY NEGRO'S CAMPAIGN

Hawkins' Senatorial Effort Now Regarded Seriously By Both Parties

BALTIMORE SUNDAY MORNING SUN
OCTOBER 11, 1920

MAKING FIGHT IN COUNTIES

Effort To Call Off Independent Candidate Said To Have Been Made From The Republican National Headquarters.

The campaign of W. Ashbie Hawkins, independent colored candidate for United States Senator, has reached the point where the keen interest of both Democratic and Republican politicians is engaged. Last week Hawkins was quietly campaigning on the Eastern Shore among the people of his race, and the understanding is that he will spend considerable time in the counties. His fight, it is said, is to extend to every section where negroes are numerous.

This means that Hawkins' candidacy has become what most of the Democratic as well as Republican politicians had little idea it would be—a serious and sustained effort. It also means that for the first time since direct election of United States Senators was instituted, a negro is making a real fight among his people for their support for Senator. It is the first time in the whole country, as well as in Maryland. More than that, Hawkins' candidacy probably is the first serious fight by a negro for

his people's support for Senator, either under the direct election system or under the system of election by Legislatures, since the reconstruction era in the South.

First Serious Attempt.

Hawkins is not the first negro to talk about running for high office, and the group of negroes aiding him are not the first to urge an independent negro movement. But he is the first in this generation to go through with his plans, and his group of supporters is the first to stand reasonably steady in support of their man, despite heavy pressure to break them away.

The moving reason for Hawkins' candidacy is stated to be his dissatisfaction, and that of a large body of other negroes, with the treatment given their people by the Broening administration and by O. E. Weller as the party leader. When the dissatisfaction developed to the stage where it seemed likely to cause an upheaval against the city administration and the Republican management strenuous efforts were made to allay it. Mayor Broening is reported to have had several talks with negro leaders. Mr. Weller is said to have exerted his influence to smooth the difficulties. Reports have been current in politics and not denied that Republican national headquarters reached out to Baltimore in an effort to quiet Hawkins and his followers.

Lost Some Support.

In some measure, these efforts have borne fruit. It is reported that one or two of the negro newspapers that were active in the revolt against the Mayor and Mr. Weller have quit, and some negroes that were in the original group supporting Hawkins have been called off, but most of the group have rejected the overtures, and Hawkins himself has gone steadily forward, his name being put upon the ballot, in accordance with his early statements, and his campaign being pushed constantly. Apparently, he has not been moved either by Republican appeals or by attempts of some Democrats to make his candidacy an adjunct of the Democratic campaign. He has driven straight ahead, in a quiet, determined way, as the negro candidate of the negroes.

Of course, Hawkins knows as well as anyone else that he has no chance of election. What he wants to do is to poll a heavy negro vote for its effect on the Republican leaders. The politicians of both parties are deeply interested in what will follow if he succeeds. There are upward of 60,000 negro men voters in Maryland. Probably there will be about 40,000 negro women voters when the registration is over. Both figures may be a little higher than that. But taking them as conservative rough estimates, when both the men and women are on the completed lists there probably will be approximately 100,000 negro voters, who ordinarily could be counted solidly Republican, and would be about one-third of the affiliated Republican vote. What, the politicians ask, will happen if Hawkins takes away from the Republicans any substantial part of this strength?

May Gain Concessions.

One of three things, they think, may result. The negroes may make the one splurge against the Republicans and then drift back into the ranks, without any change in the normal relations between them and the Republican management. Or they may frighten the Republican managers into making immediate material concessions in the way of recognition for nominations and for appointive offices. Or they may develop an independent negro movement that will last over a period of years, become a factor in general elections, and possibly have a serious influence that may lead in time to the second possibility—that of concessions from the Republicans. Concessions, recognition in return for solid support, is what the negroes under Hawkins' leadership really want.

There is time for Hawkins' candidacy to fade before election. He may be persuaded to drop his candidacy as an active affair, even though it is too late to get his name off the ballot, or the negroes about him may weaken at the last. But the way he has worked does not indicate that, and shrewd politicians are looking for a negro campaign until the polls close on November 2.

Crowds Hear W.A.Hawkins

Ovation Given Independent Candidate For Senate In Tour Through The State

AT CHESTERTOW

State Committee Fails To Close Doors Of Church To Big Gathering

Continuous ovations greeted Ashbie Hawkins, independent candidate for United States Senate, on his tour throughout Maryland. No other state wide movement of recent years has ever aroused such enthusiasm and obtained the cooperation of the people.

Fully put to rout by the great campaign Mr. Hawkins is making, the Republican State Central Committee, upon which sits a colored man, made a house to house canvas in Chestertown last week urging colored people not to attend a political meeting at Janes M. E. Church, of which Rev. W. H. Johns is pastor. Failing in this they made an effort to get the trustees to close the church. The result of this antagonism was the biggest meeting ever held on the Eastern Shore. The church was packed to the doors. Some few white people squeezed into the galleries, and 500 more stood in the alleys out side of the church to listen.

Mr. Hawkins and Hugh Burkett, the main speakers were received with loud cheers.

RAIN NO DRAWBACK

Last Thursday at Easton, Mr. Hawkins spoke in the M. E. Church of which Rev. T. H. Woodley is pastor. Rev. E. T. Addison of the A. M. E. Church and his congregation cooperated. In spite of the rain, the church was crowded and with out a dissenting voice voted to stand by the Hawkins movement.

On Sunday Hawkins workers including Dr. H. E. Young, Dr. T. S Hawkins, Neal Stevens, L. Queen Norman Bishop, J. Stewart Davis William S. Langley, Dr. A. O. Reid Clarence Griffin, Joseph Press and the candidate, motored to Frederick and Hagerstown.

Although there were no arrangements made for a public meeting, crowds met the party in both places. Under the auspices of Clinton Holland, Mr. Hawkins will speak at the Frederick Fair next week. Dr. A. B. Wilson, has charge of the meeting to be held at Hagerstown.

1,000 ATTENDED OPEN AIR MEETING

Mr. Hawkins spoke to a thousand persons in an open air meeting in the sixth ward near 1726 Orleans street, Monday night. Harry Vodery, L. Queen and Mrs. Mamie White were the leading spirits. Tuesday he addressed the meeting largely of women at the Friends Baptist Church on Robert street and St. James Episcopal Church on Park avenue. Both Rev. Warfield and Rev. George F. Bragg are ardent Hawkins men.

Thursday the candidate speaks before the ministers of the Eastern Shore at Pocomoke City, and on Saturday, is scheduled for Cambridge, where J. T. Stewart of Salisbury, Capt. Robert Wilson of Cambridge, Edward Wilson of Upper Fairmont and W. H. Johns of Chestertown have arranged a big meeting.

Sunday Mr. Hawkins is scheduled to appear at Cumberland, Tuesday at Salisbury, and Thursday at Prince Georges.

EXPLAINS THE WORD "SEEN"

Explaining the statement made in his speech of acceptance, namely, that the Herald and the Commonwealth had been "seen," Mr. Hawkins declared this week that he used the word "facetiously." "But they were 'seen,'" he added, "to the extent that the National Republican Headquarters in New York, is paying them $112 a week to stifle public conscience in Maryland, by urging the colored people to vote the ticket straight. If its wrong to accept money from Democrats, its wrong to accept money from Republicans. Now I repeat that in this sense, those papers were 'seen'."

"Mr. Harding told us at the Armory the other night that he wanted us to vote for O. E. Weller. He ought to thank his stars if we vote for him, without trying to dictate the rest of the ticket.

"I have been a Republican for 36 years, 28 years longer than Weller, am a better Republican than he is, and I can hold up the hands of the next president better than he can. I believe in the equality of all men before the law, and Mr. Weller dosen't. As Roads Commissioner he did not give employment to a single colored person.

"Weller's election would endorse the mistreatment of colored people throughout the State. Not only this, but if he is elected colored people will be treated worse in Maryland than ever before, for the Republican party will say it can do anything it pleases to colored people without their resenting it."

Keeping up his sledge hammer blows against the Maryland Republicans because of their mistreatment of colored people, Mr. Hawkins spoke of the colored schools in Charles County, which do not receive one penny for maintenance from the county authorities, who are Republicans.

"The local high school," he said, is a disgrace, to the city and ought to burn down. The only reason for its existence is that our Republican administration is unwilling to put colored people on the School Board to look out for the interest of our children, and no white man, no matter how well disposed he may be, can see after your interests as well as you yourself."

Dr. Alexander Is First Negro to Sit in Assembly

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
NOVEMBER 3 1920

In the election of R. Wayner D. Alexander of Orange on the Essex County Republican Assembly slate negro residents of the state are given the first representative of their race in the Legislature.

Dr. Alexander won an Assembly nomination on the Essex County Republican League Assembly slate last year, but went down to defeat with his eleven running mates. He was put forward again this year by the league while John T. Cheshire, another negro was presented by the regular organization leaders. Mr. Cheshire was defeated in the primary.

LOS ANGELES CAL HERALD
JULY 10 1920

Cox to Get Negro Vote, Says Leader

Governor Cox, Democratic nominee for the presidency, will get the negro vote of the north, Titus Alexander, local negro political leader, said today. Alexander was the only negro on the convention floor at San Francisco. He cited the fact that the Ohio governor has always been given the solid vote of the negroes in his own state, and that the liberal policy of Cox gives the negro a chance.

Alexander will leave for Columbus, Ohio, in about two weeks for a conference with leading negro politicians of the north He also plans to confer with Governor Cox

POLLARD TALKS TO WILL HAYS

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD
AUGUST 17, 1920

Colored Republicans Will Act On His Report Friday—State Contests In Question.

J. Thomas Newsome, colored attorney, and prominent colored Republican of Virginia, stated this morning that J. R. Pollard, colored, of Richmond, has gone to Chicago to confer with Will Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, regarding the stand Virginia colored Republicans should take in the Congressional races in Virginia; whethre they should forget their antagonism against the "Lily Whites," and support Republicans candidates for Congress, or withdraw in the state fights and support the Democratic nominee.

Pollard will be in Newport News Friday night to report to the State colored G. O. P. committee and what ever Hays advises in the case will probably be favored by the colored men, it is said.

Hays' advice will probably govern the action of the colored voters in the First Congressional district. If he advises withdrawal from Lily Whites in state contests, S. O. Bland, Democrat, will get the votes in the general election; and if he advises loyalty to the party even in state matters, Nominee Powell, Republican, will be supported.

Meeting of the state committee was held in Richmond Sunday afternoon. At this meeting the committee decided to send Pollard to Chicago.

"There are several colored Republivans in Newport News who favor cutting away entirely from the party in state contests," Newsome said today.

They will support the Republican candidates for president and vice-president.

[illegible] WORLD
JANUARY 2 1920

SWANN APPOINTS NEGRO.

J. Frank Wheaton Made Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

J. Frank Wheaton, a negro lawyer of No. 208 West 137th Street, was appointed by District Attorney Swann to-day to be a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Wheaton has been practicing in New York courts for fifteen years; he came to this city from Minneapolis, Minn., where he was a member of the Legislature.

Thomas F. McGuire, of No. 210 East 61st Street, for three years an engineering and surveying clerk in Judge Swann's office and recently admitted to the bar, was also appointed to be a Deputy Assistant.

The appointments fill vacancies created by the election of L. Wendel jr. to the City Court bench and William Caffrey to the Municipal Court.

Political - 1920
Office Holding

IS HAWKINS SINCERE?

The Washington Eagle

COLORED VOTERS ASK

10-30-20 10-30

Will His Election Send Democrat to Senate?—A Vote for Hawkins Is a Vote Against the Race.

The political situation in Maryland calls for the sharpest distinctions by the voters. The growth of race loyalty and solidarity has been taken as a means of defeating the race's best interests.

W. Ashby Hawkins, a race man of prominence, who has stolidly remained in the contest for a seat in the United States Senate, has been supported by members of his race, but facts have come to light which impeach his sincerity.

Hawkins, with many other disgruntled Negroes, allied himself with the Democratic party in the first Wilson campaign. Now he claims to be a Republican and aims to defeat O. E. Weller, the choice of the Republican party in the State.

The real result of his candidacy, at this time, will be to place in power one of the greatest enemies the colored people have had against them in Maryland. That man is no other than John Walter Smith, a Democrat.

There is no doubt that the city Negroes in Baltimore have a grievance because of city conditions, but this is no reason for jeopardizing the interests of the colored people of the whole State and the nation by sending to the Senate John Walter Smith, the colored man's enemy.

John Walter Smith is the man who is responsible for the Poe amendment, which would have disfranchised every Negro in Maryland. To vote for Hawkins will be to vote for Smith.

John Walter Smith is the man who reduced the school term for colored children in Maryland and the pay of the colored teachers. A vote for Hawkins is a vote for this same John Walter Smith, thus striking at every Negro home and the sources of race progress.

John Walter Smith is the man who is responsible for the Wilson ballot law which took Abraham Lincoln's picture from the ballots of the Republican party and made it difficult for the colored men who had been denied the privileges of the common school by the poor schools of the State. A vote for Hawkins is a vote for this same John Walter Smith, thus rewarding with Constitutional power the very man who has made it difficult for the colored men to receive their Constitutional rights.

John Walter Smith failed to vote for the Federal Farm Loan bill providing for rural credit for farmers. A vote for Hawkins is a vote for this same John Walter Smith, thus placing in power a man who is not favorable to the great agricultural interests of an agricultural State and an agricultural people such as the colored race in Maryland.

John Walter Smith failed to vote for the Parcel Post System, providing the direct connection between the farmer's home and the manufacturer. A vote for Hawkins is a vote for the same John Walter Smith and puts in power a man whose every legislative act or failure to act is against the best interests of the people.

John Walter Smith did not vote for the bill creating a Joint Committee on Federal Aid to Good Roads in the State, thus preventing the farmers from competing with the railroads and distributing their produce to advantage. A vote for Hawkins is a vote for this same John Walter Smith, thus putting into the Senate a man who has shown himself antagonistic to a majority of the tax-paying population of Maryland and to the colored people to whom the roads are the main highways of communication.

In twelve years, in the United States Senate, John Walter Smith has not been connected, by name, with a single constructive measure. A vote for Hawkins is a vote for this same man, thus putting into power, in the coming days of reconstruction, a man over 75 years of age, with no constructive record.

The race loyalty which would put the colored vote solidly behind Hawkins is commendable, but nothing in this situation justifies the sacrifice of larger ends and greater good. To vote for Hawkins under the circumstances of his allegiance to Democratic interest and his plan to defeat O. E. Weller, the choice of the Republican party, will be suicidal. Every colored man or woman who thus votes for Hawkins prevents the very progress which he has labored and prayed to secure.

Vote for Ovington E. Weller and the principles of Lincoln, Sumner, Grant, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass and the progress of the whole American people.

Every vote for O. E. Weller will be a vote for better schools for your children, legal protection for yourselves and your homes, as well as the unfortunate throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

REFLECTION UPON HONEST PEOPLE

The Baltimore American on Sunday carried the following paragraph in a despatch from its Washington correspondent:—

"The Republicans here do not think that the fight being waged against Weller by certain colored organizations will hurt him perceptibly, as they argue that the only voters to be influenced will be that part of the colored population which has always been purchased by the Democratic leaders."

The above is a reflection not only upon W. Ashbie Hawkins, his executive committee composed of substantial women and men of the city like Hugh M. Burkett, J. Steward Davis, Truly Hatchett, Mrs. Jennie Ross, Mrs. Ida Hilton, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Helen Cooper, Dr. E. M. Boyle, Dr. Walter Jackson, Wm. H. Langley, W. Norman Bishop, Linwood Koger and others, but it is likewise an intentional affront to the thousand and more signers of the Hawkins' petitions, and the many hundreds of persons in all parts of the state, who have endorsed the candidacy of their choice.

The charges of the correspondent are not based upon anything tangible, they are not specific, they do not even mention Mr. Hawkins' name. On the other hand they are insinuating and underhand, indicating a manifest unwillingness to fight fair, because the opponent happens to be colored. No such accusations have been made against Dr. Walter Knickman, white, who is an independent candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Harry Atwood, white, and the Smith Democrats on the Eastern shore have shown better sense than to say such things about the independent candidacy of Mr. Iverson for the U. S. Senate.

The substance of the whole situation is the Republican Party in Maryland is utterly unable to comprehnd the thoughts and aspirations of its large colored constituency. While it prates about Democratic assistance to Mr. Hawkins' campaign fund, it goes around to the back door of the candidate, and suggests that $20,000 would be a fair price to pay for his withdrawal. Had state Republicans under the leadership of Mr. Weller stopped trying to bribe Mr. Hawkins, and spent the same time in an effort to meet the reasonable demands of the colored voters, we would have gotten somewhere towards a united party.

Present and past methods of dealing with the quarter of a million colored people of Maryland indicate to use Mr. Hawkins' words —that "the State Republican leaders have no respect for the feelings of colored people, anad have the notion that they can say anything they please. IT IS YOUR DUTY AND MY DUTY TO TEACH THIS CROWD THAT THEY MUST RESPECT A QUARTER OF A MILLION OF US, AND THE ONLY WAY TO DO IT IS TO GIVE THEM A GOOD LICKING."

Hawkins Got 5,770

Baltimore City Gave 4,677 By The Afro Count And The Counties Gave 1,121

14th WARD LEADS

Men And Women There Gave Him 400 More Votes Than 17th Ward

An unofficial count of votes polled by W. Ashbie Hawkins, candidate for the U. S. Senate, shows a total of 5,798.

Of this number Baltimore city polled 4,677 and the counties 1,121. The 14th Ward, Mr. Hawkins own ward led the city with 1,006 votes. The 17th Ward was a poor second. Baltimore County led the counties with 252 votes and Cecil County was second with 182.

Results appear to indicate that the counties where Mr. Hawkins made his hardest fight were least responsive and that his home ward nearly equalled the total vote outside the city.

The vote by city wards and by counties is:

HAWKINS' VOTE IN COUNTIES
(incomplete)

Allegheny, 52; Anne Arundel 53; Baltimore County, 252; Calvert County, 25; Carroll, 5; Cecil, 182; Charles, 28; Dorchester 87; Frederick, 5; Garrett, 1; Kent, 124; Montgomery, 72; Princes Georges, 75; Somerset, 76; Talbot, 65; Wicomico, 1; Worcester, 18.

Hawkins made as good a run in the counties as Iverson. Some precincts have not yet been heard from fully.

CITY SENATORIAL VOTE FOR HAWKINS BY WARDS

First Ward 20, Second 29, Third 37, Fourth 163, Fifth 169, Sixth 111, Seventh 234, Eighth 91, Ninth 59, Tenth 82, Eleventh 318, Twelve 162, Thirteen 78, Fourteen 1,006, Fifteenth 321, Sixteenth 223, Seventeenth 623, Eighteenth 176, Nineteenth 163, Twentieth 69, Twenty-one 80, Twenty-two 98, Twenty-three 52, Twenty-four 21, Twenty-five 86, Twenty-six 53, Twenty-seventh 128, Twenty-eighth 4. Totals 4677.

HAWKINS THANKS VOTERS

Glad To Number Himself Among 5,000 Independents

"The sweeping victory of the Republican party in the nation must be gratifying to every Negro in the land, for now with complete control of every branch of the government, there can be no just reason for the party's failure to pass the remedial legislation so long promised. Maryland followed the progressive part of the country in giving a record breaking majority for Harding and Coolidge, and this more than anything else accounted for the elections of O. E. Weller to the Senate, but by a notably small majority as compared with that given the head of the ticket. It shows that Mr. Weller was not the strongest candidate that the party could have nominated, and it shows further that without in the least endangering the President's support in the Senate that we might have made our revolt tell in larger numbers.

"Less than three months ago the Independent Republican League started its career, without funds and almost without following. It was made the object of the vilest abuse and misrepresentation; every possible effort was made to curb its activities, to shut off its avenues of publicity, and to deny its speakers a hearing, but the returns show that 5,000 free men in this State are willing to stand up in protest against the wrongs inflicted upon the Negroes of this State by the local Republican party.

"The Independent Republican League is not discouraged that a better showing was not made, it understands perfectly well the causes making for this, which it will serve no good purpose now to discuss, but the intention is fixed to make the work of this organiza-

ion tell at sometime in gaining for our group the recognition which our numbers and loyalty would secure for any others.

Personally I have no regrets to offer for the humble part I played in the attempt to help my people, and the only reason I could have for not pursuing a similar course tomorrow, is—that my experience in this fight might influence me in the belief that my people talk glibly enough about their rights and privileges, but are not willing to pay the price for them.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Weller's activities in the Senate will justify the faith of his followers.

One thing, if no other, which this election settles is that there are at least 5,000 colored voters in Maryland who are forever free from the dictation of the bosses of the Republican party, and I am proud to be one among that number.

DEMOCRATS GET TWO COUNCILMEN, WOMAN BEATEN

CAMDEN N J TELE
NOVEMBER 3

Schorpp Wins in E..th and Cuthbert is Victor in Tenth After Close Battles at Polls.

JOHN DANKLEMAN LOSES HIS SEAT

Republicans elected fourteen of sixteen Councilmen chosen in the balloting yesterday.

The Democrats were successful in but two instances, Frederick Schorpp winning in the Eighth ward and J. Blair Cuthbert being the victor in the Tenth ward. Schorpp defeated William Smith, colored, and Cuthbert triumphed over John J. Robinson, the present incumbent.

The result of the election is a net gain of one for the Democrats, as they lose a Councilman in the defeat of John Dankleman, a member from the Fifht ward. He was beaten by Louis Bantiviglio by a majority of 460.

One of the surprises of the city contests was the overwhelming defeat of Mrs. Catherine Greenbaum, who ran on the Democratic ticket for the short term in Council from the Fifth ward. She was opposed by Julius Allendorf who was elected by a majority of 759.

In the Tenth ward fight Cuthbert was the victor by a majority of 176, while in the Eighth ward Schorpp won by a lead of 493.

The baby ward, the Fourteenth, elected two Republican Councilmen, Morin by a majority of 81 and Epting by a lead of 250. This ward also sent William Davis, a Republican, to the Board of Freeholders.

The Democrats made a desperate effort to elect Frederick Stanton to Council from the Thirteenth ward. He opposed William Bolzau, the present incumbent, and made a fine run, but missed election by 193 votes. Harding carried the ward by over 1,000.

Frank Vanhart, of the Seventh ward, got the largest majority given to any of the Councilmanic candidates, his lead being 1303. Robert Vanmeter, winning in the Second ward, was not far behind him, his majority being 1179. The vote for the Council follows:

FIRST WARD.

	Payne, R	Winton, D.
First Prec.	305	114
Second prec.	159	40
Third prec.	264	142
Fourth prec.	270	121
Fifth prec.	242	146
Sixth prec.	213	165
Seventh prec.	239	106
Totals	1692	834
Maj.	858	

SECOND WARD.

	Van Mater	Tarbutton
First prec.	355	89
Second prec.	399	186
Third prec.	248	150
Fourth prec.	241	134
Fifth prec.	281	147
Sixth prec.	279	111
Seventh prec.	239	146
Totals	2042	963
Maj.	1179	

THIRD WARD.

	Corea, R.	Farrell, D.
First prec.	97	72
Second prec.	163	38
Third prec.	171	47
Fourth prec.	105	90
Fifth prec.	225	16
Totals	761	263
Maj.	498	

FOURTH WARD.

	Roberts, R.	Alcott, D.
First prec.	113	66
Second prec.	170	129
Third prec.	207	87
Fourth prec.	216	77
Fifth prec.	57	24
Totals	1009	442
Maj.	567	

FIFTH WARD.

	Bantivolgio, R.	Dankleman, D.
First prec.	313	25
Second prec.	172	88
Third prec.	136	196
Fourth prec.	107	199
Fifth prec.	188	73
Sixth prec.	164	43
Seventh prec.	104	98
Eighth prec.	128	142
Totals	1311	851
Maj.	460	

	Allendorf, R.	Greenbaum, D.
First prec.	320	12
Second prec.	209	53
Third prec.	151	163
Fourth prec.	126	171
Fifth prec.	207	38
Sixth prec.	164	35
Seventh prec.	111	83
Eighth prec.	142	115
Totals	1430	671
Maj.	759	

SIXTH WARD.

	Riddle, Rep.	Richardson, D.
First prec.	174	91
Second prec.	203	60
Third prec.	88	55
Fourth prec.	125	75
Fifth prec.	165	40
Sixth prec.	140	69
Seventh prec.	157	67
Eighth prec.	102	122
Ninth prec.	156	97
Totals	1310	676
Maj.	634	

SEVENTH WARD.

	Van Hart, R.	Lisner, D.
First prec.	270	73
Second prec.	214	97
Third prec.	308	84
Fourth prec.	212	70
Fifth pre.	292	11
Sixth prec.	156	49
Sixth prec.	165	49
Seventh prec.	349	108
Eighth prec.	130	124
Totals	1933	630
Maj.	1303	

EIGHTH WARD.

	Smith, R.	Schorpp, D.
First prec.	52	317
Second prec.	225	144
Third prec.	10	306
Fourth prec.	19	371
Fifth prec.	170	93
Sixth prec.	314	52
Totals	700	1283
Maj.		493

NINTH WARD.

	Dellmuth, R.	Keefe, D.
First prec.	211	103
Second prec.	375	149
Third prec.	136	73
Fourth prec.	270	115
Fifth prec.	304	171
Sixth prec.	319	111
Seventh prec.	203	117
Totals	1818	958
Maj.	860	

TENTH WARD.

	Robinson, R.	Cuthbert, D.
First prec.	119	151
Second prec.	299	209
Third prec.	215	261
Fourth prec.	198	321
Fifth prec.	156	291
Sixth prec.	173	161
Seventh prec.	164	221
Eighth prec.	118	151
Totals	1591	1767
Maj.		176

ELEVENTH WARD.

	Voegthin	Upland	Hartman
First prec.	128	55	14
Second prec.	173	55	16
Third prec.	117	56	11
Fourth prec.	304	127	7
Fifth prec.	91	51	3
Sixth prec.	173	38	19
Seventh prec.	126	55	13
Totals	1112	437	85
Plu.	6755		

TWELFTH WARD.

	Dobbins, R.	Tracy, D.
First prec.	118	296
Second prec.	...	...
Third prec.	223	1[illegible]
Fourth prec.	...	...
Fifth prec.	...	...
Sixth prec.	308	10
Totals	649	63

THIRTEENTH WARD.

	Bolzau, R.	Stanton D.
First prec.	108	8
Second prec.	109	13
Third prec.	187	25
Fourth prec.	293	164
Fifth prec.	289	268
Sixth prec.	109	85
Seventh prec.	159	106
Eighth prec.	154	132
Ninth prec.	104	134
Tenth prec.	115	92
Totals	1677	1484
Maj.	193	

THIRTEENTH WARD.

	Morin, R.	Murphy, D.
First prec.	167	220
Second prec.	133	129
Third prec.	183	175
Fourth prec.	174	72
Fifth prec.	77	57
Totals	734	653
Maj.	81	

	Esting, R.	Byers, D.
First prec.	275	151
Second prec.	146	111
Third prec.	167	186
Fourth prec.	165	75
Fifth prec.	77	55
Totals	830	580
Maj.	250	

GEMS FROM HAWKINS' SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

The Republican Party in Maryland has demonstrated time and time again that it has no other interest in the Negro than to make use of his vote on election day.

I am confident that no one in our organization acting for self or for the organization has accepted or will accept or any assistance from any Democrat.

It is source of great gratification to me to serve as the standard beaer of a cause which has behind it the experience of age, the vigor of youth, the vision of intelligent citizenship such as the Negro race in Maryland has produced despite the handicap of poor schools, color prejudice and class discrimination, for much of which the Republican party is responsible.

Some of the counties in the state of Maryland, and some of them are under control of the Republican party appropriate not a single dollar toward the education of colored children.

The general situation surrounding the system of public education for our people in Maryland is a grave wrong and injustice which the Republican party is either powerless or too indifferent to correct. If powerless then we are making a mistake in belonging to it, if indiffeent, then we need look around for another alignment.

The criticism is made that my nomination was at the hands of a few men, and not the result of a large meeting with all the sections of the state represented. Granted, but who nominated Mr. Weller?

We are unreservedly in favor of the nomination and election of Warren G. Harding for President and Calvin J. Collidge for vice president.

I pledge, if elected, to stand by every honorable tradition of the Republican party.

There is but slight choice between O. E. Weller, Republican and John Walter Smith, Democrat, (also candidate for the Senate in opposition to Mr. Hawkins). Both are opposed to the Negro, the difference being that John Walter Smith is not afraid to say so, while O. E. Weller is too cowardly to give expression to his real feelings.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN CITY 4676

Ashbie Hawkins, Candidate For Senate, Polled His Largest Vote In Baltimore

SUPERVISORS AT WORK

Expect To Give Out Official Figures For Counties Next Week

The official vote of the city as tabulated officially by the Board of Election Supervisors for W. Ashbie Hawkins for U. S. Senator is 4676. This means that when the votes from the counties are officially tabulated, the total will be considerably over 8,000. Weller's city vote was 93,664 and Smith's under 80,000.

Election officials are still at work on the figures for the counties, and expect to finish the first part of next week. Inability of the AFRO-AMERICAN to secure election returns from some of the counties have caused uneasiness in some places lest Hawkins there were not counted.

Many persons in Wicomico County declared they voted for Hawkins, but so far unofficial returns from that place show only one vote. There were also no votes recorded for Harford County, but the AFRO is informed by its Bealair correspondent that more than 135 Hawkins votes were polled.

At Hawkins headquarters, it was confidently expressed that their candidate ha dpolled nearly ten thousand votes. Lack of watchers and challengers in polling places, no workers on election day, and the usual prejudice against colored people voting in some of the counties, prevented or threw out many votes that Hawkins would have received.

Political—1920
Office Holding

on Ticket as Representative of His Race.

OUT TO REACH WOMEN

Negroes to Have Special Organizer — Agitation Plan Has New Features to Bring Out Vote.

NEW YORK CITY, CALL
JULY 5, 1920

By MARX LEWIS.

THE 1920 STATE TICKET OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, COMPLETED BY THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, IS AS FOLLOWS:

UNITED STATES SENATOR: JUSTICE JACOB PANKEN OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR: JOSEPH D. CANNON OF NEW YORK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN OF KINGS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL: DARWIN J. MESEROLE OF SUFFOLK

SECRETARY OF STATE CHARLES W. NOONAN OF SCHENECTADY.

CONTROLLER: A. PHILIP RANDOLPH OF NEW YORK.

TREASURER: HATTIE F. KRUGER OF BUFFALO.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR: PROF. VLADIMIR KARIPETOFF.

JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS: HEZEKIAH WILLCOX OF ELMIRA AND LEON MALKIEL OF NEW YORK.

The adoption of a state ticket followed the adoption of a program of agitation and organization that is expected to bring to the Socialist ticket a tremendous vote in every section of the state, and among all elements of the population.

Special Work Among Negroes and Women.

Agitation among the women and Negro voters of the state was provided for in special measures adopted by the convention.

In choosing the state ticket, emphasis was placed by delegate after delegate coming from the outlying portions of the state that the best men must be chosen for offices and as campaigners. With that view in mind, conscription was applied to most of the candidates chosen and particularly on Joseph D. Cannon and Justice Jacob Panken, both of whom were nominated after they had strenuously urged that others be named.

"I have never hesitated to perform my duty, as the party wants me to perform," Cannon declared, after repeated nominations and repeated declinations. It was taken to mean that he was yielding to the unanimous demand of the convention, and as the convention broke loose in one of the few large demonstrations of the day, he consented to make the race.

Panken Also Conscripted.

Similar pressure was applied to Justice Panken, after numerous efforts had been made to secure the consent of James Oneal, Charles W. Ervin, Esther Friedman and several others for the nomination for United States senator. Only other pressing duties he wanted to perform for the Socialist patry was behind his declination, he declared. Refusing to heed his declination, the convention nominated him my acclamation.

Determination to strengthen the ticket in every possible way, so as to obtain at least 300,000 votes in the State of New York next November prompted the nominations made. Campaigners who will be able to arouse the people to the issues of the day were given primary consideration and each delegate nominated wanted some one else who would make even a better campaign.

Accepting the nomination for the gubernatorial office, Cannon declared that the issue in this campaign, as far as he could make it so, would be Socialism.

Theresa Malkiel of New York rose to nominate Cannon, when Paulitsch, the chairman for the day, announced that the hour set for the making of nominations had arrived. Berenberg of New York nominated Merrill of Schenectady, the first Socialist elected to the New York State Assembly. Cannon rose and nominated "Alderman" Edward F. Cassidy, who, Cannon said, had the advantage over him in that he was already elected to public office while Cannon was not.

Merrill Slated for Assembly.

Cannon declined and Merrill followed with the statement that he was slated to run for the Assembly in Schenectady and that the Socialists there felt they could elect him. This evoked considerable applause, it demonstrating to the convention that cities other than New York will send Socialists to the Assembly.

Cassidy declared that he felt he was holding one office, that of alderman, even though Tammany Hall has not conceded it to him. "Should I accept, it would be interpreted to mean by Tammany that I had given up the fight for the position to which I was elected. I have not given up that fight. I won't give it up. Ad won't take any other until I get that."

Beckerman of New York then renewed his nomination of Cannon, declaring that Cannon was a powerful campaigner, and that he will be particularly effective in communities where the Socialist party is weak, as his name is known in those communities. "It is a sacrifice but I hope he will make it," Beckerman declared.

"People Up-State Want You, Joe."

Claessens of New York seconded the appeal to Cannon. He pointed out that the two past gubernatorial campaigns were failures because the candidates did not have the time to make a campaign.

"Accept, Joe, the people up-state are waiting to hear you," Claessens concluded his appeal. It was reinforced with applause from the floors and galleries, lasting several minutes.

Shiplacoff, of Kings County, suggested that Cannon be given several minutes to draft a speech of acceptance.

As Cannon rose to speak, the delegates and visitors broke out in another demonstration, in anticipation of Cannon's announcement that he would accept. As the applause died down, Cannon began:

Old Parties Have Defied People.

"I am not insensible to the honor you want to confer upon me in choosing me as candidate for the highest office in the state. The hope that Claessens holds out that the people are waiting for some message is true. Both old parties have thrown down the challenge to the people. As far as labor is concerned, it was notified that it must take a subordinate position.

"All this calls for a vigorous campaign, a campaign that must be begun tomorrow morning and concluded on election day. I cannot make that campaign. I have not the time. I could not do it justice. You can pick a better campaigner, and I will be at your service any way. I must decline."

Again the convention felt that it had lost out. As Cannon sat down Shiplacoff got the floor to declare that after having heard Cannon's reasons, he rose to nominate Joseph D. Cannon again. Once more the convention broke loose, and as Cannon stood up it was felt that he had finally yielded. Cries for a speech followed the applause. Cannon went up on the platform, bringing the convention to its feet in a demonstration in favor of its gubernatorial nominee.

Cannon Yields to Demand.

"I feel that you are making a grievous mistake," Cannon began. "I have been as close a student of the national, state, and local political situation as any of you, and I don't know of any one who is more anxious than I am to translate that condition into a tremendous Socialist vote next November.

"Had I come to the convention seeking a nomination, I would not have gotten it. That is the temper of the Socialist party. You can use me if you wish; I will give you as much of myself as I can.

"The state campaign must be begun at once. The state committee must put out at once several organizers to build up the territory. Toward the fall we will go into that territory, and if it is built up somewhat we will have paved the way for a good campaign in it.

Only Political Party With Remedy.

"We are the only political party that comes before the people with any relief to offer for the ills, political and industrial, from which the world suffers. Our ideas are gaining force with each passing day. Twenty-five years ago we were glad to receive 2 per cent or 5 per cent of the total vote. Now we are not content with anything less than 40, 50 and 60 per cent, and in some cases we get 75 per cent of the vote.

"Another indication of our growth is seen in the decision of the American Federation of Labor in favor of the socialization of railroads and their democratic control. It went to Chicago, and got nothing. It went to San Francisco, and got nothing.

"I bid the Labor party welcome. I will place no obstacle in its way. I give it my hand and my heart, and wish it luck. It is a stepping stone to better things, and the stronger it becomes the stronger we will become.

"We shall take our program to the people, to the workers, to the exploited of this state. It will be the program of Socialism—the socialization of every factory, of every mill, of every mine—to the people, without compromise. We will re-establish the principles our fathers fought and bled to establish, the Sweets and the Lusks to the contrary notwithstanding."

Convention Wanted Oneal.

In the nomination for United States senator, which came somewhat later, James Oneal, it appeared all along was the unanimous choice of the convention. Only repeated appeals from the Kings County delegates that he be permitted to run in the 10th Congressional district, which they said they could capture, if he remained the candidate there, and the request of Oneal that the wishes of the Kings County delegates be respected, as they have counted on him, prevented the convention from conscripting Oneal as it did Cannon.

"Kings County refuses to surrender Oneal," Berenberg of Kings shouted, when it seemed as if the convention would break forth in one of those demonstrations that a candidate finds it hard to resist. Gerber of New York insisted on Oneal's nomination, while Panken declared that no man in the convention was better qualified to make the race than Oneal. Marie MacDonald added to the demand.

Lee Renominates Panken.

When it seemed that the Kings County delegation would not give in, other candidates were sought. Charles W. Ervin, Esther Friedman of the Bronx, Gustave Stroebel of Syracuse and James C. Sheehan of Buffalo were nominated, but with most of them absent and with Friedman declining to run under any condition, the convention seemed about to again resort to Oneal, when Theresa Malkiel, who nominated Cannon, rose and nominated Justice Panken. Panken declined and Algernon Lee rose to insist that Panken make the campaign. A demonstration broke loose when Lee completed, but Panken again declined, stating that he had made promises to the national office for a tour through the nation in September, which would interfere with his candidacy.

Finally Gerber asked that Panken's declination be disregarded, that a vote of 300,000 in this state for the Socialist candidate for senator, which Panken could get, would help the national office as much as any tour he could make for it. He added that the local Socialists wanted Panken, but they were ready to give him to the state. Panken's nomination followed.

The nomination of Jessie Wallace Hughan was made unanimous, after both her name and that of Ida Crouch-Hazlett went before the convention. Noonan of Schenectady was chosen as candidate for Secretary of State, without debate, while the nomination of A. Philip Randolph for comptroller, made by Shiplacoff, evoked the only other big demonstration of the nomination discussion. His nomination was made unanimous. Hattie Kruger, for many years said to be Buffalo's most indefatigable worker for Socialism, was chosen to make the race for treasurer.

Meserole Also Overpowered.

Considerable debate took place on the nomination of Darwin J. Meserole for Attorney General. Like Cannon and Panken, he was conscripted. He declined several times, but finally yielded to the appeals of many delegates, including Panken, Cannon, Sackin and Claessens. Trachtenberg submitted the nomination of Prof. Vladimir Karipetoff for state engineer and surveyor, and it was made unanimous.

The second day's deliberations of the convention opened at the People's House, 7 East 15th street, shortly before noon, many of the delegates being engaged in various parts of the building on committees to which they had been elected. Fred Paulitsch of the Bronx was elected chairman for the day.

A special committee delegated the day before to consider several amendments to the constitution submitted its report, which proposed several minor changes.

A proposal providing that Socialist public officials be requested to confer and co-operate with the various committees of the party and with the party membership generally was substituted for section 4, article 8, of the state constitution of the party, which provided similar safeguards in the election of Socialists.

Report of Organization Committee.

The convention got down to constructive action when the committee on organization and agitation submitted its report, the outstanding feature of which were recommendations for the formation of a special women's campaign committee, agitation among the Negroes of the state, to be directed by a special Negro organizer, to be a

pointed, the appointment of organize and providing equipment for them, i: cluding the use of automobiles in the travels from section to section, ar that a committee of five be appointe to confer with officials of friendl trade unions with a view to ... vizin locals in such unions.

The recommendation that excite most of the discussion was that relat ing to the recommendation a specia women's campaign committee be ap pointed. William Karlin of New Yorl objected to the formation of any spe cial committees, declaring that the regular committees can perform the work as well. Bertha Mailly, Theresa Malkiel and Anita C. Block were among those who urged that a special committee be appointed. Marie MacDonald objected to any special committees to operate permanently, but agreed to a temporary campaign committee.

The importance of the women in the campaign, they agreed, could not be over-emphasized. The old parties, they declared, have lost no time in getting the women under their own standards. The advocates of the plan contended that women could carry on the work among women with greater success.

Need for Conferring With Unions.

On the question of conferring with the friendly unions, Trachtenberg of New York, declared the unions were slipping from the grip of the Socialist party.

"If they are to be retained," he declared, "and effective agents for the promotion of a common cause, something must be done to co-operate with them. This proposition opens the way."

That propaganda among the Negroes will bring good results was stated by A. Philip Randolph, the Negro delegate from New York, who was later chosen to make the race for controller. He, with several others, he said, has been agitating among them, and with good results.

To Engage Negro Organizer.

The decision to engage a Negro organizer was followed with the adoption of the recommendation that the Messenger and the Emancipator, both Negro Socialist journals, be given an appropriation from the state treasury to help them in their work.

The afternoon session was begun with the submission by Walter Karp, fraternal delegate from the Young People's Socialist League, of the report of the committee chosen to deal with Socialist work among the young people. It was decided to appoint a director for the league, to be chosen by the state executive committee of the Socialist party and ratified by the Y. P. S. L.

Named For Legislature

Charleston, W. Va., July 8.—T. Gillis Nutter has been renominated for the State Legislature by Kanawha county.

Harry J. Capehart was renominated in McDowell county and H. H. Railey was named for House of Delegates in Fayette county.

Six colored men were nominated for justice of the peace in McDowell county and seven were elected members of the county executive committee.

First Colored Assemblyman In N. J. Explains Platform

Asks for No Special Advantage for Race but Wants a Square Deal--Should Have Office in Proportion to Vote

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Orange, N. J.—When Dr. Walter G. Alexander of 14 Webster place, Orange takes his seat in the House of Assembly January 16 next as the first colored man to ever hold a legislative office in New Jersey, he will make it a point to be merely what his title implies, an Assemblyman from Essex County. He will strive to represent all of people of this county for their best interests.

That is what Dr. Alexander said when seen at his Orange home.

"I have nothing in mind at present to introduce into the Legislature," he declared. "At no time will I attempt to promote legislation in the interest of the race of which I am a member. I have been termed a radical in this respect, but I am not."

Advocates a Square Deal.

Dr. Alexander believes colored people should be given public office in proportion to their voting strength. "I have always advocated a square deal for my race," he said." As I said in my campaign speeches, 'Americans should be Americanized a much as Americans are attempting to Americanize foreigners.' That means that the colored people should be given a fair, square deal. This is nothing more than American. I do not believe that any special advantage should be given to the colored race, but I have always maintained that in proportion to the votes that they give the Republican party to that extent should they be voted for."

When questioned about his reasons for entering politics Dr. Alexander said politics had always appealed to him, admitting that one of his reasons was to fight for the amount of recognition he thinks his race should have.

Entitled to as Much as We Give.

"We are entitled to as much as we give; it is my aim to see that we get it," he said. "I want nothing more than that. I have always been politically active since coming to Orange, because I have always been interested in politics and the betterment of the colored race."

"Fortunately for me," he replied to a question as to his early life, my parents had nothnig to start me with. I was one of seven children of a poor couple. Five were young, and it was all we could do just to get along. At the age of fourteen I entered Lincoln University for colored people near Philadelphia. I worked my way through college as ajanitor and also worked my way through the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which I was graduated when twenty-two years old.

"In Boston I was a bell hop and did other work around hotels in order to pay my tuition. I guess nobody deserves any special credit for what I may have accomplished. I was always able to take care of myself, and I did it; that's all."

Wife's Sister a Vassar Graduate.

Dr. Alexander's wife is a sister of Miss Anita Hemmings of Boston, the only colored girl graduate from Vassar College. He met her while studying in Boston, and a year after his graduation they were married. His mother lives at Lynchburg, Va., where he was born. His father died last year.

After practicing in Virginia for two years, Dr. Alexander came to Orange and during th fifteen years of his residence there has built up an extensive practice. His latest campaign was his fourth effort to obtain an elective office. Twice before he failed to make the Assembly and a few years ago he was defeated for a member of the City Commission of Orange. He has been a county committee man for five years. He is a member of various secret and business organizations and is secretary of the National Medical Association.

In principle he is an ardent prohibitionist, believing in national prohibition, with no modifications. He favors the complete elimination of the saloon, which he claims to be a detriment to humanity in general and to the colored race in particular.

Prohibition is the best thing for the colored race that ever happened in Dr. Alexander's opinion. He believes it will result in greatly improving the social and home life of colored people and thereby give them better education.

CAMDEN NOMINATES CITY COUNCILMAN

Carpenter Wins Hard Fight Over White Opponent

William Smith, carpenter, defeated William Dorham for the Republican council nomination in the 3rd ward by a majority of 7 to 3.

JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN.

HAWKINS CARRIES A KNOCK-OUT IN BOTH FISTS

The AFRO-AMERICAN does not need here to make a defense of the candidacy of Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins nominee for U. S. Senate on the independent ticket running in opposition to M. O. E. Weller, white, Republican, and Mr. John Walter Smith, white, Democrat.

In such a campaign as Mr. Hawkins proposes to make in the state, he is bound to arouse the hostility of two groups of people. Those, who for sentimental reasons have always voted the Republican ticket and always will—STRAIGHT—find it difficult to see the wisdom of placing an independent candidate in the field. Others, who have long been regarded as political leaders, and depended upon to hand the colored vote, bound hand and foot over to the Republican party, naturally resent a movement that bespeaks individual intelligence and action on the part of the long suffering colored voter.

These two groups will find many points of attack. They will say that Mr. Hawkins was not properly nominated, because the white city was not invited to the original meeting, notwithstanding the fact that every other candidate in the field was named in the first place by a much smaller group than put up Mr. Hawkins. They will say that he is aiding the Democrats and that the Democrats are aiding him. They will utter the worn out charge, namely "the time is not ripe yet," and they will say that local and national affairs should not be mixed in this election.

To all of these charges, Mr. Hawkins will undoubtedly reply in the course of the campaign in his own way, and it is safe to assure his opponents that when he does warm up they will find that he "packs a knockout in both fists."

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Standard-Bearers in 1920 State Campaign

New York city - 7-5-20

JOSEPH D. CANNON.

W. ASHBIE HAWKINS AC INDEPENDENT NOMI

The Baltimore Service 8-27-20

Will Make Vigorous Campaign For U. S. Senate; Majo John Philip Hill Comes Out For Reconition Of Colored Voter; Broening And Weller Silent

Shortly before leaving for Chicago last week, W Ashbie Hawkins, the well-known lawyer, who was nominated for the United States Sena by the Independent Republica League, announced that he would a cept the nomination and make a vigorous a campaign as possible. Mr. Hawkins also stated that while he did not expect to win the election, yet he felt the step taken was the most effective way to rebuke that class of Republicans who could fraternize and hob nob with colored voters during a campaign, but just as soon as they were elected would not even keep an engagement they themselves made to see the colored brother. He expressed himself as being just as much opposed to political slavery as he was to physical slavery. That the movement is alarming the Republican organizatin is evidenced by the fact that several of the moving spirits have received telegrams to meet T. Colema Du Pont in New York for a conference. Then, too, Capt. John Philip Hill, a Republican Candidate for Congress, has come out strongly for the recognition of colored voters. Up to the present neither Mayor Broening nor O. E. Weller have expressed himself about the revolt or about recognition of the colored voter. In the meantime, those in charge of Mr. Hawkins' candidacy are pushing the matter with great vigor, and are receiving assurances of support from men who were supposed to be hide-bound Republicans.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR

Adelbert H. Roberts is ending his first term as a member of the state legislature with a brilliant record. The high moral standard set by him in the state legislature has made every Negro in America indebted to him. But aside from the good name he has brought to his people, he passed a bill creating a free employment office located at 344 E. 35th street, maintained at the expense of the state, through which 5,000 positions have been secured by his people within six months. He should be returned upon his splendid record. He is clean, capable, courageous. Let the voters show their appreciation of his work by returning him to do a still greater work. Primaries Sept. 15.—Advertisemen

A. H. Roberts

Hawkins Writes Acceptance Speech

Independent Candidate For U. S. Senate, Hard At Work On Important Document

9-10-20

SPOKE AT SALISBURY

Leaders On Eastern Shore Pledge Hearty Support To His Cause

Afro American 9/10/20

W. Ashbie Hawkins, candidate for the U. S. Senate on the Independent Republican ticket, arrived home, hale and chipper, from his vacation and immediately started to work on his speech of acceptance.

This will be an important document, and Mr. Hawkins is spending a good deal of time in order to make it most effective. Although frequently interrupted during his office hours by persons coming in to see him on business, or others desiring to congratulate him, Mr. Hawkins steals a good deal of time to put on his speech.

"It's going to show what the Republican party has done for the colored people for the last thirty years," he tod a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN; "its going to take up the question of schools and show that Maryland has one of the worst school systems in the country. A good many people," he went on, "would be surprised to find out that what educational advantages we have in this state, we owe to the Democrats and not to the Republicans."

"It will also lay bare the well known Republican policy of making Democratic hostility an excuse for not doing anything for the colored people, whenever the Republicans are in power."

Mr. Hawkins declared he hoped to have his speech completed by the early part of next week, but that it will take a lot of hard work between now and that time.

ENTHUSIASTIC AT SALISBURY

On Monday Mr. Hawkins spoke at Salisbury, Md., where he was enthusiastically received and given pledges of the support of the leaders. Friday night of last week he addressed the women's meeting at Catonsville and Wednesday of this week was on the program to speak at Lincoln, Md.

At Hawkins' headquarters it is stated that with his speech of acceptance out of the way, the independent candidate will begin to stump the state in dead earnest.

Warm Meeting In New York

The Afro-American 9-27-20

Only Half Of Marylanders Invited To Meet P. Coleman Dupont Respond

"FITZ" IGNORED

Neither He Nor City Councilman McGuinn, Were Asked

The existence of a New York City, Aug. 26.—A committee of colored workers at the National Republican Headquarters at New York, was made known last Saturday when a number of prominent men of Maryland were asked to meet P. Coleman Dupont, white, at Republican Hearquarters, 19 W. 44th street, at one p. m.

Instead of meeting Mr. Dupont, the Marylanders were ushered into the presence of R. R. Church of Tennessee, Emmett J. Scott and Jas. A. Cobb of Washington, D. C., Charles Anderson and Fred Moore, of New York, Isaac Nutter, of Atlantic City, N. J., R. L. Vann of Pittsburg, Pa., an assistant to Chairman Hays and one or two others.

While a number of Marylanders were sent invitations to come to New York, only five accepted, including Rev. Ernest Lyon, Rev. A. L. Gaines, Rev. Junius Gray, Jeremiah Hawkins of Prince Georges County and Manny St. Clair of Cambridge, Md. Telegrams of invitation, it is said were also sent to Lawyer J. Steward Davis Messrs. Wm. H. Langley, Daniel W. Richardson, Carl Murphy and Arthur Bragg, all of whom are connected with the movement to nominate Mr. Ashbie Hawkins, for the United States Senate.

Leaders of the Hawkins movement met Thursday night to discuss the invitation to come to New York and decided that they would not attend unless they were asked to come in a body or else select their own representatives.

TO SELECT MARYLAND COMMITTEEMAN

While all of the Marylander were not disposed to talk when th session was over it was learned th the purpose of the meeting was t elect one or two members from t city of Baltimore and one from th State at large to affiliate with t New York committee and to u their influence to carry the Sta for the Republican ticket.

It was a red-hot meeting while lasted with Manny St. Clair presi ing. Some of the delegation co ended that Maryland should sel r own representatives rath an have a small committee ve to name them. A. L. Gair was named a representative on t committee from this city, and it said that Manny St. Clair wa named from the State.

A particularly warm part of th meeting came in the discussion o the independent movement to nominate W. Ashbie Hawkins for Senate and what would be done to straighten out the Maryland situa tion. The five Marylanders con tended, it is said, that the Hawkins nomination was a local affair and should be handled entirely by the State.

FITZGERALD IGNORED

One of the surprises of the meet ng was the absence of both City Councilmen, Wm. F. Fitzgerald nd Warner T. McGuinn. As the highest public officers in Baltimore, neither of them was present at the meeting, the object of which was to place representa tives from the State upon the Na tional Campaign Committee. Mr. Fitzgerald is in Atlantic City, and could not be reached. Mr. Mc Guinn, when seen by a representa tive of the AFRO-AMERICAN de clared, "I did not know they had a New York and I did not know they had a meeting last Saturday to elect Maryland representatives until you told me. I say it is the most extraordinary piece of busi ness."

Another surprise of the meeting is the fact that New Jersey, the District of Columbia, and New York have already named their representatives on the National Campaign Committee, while Dela ware and Maryland knew nothing about it. The lack of political harmony in the two latter States is responsible for this situation. All the members on the campaign committee, it is understood, will serve as volunteers, with the ex ception of Mr. Vann, who is to be a paid executive in charge of the New York office.

The conference lasted from one till four o'clock Saturday after noon, and most of the Marylanders made the five o'clock train home.

Sixteen Nominated In W.va.

Charleston, W. Va., June 24.—Sixteen colored men were nomin ated in the recent primaries.

Three are nominated for the House of Delegates, six for Justices of the Peace and seven elected as members of the County Executive Committee in McDowell County. W. W. Saunders of Charleston is State Superintendent of Schools.

T. G. Nutter of Charleston and Henry J. Capeheart of McDowell Co., both at present members of the House of Delegates, are re nominated to succeed themselves. H. H. Bailey of Fayette Co., is an other man nominated for the House of Delegates.

GRAND CHANCELLOR R. A. BLOUNT GIVES OUT STATEMENT ON SUNDAY'S DOUBLE-CROSSINGS---SAYS MEN ARE TIRED OF BEING ADVISED WHAT THEY SHOULD DO AND THAT NEGROES ARE THINKING FOR THEMSELVES.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 21.

Just a word for the information the people that has asked repeated that I explain to them why we ha two meetings Sunday in regard t suffrage of the Negro of this city. will say just here I regret very much the misleading of so many of you by the notice of a mass meeting being called that was in the Birmingham Reporter without any knowledge of where or time or place was not given in this notice. It was easily misleading to those who met with us the previous Sunday and knew that there was an organization perfected known as the Negro Suffrage League of Alabama, and then to get a notice of some mass meeting to be held somewhere for the same purpose some of you could not help but think this was the same meeting that we was to hold at the Pythian Temple at the same time, September 19th.

I am compelled to say after this explanation to you, that we as a people, ought to get tired of coming together just for the purpose of hearing ourselves talk and discussing thing that does not do us any good I will say further if we would stop and think and try to work together ourselves and unite our efforts in one thing and stop starting so many things and accomplishing nothing, we would have then be doing the right thing for the people we represent, but fear there are some of us who take the lead in alling themselves representing our people before they are selected to represent them, this the people should know. This way of informing our people what you think is best for them is not always accepted by the masses, because long since we are learning to think for ourselves and not no one somebody can deliver us to anybody, in no kind of a speech or saying that will please the speaker or the ones that he may be thinking that he is pleasing.

Our Business.

I have heard so many sayings about solving the problem of the Negro, this I am unable to know, but I do know if we will attend to our own business and unite our efforts on one thing for the cause of one thing then we will accomplish something. I am sure if some people knew how it looked to pick up a paper every other day or every week to find something said about us as a race by the same person, every time, some times they will not read it, because they say it is the same old thing and the same old writer.

I hope in this article you will not misunderstand me, I am only saying this for the purpose of saying when ever there is one that wants to do something for the good of our people, we all cannot do the same thing at the same time in different places by dividing our forces. So let us learn this lesson, try to do something for ourselves before we ask so much aid from others. I am sorry I have not seen the good of any of these mass meetings and where it has accomplished anything.

Yours to follow,

R. A. BLOUNT

WHY VOTE FOR COX?

One of the Democratic dailies carried a news story last week telling about the annual convention of the so-called Independent Colored Voters of America "with 1500 men and women present," at a church in Newark. The fact that the Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers presided is an index to the character of the gathering. Mr. Corrothers is unexcelled as "an accelerator of public opinion to order" but as to carrying any votes, that is another thing.

At all events Mr. Corrothers was reported as saying:

"It is time for us Negroes to stop being the yellow hounds of the Republican Party and being kicked around. We should become bulldogs and bite back. Negroes have wasted too many years believing their entire salvation rested with the Republican Party."

Resolutions were also passed indorsing the candidacy of Governor Cox and repudiating Senator Harding.

What the Negro voters of New Jersey were expected to gain by the election of Gov. Cox as President was not clearly stated. Whether Mr. Cox can be expected to reverse the policy adopted by Mr. Wilson as to the color line in government service, to single out one detail of that policy, does not appear. It is well known that under the Wilson administration it has become the unwritten law of the civil service that no Negro shall receive a salary of more than $1,800, (in fact one commission placed the limit at $1,200.) Nor must a Negro office holder be placed in a position of authority over a group of white employees, no matter how great his ability and experience.

Under the former Republican administrations there was no deadline of this character to stifle and kill the ambition of colored men and women who entered the public service. Employees were graded as to their ability and experience and by degrees were coming to occupy more important positions, through the course of promotion.

The position of the Democratic party toward the Negro in a national way is controlled by the South. Not the South as a whole, but by that small portion of the South that makes its living out of politics, with the hard and fast policy of "keeping the Negro down." A prominent Democratic leader in the middle West defined this situation as follow:

"It is hard to control the elements in our party who are hardboiled against the Negro. In fact, it cannot be done. The managers of the party figure this question upon a simple basis of profit and loss. The South with its vote solid for any Democratic candidate, is worth more to us than all the Negroes on earth. Consequently, even those of us who feel kindly toward the Negro, are led to throw him into the discard in order to satisfy that element of the party that is worth 151 electoral votes to us without costing us any effort or money.

This is the reason why Northern Democrats are disposed to encourage Socialistic propaganda among Negroes, even to the extent of subsidizing those among the race who will lend themselves to the task of acting as decoys for this purpose. Concerning this phase of the campaign this same Democrat was quot with almost brutal frankness as follows:

"Some activities have been inaugurated to interest the Negro in the Socialist party. Well, of course, every time we can get any Negro to vote any ticket aside from the Republican ticket, it is in our favor. In this election, as in all recent national elections Socialist votes have always helped the Democrats. With the Socialists out of the conest in 1916, we could not have won the election of Wilson."

Mr. Corrothers must be given credit for going directly to his object by advocating the support of Gov. Cox, instead of seeking to lead his followers through the circuitous route of socialism. But in view of the awful load he has to carry in the burden of the odious practices of the present administration, we do not think he will gather many votes.

Mr. Corrothers has our pity, if not our sympathy.

NEGROES TO FIGHT FOR HOUSE SEATS

BOSTON MASS HERALD
DECEMBER 30, 1920

Bitter Election Contest Due After Session Opens

The bitterest election contest the Massachusetts Legislature has had in many years is expected soon after the 1921 session begins next week, when Matthew W. Bullock and Andrew B. Lattimore, defeated Republican candidates for the House in ward 13, Boston, will protest the election of Frank J. Burke and Timothy J. Driscoll, Democrats.

Bullock and Lattimore are negroes, and declare that every appeal to race prejudice was used by their opponents.

"We do not complain of that," said Bullock yesterday, "for they were perhaps within their legal rights. But on the eve of election some one sent to every negro woman registered in the ward a letter, purporting to come from a state election department, stating that this fake election commission had evidence that the recipient was illegally registered, and that she would be liable to punishment if she voted. Hundreds of women were frightened away ffom the polls by this trick, and our opponents won by less than 200 votes. This illegal act gave the election to the Democrats, and Dr. Lattimore and I believe the Legislature should punish such tactics."

Since election day the attorney-general's department has been investigating the fake letter, but has made no report. Any evidence it is able to obtain will probably be presented to the elections committee of the House when the question comes up. Representative Burke was a caller at the attorney-general's office yesterday, but declined to comment on the significance of his visit. Burke and Driscoll have both been members of the Legislature for several years, and have many friends among Republican members.

EDITOR SMITH GETS A TOTAL VOTE OF 61,081

Cleveland, O.—An analysis of the vote cast in the primary on August 10 shows that Harry C. Smith, editor of the *Gazette*, running as an independent candidate for Secretary of State, with two white candidates opposing, received a total of 61,081 votes, according to the official count received here on August 19.

Editor Smith's vote was larger than that given Associate Justice Wanamaker of Ohio Supreme Court, who was a candidate for nomination as United States Senator, with two opposing candidates.

It is thought that Mr. Smith's vote was the largest ever given a colored candidate for an important State office in any election ever held in the United States.

Political-1920
Office Holding

POLITICAL REVIEW

Race Has Many Candidates For Office.

Colored Candidate For Congress Beaten In Colored District.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The outstanding fact in the recent election has been the important part played by our group. The largest number of Race candidates since the disfranchisement laws went into effect were on tickets in various parts of the country. The activity of the citizens is an unmistakable sign of their determination to get somewhere in American political life.

The two candidates for seats in the United States Senate, Hon. W. Ashie B. Hawkins, in Maryland, and Hon. J. R. Pollard, in Virginia, were defeated. Hawkins received 7,000 votes, causing the regular Republican candidate to fall far behind the national heads of the Republican ticket who got a substantial mamjority at the hands of the voters. This is the second time in the history of the State that the Republican party has come out ahead in a national election. Five out of six candidates for Congress were successful. Candidate Hawkins' run for the Senate was the outcome of a protest by many prominent Colored Republicans against what they deemed shabby treatment of the regular organization in the State of which O. E. Weller, who was elected, is the titular head and "boss." Pollard's vote in Virginia was a negligible quantity, but it is believed to have served the purpose of creating a nucleus for a strong organization of Colored Republicans in the Etate.

Virginia furnished a candidate for Congress, H. H. Price, in the Richmond district, who was defeated, and in the Twelfth Missouri district, Robert Owens, the candidate of the Farmer-Labor party, fell before the large vote given to Congressman Dyer, although the Negro vote in the district outnumbers the white vote regardless of party affiliations. The one Negro candidate for Governor, J. H. Blount, of Arkansas, was buried beneath the usual large vote for the Democratic nominee.

Three Colored candidates for the Legislature were elected in Illinois. Adelbert H. Roberts and Warren B. Douglas, who succeed themselves in the Third district, and S. B. Turner, who was standing for re-election.

In Ohio Henry Higgins was elected a member of the Legislature from the Cincinnati district, but William R. Green was defeated for the States Senate in the Cleveland district, as were Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods, who were candidates for seats in the lower branch of the Legislature. The Rev. George LL. Davis and Attorney Hughes were unsuccessful candidates for the lower house in the city of Columbus.

Deleware takes a new place on the political map by electing to the lower branch of the State Legislature Dr. W. Henri Pikes from one of the Wilmington districts. Missouri sends a Negro to its lower house, Walthall M. Moore, of St. Louis, while Langston Harris, of the same city, lost. J. G. Asbury and Andrew F. Stevens are successful Philadelphia candidates for seats in the Pennsylvania lower house.

In New York no one was re-elected, but Miss Grace Campbell, a candidate on the socialist ticket, went down to defeat. However, in the Orange district of New Jersey, Dr. Walter G. Alexander came through with flying colors.

The following statement has been received from Robert N. Owens, who was a candidate for Congress in St. Louis:

"My vote is estimated at 3,000. I made a good showing considering the strength of the opposition. The last two weeks of the campaign, the Republican National Committee flooded the district with a veritable army of speakers in the interest of Congressman Dyer. Among them were Henry Lincoln Johnson, Chas. Cottrill, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Mrs. Lethis Fleming, of Cleveland; Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, and many others from all sections of the country. In addition to the Negro job holders of the City Hall Machine, there were more than an average of five paid workers in each of the 99 precincts of the district, who were making a house to house canvass for Dyer.

About four days before election Mr. Dyer stated that he had discovered that the 8,550 Negro majority which the Election Commissioners had given out was a mistake, that the Negro vote was only 18,000 and that of the white was 37,000 and that I could not possibly win if I received every Negro vote, that a vote for me was only in favor of the Democratic nominee. this propaganda was assiduously spreaded by all of his paid cohorts. We did not spend one penny for a speaker or worker during the entire campaign, consequently it was a difficult task to overcome their propaganda. It is estimated that at least $15,000 was spent to carry the district. Our total expense will not exceed $250.00.

"Considering the fact of the illiteracy of the Negro, many of whom were just from the South, voting for the first time, the sacredness of the Republican Ticket in the estimation of the average mind of the Negro and the organization of the opposition, the vote I received represented 3,000 men and women who could not be intimated and whose loyalty to their race was above price."

The following telegraphic statement for The Philadephia American has been sent the Associated Negro Press:

"The Republican victory has placed large responsibilities upon the Republican Party, not the least of which is the responsibilty to the Negro voters of the party who have suffered more than any other race group by the troublesome blight of Wilsonism.

"Negro voters supported the Republican party because they believe that the party of Lincoln and Grant will right the wrongs committed in the name of democracy, and, in order to retain the confidence of the Negro, in and out of politics, the Republican party must do something in a political way the effects of which will be felt in every town and hamlet throughout the nation.

"Negroes in eastern Pennsylvania are not surprised at the results. The Harding color canard meant nothing in Pennsylvania. It was never brought into the campaign seriously. Senator Penrose, who was re-elected, controls the Republican organization. He has never done anything conspicuous for the race. Negroes are not looking to Senator Penrose for any political favors. He has been notoriously conspicous in blocking the reduction of southern representation in Congress. It is not believed that the overwhelming victory will cause the senator to have a change of heart."

"J. C. Asbury and Andrew F. Stevens have been elected to the legislature by large majorities.

"Negro voters throughout the nation believe that Congress should make lynching a Federal crime, and that something should be done immediately to suppress the Ku Klux Klan organization. The Race should participate ratably in the distribution of patronage and should be recogized as a potent factor in the party.

"That a large number of Negroes are not satisfied with the party as organized is evidenced by the conditions which developed in Maryland, Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, West Virginia and elsewhere. There is a desire to clean house and reorganize the Race, as it were. How far this movement will develop depends on what practical benefit the Race can secure by remaining a Republican."

Frederick M. Roberts, California's lone Colored candidate, was reelected and will represent Los Angeles in the Legislature.

NEGRO UPLIFT IS KEYNOTE OF MEET

Schools Cheaper Than Jails, Pythian Speaker Tells Convention.

COMPLIMENT CITY AND MAYOR

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JULY 14 1920

Respect for womanhood and Protection of Negro Girls Urged.

BY CHARLES STEWART.

"It is cheaper to build school houses and employ competent teachers than it is to build jail houses and employ police officers," was the declaration made by Prof. G. N. Hutto, of Bainbridge, a noted negro educator, and grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, in addressing two thousand negro Knights of Pythias and members of the order of the Court of Calanthe yesterday.

"Ignorance is a liability and a curse to any nation, race, individual or community, and I believe that the time is at hand when our white friends in Georgia are going to provide better schools, better teachers and better facilities in every way for our youth, to wipe out ignorance, and it is up to us to see to it that they are kept in school.

"This old world is not asking the young negro about his mother and father and what they could do or to whom they belonged, but it is looking every one of us in the face and demanding to know who we are and what we can do, and if we are unable to measure up to the standard of a man then we must stand aside."

Session Is Saddened.

The Grand Lodge had an interesting opening yesterday, although there was a degree of sadness at the official announcement of the death of Grand Chancellor G.

R. Hutto's son, made by Dr. G. N. Stoney, of Augusta. The assemblage stood and sang Shall We Meet Beyond the River? and a special prayer was offered by Grand Prelate M. M. Alston, D. D., of Toccoa.

Bishop W. D. Johnson, of Plains, Ga., offered resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge with bowed heads. Short talks were made by W. B. Clarke, Forsyth; C. P. Hobbs, D. D., of Bainbridge, and Bishop W. D. Johnson.

Dr. G. N. Stoney expressed thanks for Grand Chancellor Hutto, saying that God's will had been done, and the whole world must bow to His decree whether pleased or not.

When Grand Chancellor Hutto called the Grand Lodge to order yesterday morning, every seat in the auditorium of the Pythian Temple was occupied. Prof. Hutto put some religious pep into the opening, when he made his keynote address, taking up the work to be accomplished and urging the representives to give attention to business. Among other things, he said:

Won't "Run to North."

"God has spared us to meet in this our own temple, owned by us. I am sure that our white friends are pleased to see this, and they have encouraged us, for in this we are doing our part to help to build up the country we love. This says to the world that we are not planning to run to the North, but we are just getting ready to live down here in peace and harmony with all mankind. I come before you at this hour with a heart full of sadness. And yet why sad, why weep, when it is God's will?

"This is but a warning to you my brothers, and says that you, too, must some day pay this same debt. I care not when it may [illegible] my ticket, and everything is right with me. I am not ashamed to tell you that I am going home when my summons comes. I may never meet you in another conclave, and if not you will meet me, I hope in heaven, for there is where I am going."

During the talk, men wept, shouts of "Amen" and "Glory to God" came from many throats, and in response to the question, "How many of you have your tickets already signed up for heaven," over three hundred men stood up.

Business Session Sarts

The Grand Lodge turned attention to business, the appointment of committees was next in order, commencing with the committee on credentials composed of B. W. Warren, C. H. McCarthy, J. A. Lee, R. W. Wadkins, S. S. Humbert, C. E. Brent, Boston Ford, L. W. Whitehead, doorkeeper, and C. E. Sheffield, messenger.

A telegram was read from Supreme Chancellor S. W. Green of New Orleans, expressing regrets at his inability to be present. Ernest G. Tidrington of Evansville, Ind., vice supreme chancellor, and supreme worthy counsellor of the Calanthe Court, was introduced and made a short address. "I am glad to be in Georgia," he said, "and to see the great work which you are doing here for my people. It is wonderful to see what is going on, and to see the relation between the races. You have here a great city, and then a great people, because they have elected a great Mayor. Most of the cities' mayors do not come to address organizations of our people, but often send substitutes, and some do not even do that much, but it is not so with your Mayor. He is a man, every inch of him, and he is made out of the kind of stuff of which Presidents of the United States should be made. I would like to see him the Governor of your State. He is a good man."

Tidrington spoke on the condition of the order throughout the United States and said he saw bright things for his people. The trip to Georgia, he said, had meant much to him.

"I am glad to note what your Grand Chancellor has said against ignorance."

Educational Session Asked

A recess for thirty minutes was in order to give time to the Court of Calanthe to come to the temple to hear addresses from Dr. P. W. Greatheart and others. This was easily the educational session of the Grand Lodge, and many addresses along that line were made, following Dr. Greatheart, who has for a number of years been the trainer of preachers in the A. M. E. Church, being dean of Morris Brown University, Atlanta, but he leaves this year to go to Quinn Chapel, Louisville, Ky. This was practically his closing as well as farewell address. He said that there would ever be a place in his heart for Georgia, and some day he would return, and one in the audience remarked: "As the bishop for Georgia."

Dr. J. A. Martin, field secretary for the Georgia Association for the Advancement of Educational Among Negroes, delivered an address, pleading for the negro youth. Dr. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, president of the same organization, spoke and it was decided to make an appropriation for the work.

Court of Calanthe.

Grand Worthy Counsellor Mary Nelson Jones, of Augusta, Ga., presided over the session of the Grand Court of Calanthe, which could be called the home session of the order, because every phase of home life was touched by noted women of the race, including teachers, clerks, stenographers and heads of homes.

"Women must play an important part in the solution of the great problems," she said, "and I want that every woman in this order shall act well her part today, and not put off until tomorrow. The world is looking at us, and the great question is: What are we going to do? Are we going to live up to our opportunities? We must come in touch with obstacles of every kind as we go up, but in the name of God let us take courage and go to the front. Our children must have the proper training, they must have the proper home influence, and these must come to them from the mother. She must be given absolute charge of the home, she must have the proper support and surroundings.

Want Girls Protected.

"We must appeal to the white women who employ our girls to give them protection, to give them a kind word here and there, not to place them over the barn, exposed to the coachmen and others. We want to put into the homes of the best white families some of our best girls, those who will render good service, and at the same time we want to feel that they will be protected. We must all fight against sin, which was never known to draw the color line.

"Let us teach our youth to love. Teach the negro boy and white boy alike, proper respect for womanhood, whether white or black. This will mean much to the future. But I am not to make the speech this morning, simply to call attention to some of the things we are to consider during the session."

Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone? was the opening hymn, and was [illegible] a fervent prayer by Grand Worthy Orator M. E. Hurd. The session then was devoted to the study of the child problem, led by the grand matron of the juvenile department, Calanthe G. A. Washburn.

There was a large amount of business transacted. The bodies adjourned to take part in the parade.

The past chancellor's degree was conferred on six hundred new men last night which number was the largest in the history of the order.

The local lodges and courts gave a banquet to the grand lodge officers and representatives last night at the Pythian temple.

It was voted to meet this morning at 9 o'clock, going into business. After the opening and the reading of the journal Grand Chancellor Hutto will deliver his annual address, and the other grand lodge officers will report in order.

DEMOCRATS TO BID FOR NEGRO VOTE

Associated Negro Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11—That there will be real activity among the Democrats to "reason with the Negro vote", is indicated by several conferences that have been held in this city, Chicago and Ohio recently. James A. Ross of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the most conspicuous of the Democrats has been "gum shoeing" recently, and stated that "there will be a chance for Cox to get votes if he can overcome the double-cross that President Wilson hung on the sacred shoulders of the late Bishop Walters."

The Tulsa (Okla.) Star is one of the most substantial of the race newspapers advocating Democratic doctrine, and in commenting on Senator Harding's address of acceptance, The Star has the following to say, editorially:

"It is well for our Republican friends to remember that it is unwise to holler before getting out of the woods. They are just now in a high state of ecstacy because Senator Harding in his speech of acceptance, at Marion expressed his personal belief that the rights and privileges of our group should be "guaranteed by the constitution." In this he differed from the national republican platform adopted as the voice of the republican hosts at Chicago which made no mention from start to finish of our rights and privileges and this despite the fact, that our most distinguished Colored Republican leaders almost got down on their knees and pleaded "for God's sake, please mention us!" As Miss Brown, President of Women's Federation, aptly expresses it: "They gave us a splinter, not a plank." In this instance, Senator Harding is an "artful dodger," for he expressee belief in the Constitution, "Guaranteeing rights and privileges" already guaranteed to us by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments. These amendments were adopted years before the Senator made his speech at Marion and although we have had Republican presidents backed by republican senate and house of representatives with strong republican majorities, they have failed to pass the necessary legislation to enforce these amendments. To guarantee is one thing; to enforce is another. During the Grant administration there were Federal troops in the South who saw to it that our people were protected in the enjoyment of rights and privileges as citizens. When Hayes, just such another Ohio republican as Senator Harding, became President, he removed the troops, and what followed is never to be forgotten history to all of us. If the prohibition amendment had been permitted to lapse into the same inocuous desuetude—simply guaranteed and not enforced—like the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments, moon shining would be seen on every hand. But prohibition is enforced at a cost of many millions to the Federal Government. So rigorously has it been enforced that the advocates of prohibition fear the opposition aroused, may be sufficient to repeal it. Had not the Republican Party been too cowardly to provide enforcing legislation at time of adopting the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments, there may have been no reason for the great exodus from the South today. Let's be honest and truthful, friends it is the lack of enforcement that keeps us all awake of nights. Now isn't it?"

A GROSS ABUSE OF POWER

If there ever was a case of high-handed abuse of power, it was the case of the so-called republican campaign committee in the recent republican campaign in Georgia. It is without parallel in political history. The Republican State Central Committee met pursuant to call at Taft Hall and elected a campaign committee charged with certain specific duties—one was to devise ways and means by which to elect a ticket put out by the Republican State Central Committee. This campaign committee consisted of C. P. Goree, chairman, M. H. Karnes, director, D. K. Roberts, secretary and J. W. Martin, treasurer. Their business was to do everything in their power to elect this ticket and to raise funds to accomplish this end and account later for all the money they raised and paid out. It was both expressed and implied. Who ever heard of a committee with no authority to report to? The very word committee means charged with certain duties to perform to be reported back to the power that created it; and when it fails to do so, it is guilty of neglect of duty to the power that appointed it.

The republican campaign committee to which we refer, when asked to give an account of the monies received and paid out for the running of the campaign, flatly refused to do so and declared that they were not responsible to anybody. Hon. J. W. Martin, treasurer of the committee, states that not a dollar has passed thru his hands, although the checks were made payable to him. And the committee has no means of finding out just what money was collected and from whom and to whom it was paid out. And yet Messrs. Goree and Karnes stubbornly refuse to make any report whatever. It is a travesty on all rules of decency and party dealings. Never has a committee been so honored as these gentlemen. Committees always have been willing to make an accounting for their stewardship—accounting for every penny collected and paid out.

The Honorable J. W. Martin, has been utterly ignored, for he declares that not a dollar has been turned over to him, and what is worse, these men assert positively that they will not report to him or the committee for a single dollar—that they had the authority and right to spend the money as they pleased and they are responsible to no one—not even the committee that appointd them. Such a thing is unheard of, and this itself should be sufficient to automatically put them out of office.

Hence, a meeting to hear from these gentlemen on the 10th ofDecember, is entirely in order, and every member of the State Central Committee should be present to take such steps as the occasion demands. It is a grave offence and one that should not be dealt with lightly. If these men can defy the State Central Committee and refuse to account to the treasurer and the powers that made them, then organization is sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal and has no right to exist. Organization becomes an irredescent dream. The State Central Committee cannot ignore so great a matter and such a defiance of its authority. It must take steps to vindicate itself and to prove that its more than a name. These men should be taken to task and made to know that there is an authority to which they are amendable, and that their defiance and conduct not only outraged decency, but amounts to a crime. If the State Central Committee has any regard for itself and its authority, it will see to it that these men are summonsed before it to give an account of their management as a campaign committee—the sooner the better. Let the committee be called together on the 10th of December and be made to give a strict account of their stewardship.

Thinks All Should Have Been Invited To The Meeting That Nominated Mr. Hawkins.

To the Editor:

It was reported in the issue of a morning paper August 17, a committee of representative colored men met at Trinity Baptist Church and nominated W. Ashbie Hawkins as a candidate for the United States Senate. Admission was by invitation and they were careful to see that none but invited guests were allowed to participate in the deliberations. Truly they nominated an able man.

Much can be said of the nominee but the way he was nominated—by forty or fifty. Where were the masses. Was that the way the Republican Party come into existence about the year of 1852 under the tall oaks of Jackson, Mich. Did they not take the people into their confidence or was it a few selects. Since this is a day when the people think and will also act organizations that have not the sympathy of the masses will become defunct.

H. J. NELSON
557 Bloom St.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

POLITICAL PERSISTENCY.

Houston Informer

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," one writer has aptly exclaimed and if one doubts the truthfulness of the expression, he has but to recall the persistency of the advocates of prohibition and woman suffrage, who have triumphed even in our day and generation. 10-9-20

A few years ago the man advocating prohibition or woman suffrage was considered a joke—a fit inmate for an insane asylum—but today the man who opposed them for years has been glad to jump on the band wagon of both causes.

Had not these proponents and advocates of these two causes kept eternally at it and forever on the job, the grog shop would still adorn every corner and woman's status would still be on a par with the slave.

These republicans in Texas, who oppose the policy of drawing the color line in the party in this state and who have put out a ticket representative of the free and untrammeled electors, are pioneers in a movement that in our own time will come into fruition, and, like prohibition and woman suffrage, bestow liberty and freedom upon all American citizens.

Simply because the "lily-white" delegates were seated in the national republican convention in Chicago last June, is not a feasible or valid reason for colored citizens with backbone and fortitude subscribing further to their obnoxious and un-American policy.

Righteous principles supersede and more vitally affect us than political expediency or party regularity.

If the colored voters in Texas were to vote for and support the program and ticket of the "lily-whites," it would simply strengthen that regime with the national leaders and by casting a healthy vote for their candidates, we would, by our actions, place the stamp of approval upon their elimination policy and corroborate what our enemies say about the density and ignorance of the colored race.

Our enemies say: "We can buffet and maltreat the Negro at will and yet when we need his support and help, all that we have got to do is to give some of their leaders a few dollars and call them 'good niggers' and they will deliver the race to us. The Negro is a baby and does not know how to resent an insult. We can explain away any objections he may have to offer against our program."

The reason why the colored race so often falls short of what it desires or asks for, is due to the all too prevalent taking of "cold feet."

Frigidity in the feet has never won the day for any people and it will not win for us.

If a principle is right, even though your enemies may slay you, stick to that principle and die like a hero contending for what you believe to be right and righteous.

Do not allow any slick tongue parrot or pussyfooting lackey to swerve you from the course you have all reasons to believe is the meet and proper one to pursue.

The individual without stick-to-it-ness is doomed to failure. Nothing is more true in this of races and nations.

Political participation harmonizes with the fundamentals of a democratic form of government; political elimination is just to the contrary.

Colored republicans of Texas, you have only one manly and womanly course to follow in this state and that is to go to the polls Tuesday, November 2, 1920, and cast your vote for Warren G. Harding for president; Calvin Coolidge for vice president; H. Capers for governor of Texas; in fact, vote for the entire "black and tan" republican ticket.

Political persistency means success to your cause, while political "cold feet" only lead to your ultimate downfall, political and economic bondage.

VOTE THE "BLACK AND TAN" TICKET TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1920.

THE SHAME ON KENTUCKY.

Kentucky is known as a "Whiskey State." Mr. Cox was understood to be the candidate most favorable to the whiskey traffic. Dealers in intoxicants everywhere hoped for the election of Mr. Cox and members of Congress who would vote for amendments to the laws allowing 2.75 alcohol per cent. in beer and light wines. Millions of gallons of whiskey are stored in bonded warehouses in the State. Whiskey people always vote for their friends, regardless of party persuasions.

It is thought such considerations enter into any explanation of the shame that now rests upon Kentucky escutcheon.

Of course, Louisville went for Harding, Ogden and the Republican ticket because more than twenty thousand Colored people stood solidly by the G. O. P. What are they to receive, now that they have saved the honor of Kentucky's metropolis? Some of us are growing mighty tired of piecrust promises.

Alexander Elected to N. J. Assembly

(Special to The New York Age.)

Trenton, N. J.—For the first time in the State's history, New Jersey will have a colored man, Dr. Walter G. Alexander of East Orange, sitting as a member of the Assembly. Returns Wednesday morning show that Dr. Alexander was elected from Essex county as one of its twelve members of the Assembly, the entire delegation being Republicans.

Dr. Alexander has been a candidate before, but in none of his previous campaigns could he secure a majority. The tremendous Republican avalanche which swept the country on Tuesday also carried New Jersey back into the ranks as a Republican state.

With two Senatorial districts missing the Republicans have returned six candidates to the State Senate and in the Assembly fight, with four districts missing, thirty-eight Republicans and fifteen Democrats were elected.

COLORED MEN ELECTED

RED BANK N. J. REGISTER
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

TWO CHOSEN TO OFFICE AT RED BANK LAST WEEK.

Charles B. Robinson and Henry Williams, Colored Constable Candidates, Got About 700 More Votes Than Mayor Arthur A. Patterson.

One of the unusual results of last week's election at Red Bank was the election of two colored constables, Charles B. Robinson and Henry Williams. They carried every district except the fourth, fifth and sixth, and their biggest lead over their opponents was rolled up in the third district, Red Bank's "silk stocking" section, comprising the most exclusive and wealthy part of the town's population.

Mayor Patterson's vote was 1,342. Mr. Robinson's total vote was 2,046, which was 704 more votes than were received by Mayor Patterson and 802 more votes than were received by Reuben White, who was Mr. Robinson's closest Democratic competitor for the job of constable. Mr. Williams's total vote was 1,986, which was 644 more votes than was received by Mayor Patterson. The other successful constable candidates, all of them Republicans, are J. Frank Patterson with 2,358 votes, Samuel B. Howard with 2,841 votes and H. Wallace Bennett with 2,861 votes. Mr. Howard and Mr. Bennett were on both tickets. The defeated Democratic candidates were Reuben White with 1,244 votes, James Kingsbury with 872 votes and Chester Stupelli with 711 votes. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Williams are the first colored men who were ever elected to office at Red Bank.

The vote for candidates for mayor, councilmen, collector and assessor in Red Bank was as follows:

For Mayor.

Arthur A. Patterson, Rep.	1342
Harry Morford, Good Gov't	1124
George F. Wilson, Dem.	1054

For Councilmen.

Wm. H. R. White, Rep. and Dem.	2275
Harry Clayton, Rep.	2103
Mary Wooster Sutton, Dem.	784
Arthur B. White, Good Gov't	742
Francis V. Many, Good Gov't	710

For Collector.

Benjamin L. Atwater, Rep.	1588
Julia M. Keough, Good Gov't	1322
Albert W. Worden, Jr., Dem.	537
Ralph B. Sickels, Ind'p't	116

For Assessor.

George W. Bray, Rep.	1993
George M. Sandt, Good Gov't	768
George O. Hendrickson, Dem.	618

Essex Republican Negroes Aim at Seat in Assembly

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

While there is a factional division among the Republican negroes of Essex County, they are making a more strenuous fight this year than ever before for representation in the Legislature. Three men representing their race are candidates for Republican Assembly nominations and there is a belief among their leaders that should any one of them win a place on the ticket at the November election, there will be a consolidation of strength behind him.

The first to enter the field was John T. Cheshire, who was put on the ticket of the regular Republican organization. He is a real estate operator and has for years been active in Republican politics. He is doorkeeper at this year's session of the Legislature.

The selection of Cheshire failed to get the approval of other negro Republicans and Oliver Randolph, a Newark lawyer, has entered the race as an independent to furnish a focal point for their support. Randolph has taken for his ballot designation, "Republican, for Harding and Coolidge."

The third negro is Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, who is a candidate on the ticket of the Essex County Republican League. He was on the slate of the league at the primaries last year and was one of the men nominated.

In a statement issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People it is declared there are 75,000 negro voters in New Jersey. The statement asserts that the negro vote in eight states is so large that a swing from one party to the other in any one of them would change the result of the Presidential election there, and that the race might be able to decide the national election. These states, it is pointed out, are Illinois, Indiana, Kenucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio and New Jersey. It is asserted that these states will have 165 votes in the Electoral College.

9.84 to graduate a Negro

It cost $1 [illegible] ard high school, and the question naturally arises is the colored man with a diploma less likely to yield to the temptation of G. O. P. two dollar bills in November than his brethren who have no parchments.

WILMINGTON DEL [illegible] JULY 14, 1920

"Link" Johnson Refuses To Resign

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, has not resigned and is not thinking of such a thing. In a reply received today to a telegram sent him in Chicago, yesterday by The Tribune, Mr. Johnson says that he may die but never resign.

The Tribune's message to Mr. Jhonson was sent to ascertain the truth of a statement published Sunday in the daily papers to the effect that he had resigned as Republican national Committeeman from Georgia or would shortly do so, giving as a reason that he would not represent a state which disfranchised the Negro. This statement is said to have been given out by McClure of Atlanta, a white Georgia Republican, who, with many other white Georgia Republicans, is said to be very much displeased at the exalted position in the party affairs of Georgia given to Johnson.

The Tribune's message to Mr. Johnson relative to his reported resignation was as follows:

"Savannah, Ga.
November 1, 1920.

"Henry Lincoln Johnson,
Republican National Hdqr.,
Chicago, Ill.

"Is there any truth in statement by McClure that you have, or will shortly resign as Republican National Committeeman from Georgia? Please wire at our expense.

Savannah Tribune"

To this telegram Mr. Johnson wired:

"Chicago, Ill.,
November 2, 1920

"Savannah Tribune,
Savannah, Ga.

"I may die, but never resign."

Henry Lincoln Johnson"

NEGRO ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY IS SPEAKER AT G. O. P. MEETING.

St. Louis, Dec. 18.—Walthall M. Moore, a Negro waiter who was elected a member of the Missouri house of representatives from St. Louis, Saturday told his Republican colleagues in a session at the Planters hotel that he expected to accept the advice of friends to "sit quietly and look on" during the proceedings of the Fifty-first general assembly at Jefferson City.

Moore, whose district includes the "silk stocking" wards in the west end of St. Louis, did not arrive at the hotel until after the representatves had finished their dinner. He was until recently a waiter at the City club here.

He was introduced in his regular turn by Lieut. Gov.-elect Hiram Lloyd, whose call for the Republican house members to come here to "get acquainted" was answered by only about 25 members outside of St. Louis. There was a generous applause as Moore rose to his feet.

Gave Meeting Coloring.

"I suppose you fellow representatives are thinking that I would have a bit of stage fright in appearing before you," said Moore. "I am placed in a peculiar, yet a distinguished position by having been the first man of color elected to sit in the Missouri legislature. I was agraid that I might not get here Saturday, but for fear that the meeting would not have the proper coloring, as Mr. Lay has so beautifully put it, I am glad to be with you. (Lay is the representative of Crawford county and during a short speech had referred to the meeting as having the "proper coloring.")

"I probably have received more advice than any other representative or representative-elect," continued Moore "I have been advised to sit qiuetly and look on. I think that it is good advice.

"I want to cooperate with you members in seeing the complete program of the Republican party carried out in Missouri. The raising of our educational standards is probably the greatest problem which confronts the general assembly."

Tribute From O'Fallon.

Rep. Sam F. O'Fallon, of Holt county, who probabdy will be re-elected speaker of the house, in a speech paid a rather glowing tribute to the Negro member-elect.

"I hope the Negro member will not feel out of place because he is the first one to serve with the white members," said O'Fallon. "It is only through the Republican party that he can serve in the Missouri legislature I am glad that he is here."

DEMOCRATS FOSTERING SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA AMONG NEGOES

Savannah Journal 9/11/20

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A prominent Democratic leader in the Middle West is authority for the assertion that much of the work of propaganda carried on by so-called Socialists among the colored people has the actual financial support of the Democratic party.

"Our experience in endeavoring to get the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket has been profitable only to this extent: We have learned that it is no use," said the Democrat, "It is hard to control the elements in our party who are hard-boiled against the Negro. In fact it cannot be done. The managers of the party figure this question upon a simple basis of profit and loss. The South with its vote solid for any Democratic candidate, is worth more to us than all the Negroes on earth. Consequently, even those of us who feel kindly toward the Negro, are led to throw him into the discard in order to satisfy that element of the party that is worth 151 electoral votes to us without costing us any effort or money.

"Some activities have been inaugurated to interest the Negro in the Socialist party. Well, of course, any time we get a Negro to vote any ticket aside from the Republican ticket, it is in our favor. In this election as in all other recent national elections Socialist votes have always helped the Democrats. With the Socialists out of the contest in 1916, we could not have won the election of Wilson."

Here is the brutal frankness that the Democrats hand out to the colored people. There is no room in their party for the Negro, but they are trying to provide a little side-show in the Socialist party in order that their own chestnuts may be pulled uot of the fire and withholding the vote of the colored men from the Republican party.

BOARD PLACES THE LAUNDRESSES BELOW RATE SCALE

St. Louis Argus 8—13—20

(Special to The Argus.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—The last congress passed the minimum wage bill in the interest of the working classes of the District of Columbia. It provided for the appointment by the President of the United States of three members to constitute a board to fix the minimum wage for employers to pay their employes. As was expected, our Southern President appointed three white persons, in spite of the fact that the colored people furnish so large a percentage of the workers here. It fixed the minimum wage at $16.50 per week for all of the trades but one. When it came to the laundresses, it found that 80% of them were colored. Then the Wilson idea of racial inequality entered the equation. The board fixed the wages for this industry at $14.50 per week. Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, the only colored lady member of the Board of Education, took up the case with the board and found the lady member of the wage board, Miss Ella Smith, standing solidly behind her. Mrs. Cook then called a meeting of colored people interested in social welfare at her home to meet Miss Smith and to co-operate with them—Mrs. Bettie G. Francis, who organized the Colored Y. W. C. A. and was its president for ten years; Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Baker, Messrs. Neval H. Thomas, C. W. Banton, A. F. Hilyer, S. M. Kendrick, George W. Cook. This group pledged vigorous support to Mrs Cook and Miss Smith in the campaign for equal wage. The other two members of the wage board now want to compromise on $15.50 per week for the colored girls, but since it is a matter of principle, Miss Smith and the colored people are not going to yield.

APPOINTMENT.

Cleveland Advocate 8/14/20

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 30.—Of the three city physicians appointed here by the mayor, in compliance with the city ordinance, one, Dr. F. S. Blecher, is Colored. His work will be among Colored people exclusively.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

PAGE THIS ALABAMA CONGRESSMAN.

Press dispatches inform us that a congressman from the State of Alabama after seeing his party buried by the Republican landslide November 2nd, used these words:

"If we do not quit our foolishness and permit all the people to vote, we are going to be the largest sufferers in the long run We all know that the cry of 'social equality' and Negro domination, has been used by us merely as campaign plunder. There is no more danger in this respect than there is of Japanese invasion, and in my opinion, not as much.

"If we do not immediately put our own house in order, with the overwhelming republican victory, with the race issue to the fore by the democrats, it may be regarded as a solemn warning that the next Congress and the next President will cut down the Southern representation in that body and the electoral college.

"Even in our own southern states, the usual racial appeal is becoming disgusting to the thoughtful people. What does it profit? We must look up new issues besides the racial issue. We have got to admit that we have not been fair to the Negro, and for that reason he has left the South by the thousands. We need him as a worker and a citizen. Our attitude has made him an enemy, when by all means he should be our friend."

This Congressman is wise in his generation! It is high time that the Democratic statesman and particular the (Southern statesman) refrain from using the Negro as a stepping stone to the hall of fame. The intelligent people of this country are fast coming to the point where they will not longer be misguided by this false propaganda. "Racial domination," and "social equality," as they are used to poison the minds of white people, are only false propaganda concocted to deny the Negro his inalienable rights in this section and in fact all over America. No white man who is acquainted with the Negro's aspirations (and the Southern white man is well acquainted) would offer the argument of social equality against the Negro unless it was for the obvious purpose of denying him his rights. Democratic politicians, knowing that the majority of their constituents are possessed with race prejudice and Negro-Phobia, have seized upon this platform and up until this present hour have made good, hence the program goes on. It cannot be said that because the Negro wants to exercise his rights under the constitution in casting his ballot like other men that he is seeking any social position. This Congressman shows himself to be a real statesman when he advised his fellow Southerners that to deny the Negro the ballot was an impediment to the South And he could have added that this procedure would eventually disintegrate Southern democracy.

If the South expects to become an integral part of America in its truest sense it must deviate from its present practice and march on in keeping with American civilization which boast of being built on justice to all men.

A COMMENDABLE TICKET INDEED!

Houston Informer 9/11/20

The ticket placed in the field by the "black and tan" republicans of the eighth congressional, sixteenth senatorial, fifteenth representative and judicial districts and of Harris County, cannot be improved upon by the best political surgeons of our time and generation.

The nomination committes spent weeks seeking the best citizens to be standard-bearers for their cause in this part of the political battlefield and their rare judgment has been demonstrated in the calibre of American citizens nominated by their party.

Taken by and large, a better ticket, a more representative ticket, a more loyal, able, astute and competent set of candidates could not have been selected by any other party in Texas.

Take a look at the personnel of the "black and tan" ticket and you will see men and women who are recognized leaders in their professions and vocations; they are not a set of discredited whiskey heads nor worn-out political puppets, but in the main men and women who stand high among their peers in the community in which they reside.

They are mostly home owners and contribute their part in maintaining the government of the state and union. Their aggregate wealth will probably exceed a half million dollars.

From an intellectual point of view, they can measure arms with the best of the country and hold every inch of ground, politically or otherwise.

There are successful business and professional men on the ticket; one of the leading pastors of the city; farmers, laborers, ex-service men, insurance wizards, expert artisans and a most splendid type of womanhood.

These candidates plan to conduct a campaign of education and not of villification. They shall endeavor to teach American citizens their inalienable and constitutional rights and prerogatives as American citizens, with **Americanism** rather than internationalism the dominant issue.

The ticket is par excellence and no genuine republican, no colored citizen who believes in fair play and justice can cast a vote against a single candidate.

These candidates are not running of their own volition altogether; they have been drafted and pressed into service by their constituents and as true and patriotic Americans, they have accepted the call to duty and they deserve and shall receive the support of every citizen of color and genuine republican.

The Informer considers it an honor to support such a worthy set of American citizens and in the impending campaign measures and not men, principles and not personalities, will receive this paper's attention and it hopes that the candidates of its choice will do likewise.

Harry C. Smith, Colored Editor, Candidate for Secretary of State

The Independent 8/26/20

The Editor's Statement

Columbus, O., June 11, 1920

In filing for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State, I do so without having had any conferences at any time with any of the leaders or others of the various factions of the Republican party in the state of Ohio. None of them know of this action of mine, the result of conferences held today with a few of the leading members of my race in Cleveland and Columbus. All feel that the present Secretary of State, Harvey C. Smith's persistent refusal, for nearly two years, to give my people the clerical representation in that office they have under every other Republican Secretary of State for many years, except Charles Q. Hildebrant, makes it absolutely necessary that some one of my people should enter the contest. Acquiescing in their view of the matter, I decided to enter and have done so!

There are now between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five thousand colored voters in this state, almost to a man, Republicans. Instead of diminishing the meagre representation heretofore allotted them (as have office-holders of the party like Secretaries of State Smith and Hildebrant) it should have been on the increase for years. Intelligent colored voters of Ohio have reached the limit of their endurance in this matter, and in this primary contest propose to serve notice in a practical way on Secretary of State Smith and all other neglectful office-holders and members of the party that there must come an immediate change for the better or intelligent colored voters will carry their fight into the elections.

HARRY C. SMITH

Member Ohio Legislature (three terms) 1894, 5, 6, 7, 1900 and 1901.

Editor and proprietor, The Gazette Cleveland, O., for 37 years.

THE RADICALS OF 37 YEARS

The Ohio American 8/26/20

In this day men who dare contend that colored people have a right to dignified positions in the city and state government are termed "radical."

Are they? We do not think so, and older men whose memories go back more than a quarter of a century recall instances where men were appointed to offices without first thinking whether they were white or colored.

Rev. Geo. F. Bragg contributes the following paragraphs gleaned from the columns of a newspaper that he owned and edited in Virginia 37 years ago. They show a spirit and speech no whit less vigorous and virile than attitude and action of colored people today.

In 1883 the Colored Press Association passed the following resolution:

"It is the sense of the Colored Press Association of these United States, that it is detrimental to the best interests of the race, repugnant to our idea of political manhood, and contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, under which we live, to be made the tools of any existing political party or to be tied to the tail of any party kite. We deem it our duty as journalists and moulders of public opinion, to influence the colored voters of the country henceforward, in all cases and under right of suffrage untrammelled by party claims, to support measures and principles as they conceive them

to be to the best interests of the country and the race; to demand adequate recognition, commensurate with the strength of the colored voters of the country, of that party to which, in the exercise of their judgment, they may see fit to become allies, and henceforth to occupy the same independent position as is occupied by the Swedes, Germans, and other citizens."

In the House of Representatives of Georgia D. P. Proctor, (white) from Camden county, was unseated, and Anthony Wilson, colored, seated in his stead. Wilson has been in two previous legislatures There were two other Negroe member of the House.

[illegible]e colored men of Maryland [illegible] a convention in the city of [illegible]imore wherein the following [illegible]solution was adopted: "Resolved That we will hereafter vote irrespective of party for the man who respects our rights."

Later, T. Thomas Fortune, addressing the colored citizens of Baltimore, as reported by the "Vindicator," at that time, said, in part: "We deny that we owe the American people, or any faction of them, any gratitude for restoring to us our freedom. No man thanks a thief for restoring the goods he has stolen—so we thank no man for rendering back to us that which was inherently ours, and which he had stolen from us, and for the restitution of which we fought as hard as any, the bravest of the braves. . . . We must agitate. We must enter into combinations. We must ramify the high places of power, where influence is created by eloquence and diplomacy. We must be in earnest; we must not yield an inch; and we must be heard. In the past, other men fought our battles for us, but the age of sentiment has passed away, the age of hard-pan is upon us. In the future, we must, we will be compelled to fight our own battles.

GARY, IND. TO HAVE A COLORED JUSTICE

GARY, Ind., Dec. 22. — Charles H. Gregory has recently been appointed justice of the peace to fill the unexpired term of Justice Joseph H. Cothery, resigned. Justice Gregory will open his offices at 26 E. 17th Ave., as soon as the required papers come from Indianapolis. In a talk made at a banquet in his honor, he said, "The people of Gary will never have occasion to feel ashamed of the manner in which my office is conducted. There will be no race, color or religion in my court."

12-24-20

BLACK & TAN TICKET

8TH CONGRESSIONAL:

Congressman, Att'y. M. H. Broyles.

16TH SENATORIAL

State senator, Prof. W. L. Davis.

15TH REPRESENTATIVE

Representatives—Position No. 1, Dr. H. E. Lee; position No. 2, Rev. E. H. Holden; position No. 3, Walter R. Knox; position No. 4, Mrs. R. L. Yocome.

15TH JUDICIAL

Judge, Sixty-first District Court, Attorney G. B. Newsome.

Judge Fifty-fifth District Court Att'y. S. H. Cavitt.

Criminal District Judge, Att'y. J. Vance Lewis.

HARRIS COUNTY

County judge, Atty. W. M. C. Dickson.

Criminal district attorney, Atty. L. V. Allen.

Civil district clerk, M. H. Griffin.

Criminal district clerk, Lt. Frank L. Lane.

Judge County Court at Law No. 1, Att'y. W. Raleigh Swindell.

County clerk, Mrs. F. L. Long.

County Treasurer, O. P. DeWalt.

Tax Collector, J. B. Grigsby.

Tax assessor, C. D. Crawford, Jr.

County school superintendent, Mrs. G. B. M. Turner.

County surveyor, J. T. Meredith.

Sheriff, George Brown.

Justice of the peace,—Precinct No. 1, position No. 1, J. H. Dorn; position No. 2, C. A. Paillet; Precinct No. 3, George B. Sanders.

Constable—Precinct No. 1, Sgt. William Stevenson; Precinct No. 2, Thomas Sanders.

County commissioners—Precinct No. 1, E. P. Harrison; Precinct No. 2, James Branham; Precinct No. 3, Gus Jones; Precinct No. 4, J. F. Gomez.

Says Republicans Are Making Racial Appeals

N. Y. C. POST
OCTOBER 18, 1920

Roosevelt Accuses Speakers of Inflaming Passions of Their Hearers

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., October 18.—Charges that Republican campaign orators were making an appeal to racial hatreds and prejudices, "which will continue to bear evil fruit long after the coming election," were made by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, in speeches to-day in Southwestern Michigan.

"These Republican speakers," Mr. Roosevelt said, "basing their appeal on false premises and misstatements of fact, are deliberately inflaming the passions of their hearers, creating enmity toward those countries whose soldiers, with our boys, fought side by side in the late war."

Illness Proves Handicap To Detroit Editor

10-7-20

East Tenn. News

By Associated Negro Press

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 27.—Editor Wm. P. Kemp, of the Detroit Leader, made an excellent showing in his recent race for the legislature from this city. He received 10,246 votes. Following is the standing of the first fourteen candidates:

James D. Jerome	18439
John Stevenson	17171
Milton R. Palmer	15299
Charles R. Culver	15258
G. Oliver Frick	14171
Ward Copley	13869
Albert H. Reutter	13574
George Lord	13105
Vincent P. Dacey	11859
Ralph W. Liddy	11414
Russell A. Hart	11202
George Brown	10557
Wm. P. Kemp	10246
Frank J. Potter	9834

There were 46 candidates running and eleven were to be nominated. Mr. Kemp was greatly handicapped by being stricken ill just on the eve of the campaign and was unable to take any active part in the fight which he would undoubtedly have won by a good margin had he been able to even direct the energies of his friends, who so nobly came to his aid and rendered herculean service in their efforts to put him over.

Negro Seeking to Run for Governor

EUREKA SPGS ARK. FLASHLIGHT
SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

Whether the Republicans of Arkansas can maintain the color line in the party, and whether an all-negro independent Republican party has been formed in this state in compliance with the law, are questions upon which Tom J. Terral, Secretary of State, will be called to decide today when Scipio A. Jones, local negro attorney, will present for certification as a candidate for governor, the name of J. A. Blount, negro educator of Forrest City.

Jones appeared at the capitol yesterday afternoon and left Blount's petition in Mr. Terral's office for inspection, Mr. Terral said, and not for formal filing. Mr. Terral said that the two certificates, independent of each other, accompany the petition. One certifies Blount as the Republican nominee for Governor, and the other as the independent Republican candidate.

The negroes are not now claiming that their party is the regular Republican party in the state, but that it is an independent Republican party, Jones said last night, and they do not hope to elect Blount for governor, but they do hope to secure more votes for Blount than are cast for Wallace Townsend, the nominee of the regular Republicans. In calling their party an independent Republican party, they are abiding by an earlier decision of Mr. Terral in which he held that the "Lily White" Republicans, headed by A. C. Remmel, constituted the regular organization, Jones said.

Mr. Terral announced yesterday that he would make no decision in regard to the petition of the negroes until today. The negroes plan to open their campaign at Menifee in Conway county at noon today. Blount will not be able to be present because of illness, but the negroes, who now style themselves independent Republicans, will be represented by John A. Hibbler and George Brown, of Little Rock.

"We don't think we have been treated fairly by the so-called regular Republicans," Jones said yesterday. "We are going to carry the scrap to a finish to show that our party commands more votes than the alleged regular Republican party."

T. C. McRae, the Democratic candidate, has shown that he is a good friend of the negro people, Jones said. He said the negroes would be glad to see Mr. McRae elected.—Arkansas Gazette.

REGULAR REPUBLICANS NAME TICKET IN S. C.

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Columbia, S. C.,—Denouncing the J. W. Tolbert faction of the Republican party as a close corporation which has reduced the Republican vote from 15,000 to 1,500 and driven active, hopeful and progressive Republicans from the party the Adams-Blalock Supporters have named a full electoral ticket, which includes, for the first time in this state, a colored woman as one of the nominees.

Resolutions condemning Tolbert declared that at the rate he has been destroying votes by his pernicious practices and maladministration we will soon have no party, we regular life-long and faithful Republicans of the state, relying upon God to help us redeem our party, have this day nominated an electoral ticket to assist in the election of the national Republican ticket and thereby restore to the American people the principles for which Jefferson wrote, Washington fought and Lincoln died."

The ticket named is as follows: L. W. C. Blalock of Goldville, J. C. Alexander of Pickens, G. C. Williams of Newberry, T. Hester of Gaffney, J. A. Baxter of Georgetown, Abial Lathrop of Orangeburg, all white; Miss Sarah Hory of Charleston, J. I. Washington of Beaufort, T. O. Mills of Spartansburg all colored.

The committee on resolutions was composed of G. F. Mills, Spartanburg; B. W. Nance, Columbia; Thos. Hester, Gaffney; L. C. Scott, Columbia; N. S. Shelton, Columbia; G. C. Williams, Newberry; J. O. Adams, Spartanburg; A. D. Webster, Orangeburg; J. H. Fordham, Orangeburg; A. Harper, Jenkinsville; L. W. C. Blalock, Goldville.

COLORED MEN ELECTED

SUCCESSFUL IN DEL., N. J., N. Y. OHIO, ILL., CAL., NEV., PENN. EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE MADE THE FIGHT FOR DR. ALEXANDER IN N. J.

Several Colored candidates were successful in the national election. Dr. W. Henri Pipes of Wilmington, Del., was elected to the legislature.

Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, New Jersey, whose candidacy was sponsored by the Newark Branch of the National Equal Rights League was elected to the New Jersey legislature. Mrs. A. V. Jefferson is President and Mrs. Harris is secretary of the League.

Adelbert H. Roberts, Warren B. Douglass, and S. B. Turner were reelected to the Illinois legislature.

W. M. Moore of St. Louis was elected to the Missouri legislature.

J. C. Asbury and Andrew Stevens of Philadelphia were elected to the legislature in Philadelphia.

Frederick M. Roberts, of Los Angeles, was re-elected to the California legislature.

Ashbie W. Hawkins of Baltimore polled 7000 votes, when it required great independence of spirit, running for U. S. Senate, and Robert N Owns ,of St. Louis, on the Labor Faarmer ticket, polled 3000 vote against Cong. Dyer though his nam had to be written in.

J. H. Blount, candidate for Governor of Arkansas carried one precinct. J. R. Pollard of Richmond w[illegible] defeated for the U. S. Senate, and [illegible] H. Price for Congress.

All five candidates for the Ohio le[illegible]islature were defeated except Dr. He[illegible]ry Higgins of Cincinnati.

Assembly Hawkins was re-elect[illegible] in New York.

[illegible] 23.—Dr. J[illegible] Jon[illegible] practicing physician of this [illegible] United States minister and con[illegible] general to Liberia, under the present Democratic administration, is home for a visit. Conditions, politically, do not argue well for the doctor's reappointment to that post.

Political - 1920
Office Holding

Houston Informer
10-9-20

HON. M. H. BROYLES candidate on the "black and tan" republican ticket for United States congressman from the eighth congressional district deserves the unqualified support of every republican voter in his district. This is a campaign of principle and not of personalities. Attorney Broyles, despite what journalistic scavengers are paid to say against him, is not a [illegible] shipper or devotee of the "lily-[illegible]ite" gods; for if he had been the [illegible]ers would not have been issued to [illegible] elect him as a delegate to the [illegible]ounty convention in his precinct con-[illegible]ention held Saturday, May 1, 1920. If Broyles were a McGregor man (as charged by the "lily-white" sheet [illegible] and if McGregor tolerated and sanct[illegible]ioned such high-handed political auto[illegible]cracy as pulled off at Broyle's precinct convention, that is sufficient reason for Broyles and all other decent and self-respecting colored republicans to refuse to swallow any more of McGregor's "lily-white" medicine without a protest.

VOTE FOR BROYLES AND THE "BLACK AND TAN" TICKET, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1920.

Democratic Ingratitude Shown by Secretary Baker

Asked Emmett Scott to Serve As Special Assistant, Writes Him Up In Register as "Clerk"

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16th—Another instance of Democratic ingratitude has just come to light. Back in 1917 when the Wilson administration was in a hole up to its neck and unable to get full cooperation of the colored people in the war it sent for Dr. Emmett J. Scott, then secretary of Tuskegee Institute and made him a "Special Assistant to the Secretary of War to advise with respect to colored people of the United States, and colored drafted men who constitute National Guards Division."

It was understood that Tuskegee Institute was only to lend Mr. Scott to the Government, that he would receive no salary from the War Department except expenses.

In spite of the fine service rendered by Mr. Scott to the Government and to Mr. Baker, a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Courier points out that the U. S. Blue Book and Official Register, classifies Mr. Scott as follows:

Emmet J. Scott, clerk, $1,200 per year.

Since Dr. Scott was on the same footing in the War Department as Dr. Ernest Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, and Dr. F. P. Keppell, Dean of Columbia University and others performing patriotic service it can be seen that the notation in the Register was simply for the purpose of keeping it from the Cracker South that the Democratic Administration had given a colored man an honorable position in the President's cabinet.

FOLLOW LOWNDES COUNTY.

To The Republicans of Georgia.

In view of the disloyalty of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, to the party, Lowndes County Republican Organization has passed a resolution and written a letter to Messrs. Goree and Karnes, asking them to resign and I called on the Republican Chairman and Secretaries in every county of the state to follow suit.

Write a letter in duplicate to C. P. Goree, Atlanta National Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia and ask him and Karnes to resign. Mail me one copy to 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia and the other to C. P. Goree at the above address, also ask him in the letter to call a meeting for the State Central Committee to accept his resignation.

B. J. DAVIS,
Member of State Central Committee.

EXPECTS TO SNOW LILY WHITES UNDER

LITTLE ROCK ARK.
OCTOBER 18 1920

Negro Candidate for Governor Defies "Regulars" in Speech Here.

That he does not expect to defeat T. C. McRae, Democratic nominee for governor, but that he will bury Wallace Townsend, Republican nominee, "under such an avalanche of votes that the 'lily white' party will be a dead letter in the political history of Arkansas," was said by J. H. Blount, negro independent candidate for governor, at a mass meeting at the negro Mosaic temple, under the auspices of the Lincoln Republican League of Pulaski county, Saturday night.

Blount scored what he termed the mismanagement of state Republican affairs by the "lily whites" and was given an ovation following his address. The league went on record in pledging support to the negro candidate and voted to cast no ballots for any of the "lily white" candidates on the state ticket. Similar mass meetings are being held throughout the state, it was said last night and the negroes are being instructed how to vote.

"I am a Republican and always have been," said Blount in his address Saturday night. "I want to begin this speech with the truth, and the truth is that I do not expect to be elected governor of Arkansas. I do not expect to defeat Thomas C. McRae, but I do expect to receive an overwhelmingly large vote and to bury the 'lily white' candidate. When you vote for me you are voting for absolute fairness in the Republican party."

George E. Brown presided over the meeting and J. R. Booker acted as secretary. Addresses also were made by J. P. Robinson, S. J. Elliott and a representative of the Women's Lincoln Republican League.

RALEIGH NEGROES QUALIFY TO VOTE

By Associated Negro Press

Raleigh, N. C., June 21.—Four hundred Negro voters registered in the primary registry for the June election have become a vital issue among the contending factions in the city. These voters represent the balance of power and one of the factions has threatened a wholesale challenging of the vote. Trouble is anticipated because the Negroes have expressed their determination to vote as they please.

AS TO THE POSSESSION OF THE APPLE

The Chicago Defender
11-13-20

NEGRO IS APPOINTED ATTORNEY-GENERAL

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—Lord Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed the Hon. Hector A. Josephs, B. A., LL. B., K. C., Assistant Attorney-General of Jamaica, to act as Attorney-General of British Guiana for two years, and the appointment will probably be made a permanent one at the expiration of this period.

Mr. Josephs was educated at York Castle, and at Cambridge and London Universities.

Winning the Jamaica scholarship in 1891 in the same year he entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge. At Cambridge he had a distinguished career, capturing several prizes in law. At London University the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn called him to the English Bar in 1896.

On several occasions he acted as Attorney-General of Jamaica. He was at one time president of the Kingston's Citizens Association; member of the Schools Commission; D. G. R. of Masons. He is an Adjut. of the Jamaica Reserve Regiment, and a member of the Royal Jamaica Yacht Club.

Not only the colored people of the island, but all Jamaica is proud of Hector Josephs. Many competent to judge say he is the most brilliant lawyer of the West Indies since Sir Conrad Reeves.

Commenting on his appointment, the Daily Gleaner says:

"We consider that a great compliment has been paid Mr. Josephs that he has received from the Colonial Office one of the finest possible tokens of its recognition. As to whether Mr. Joseph will agree to go to British Guiana we do not know, and while Jamaica cannot but feel pleased that such a recognition has been extended to him, it can have no desire to lose his services. His place will be hard to fill in this Colony if he leaves us, and we shall always think with kindliness and pride of one of our most popular and distinguished sons."

Cleveland Advocate
11-13-20

It is a pretty safe bet that if Dr. Thomas W. Burton, the Colored physician who was nominated on the Republican ticket down in Springfield, O., for county coroner, should he be elected, if an unfortunate lynching is staged down there, there won't be any coroner's verdict running like this: "Died from unknown hands." Doc Burton will investigate. Congratulations, Doctor, on the nomination—first Colored man in Ohio so to be honored, and here's 'oping you will be elected unanimously.

They tell me that Bro. James A. Scott, the new assistant state's attorney, has really gone to work as a full fledged state's attorney. Heretofore the "brethren" who have held that important office have had to console themselves by just performing office work.

State's Attorney Crowe has had Bro. Scott jumping from one court to another ever since he has been appointed. He has even given him an assistant who can be seen daily carrying an armfull of law books for Bro. Scott from one court to another.

Keep up the good work, Bro. Scott. We know that you can deliver the goods because you "know your stuff."

* * *

When Committeeman Wright of the 2nd Ward interceeded and had my good friend and brother newspaper man, A. N. Fields, appointed an investigator in the State's Attorney's office he "hit the nail on the head," because there is not a more deserving person in the regular Second Ward Republican Club than he, and no member has done more to "put over" Republican candidates. Fields has not only carried his precinct for Republican candidates, but he has given them free publicity that they could not have gotten otherwise.

I want to congratulate State's Attorney Crowe on his promptness in appointing him.

I am sure that Bro. Fields will make a good investigator and will perform his duty in a manner that will not only reflect credit upon the state's attorney's office, but upon the race to which he is identified.

COLORED WOMAN APPOINTED CLINICAL NURSE HERE

Of the progress that is being made by our Race in St. Louis, and deserving of mention, is the position of clinical nurse that was secured by Miss Grace Hancock, through an appointment made by the Municipal Nurses' Board, recently. Of the thirty-eight nurses employed by the city, thirty-seven of them are white.

Miss Hancock's appointment was the result of a competitive examination held a few months ago by the Efficiency Board, when she made an excellent average.

She has been seriously trained, and studied at Chicago Lying-Inn Hospital, Northwestern University Child's Welfare, and Municipal Tubercular Sanitarium; accredited institutions of Chicago.

Miss Hancock is a native of Frankfort, Ky., and is residing at Wheatley Branch, Young Women's Christian Association.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

HON. JAMES B. GRIBSBY, president of the American Mutual Benefit As sociation and candidate for tax collector on the "black and tan" republican county ticket, needs no introduction to the colored voters of this district. He is a public-spirited man and is intensely interested in his race. He oppose the drawing of the color line in the republican party and moreover is wel qualified to fill his position, as well as make bond, and deserves and sha receive the vote of every real republican in the district.

REV. DR. R. R. WRIGHT AIDS IN NEW WORK

Appointed by Mayor as Social Service Secretary Among Colored People

Mayor Moore yesterday announced that the Rev. Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., who was chairman of his colored campaign committee last fall, would act voluntarily as a social service secretary for work among the colored people of the city.

The Mayor made the announcement after a conference with representative colored citizens, at which social conditions pertinent to the work proposed to be undertaken among the colored people by the Department of Public Welfare were discussed.

"I have asked Doctor Wright," the Mayor said, "to voluntarily co-operate with me as a social service secretary for work among the colored people. There is no provision for the payment of such an officer now, but Doctor Wright generously met the situation by agreeing to serve voluntarily until the new Bureau of Social Service, in the Department of Public Welfare, is so organized as to meet the situation. The Mayor realizes that representative colored men and women understand the problems confronting their race more sympathetically than most other people, and he looks forward to better conditions as a result of today's conference.

"The Mayor has discovered enough during his brief administration to satisfy him that politics of a low order have been responsible for the continuance of much of the vice and crime that have prevailed in this city, and the police, where free from these contaminating influences, have done excellent work and n recent months have shown marked improvement. There is a serious social side to this question, however, and the appointment of Doctor Wright for a service at present voluntary will help materially the work of encouragement we are planning for the victims of selfishness and cruelty."

Among those present at the conference were Bishop William H. Heard, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. M. N. White, John J. Gibson, of the Standard Theatre; George W. Dawey, Thomas Wallace Swann, the Rev. William H. Moses and Doctor Wright.

DISPUTE OVER EMMET SCOTT'S WAR STATUS

"During the War the War Department dealt with many hundreds of thousands of draftees and other soldiers of the colored race. We were constantly having delegations and erpresentations of colored people at the War Department upon matters connected with war work, and the interests of men and women of the colored race as affected by the war. In order to have an intelligent comprehension and sympathetic treatment of these problems, I asked Emmett J. Scott, of Tuskogee, to be special assistant to the Secretary of War to deal with such matters. Scott, of course, was not an Assistant Secretary of War but a special assistant to the Secretary of War for the special purpose which I have indicated. His assistance was of the greatest value to the governmen and to the people of the colored race.

GEORGIA NEGRO WILL PUT UP G. O. P. TICKET

B. J. Davis Doesn't "Savvy" Plan to Let Democratic Nominees "Ride" on Elephant

(Associated Press)

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 23.—While i was announced yesterday that the republican state ticket in Georgia would carry the names of the democratic candidates for United States senator and all state office nominees from governor down, B. J. Davis, Atlanta negro, was quoted as announcing tonight that another republican ballot list would be printed leaving these names off and substituting republican names in certain places.

Davis, a member of the republican state central committee whose chairman, C. P. Goree, ordered the democratic names on the ballots, was said to have declared a meeting was held tonight of members of the committee and Goree's action repudiated. There are six negroes and thirty-four whites on the full committee, it was said.

WILLIAM BANKS TRIUMPHS OVER WATERS, LEADER

Popular Politician and Harlem Business Man Overwhelms Rival as Democratic Leader of Nineteenth —Garrett Now Deputy

The most spectacular and popular district fight ever waged in colored Democratic circles in New York was that which took place last Thursday evening at the Civic League Hall when William Banks beat Messrs. Oscar H. Waters and F. E. Eato overwhelmingly for leader of the 19th Assembly. There has been widespread and intense interest in the outcome of the fight, which on the part of Mr. Banks was managed by Captain James Garrett, because of the widespread criticism of the defeated district leader. He had been bitterly opposed by the regnant forces in the United Colored Democracy, but there was doubt as to whether Waters had not so thoroughly entrenched himself that he could not be easily dislodged. But the doubting ones doubted the fighting resources of Captain, now Deputy Leader, Garrett, and the popularity of his young principal, who has been a succesful New York business man for twenty-three years. There was therefore general astonishment when at the polls last Thursday, presided over by Cary Bates, Banks secured 124 votes, Waters secured 8 votes, and Eato secured 1 vote.

Messrs. George Burrell and Edward Knolls were the inspectors. Mr. Banks is the youngest of four brothers.

WILLIAM BANKS.

JAMES BARRETT.

NEGRO VOTERS OUT TO HELP ELECT COX

N. Y. C. WORLD
SEPTEMBER 23, 1920

Independents in Convention Adopt Resolutions in Which They Repudiate Harding.

The Independent Colored Voters of America, with 1,500 men and women members present, began their annual convention last night in Roosevelt Memorial Temple, Newark, N. J. The Rev. Sylvester L. Corrothers presided.

Resolurions were passed indorsing the candidacy of Gov. Cox and repudiating Senator Harding, who, as speakers said, "was silent on the negro question during his six years of Senatorship and thirty years in public life."

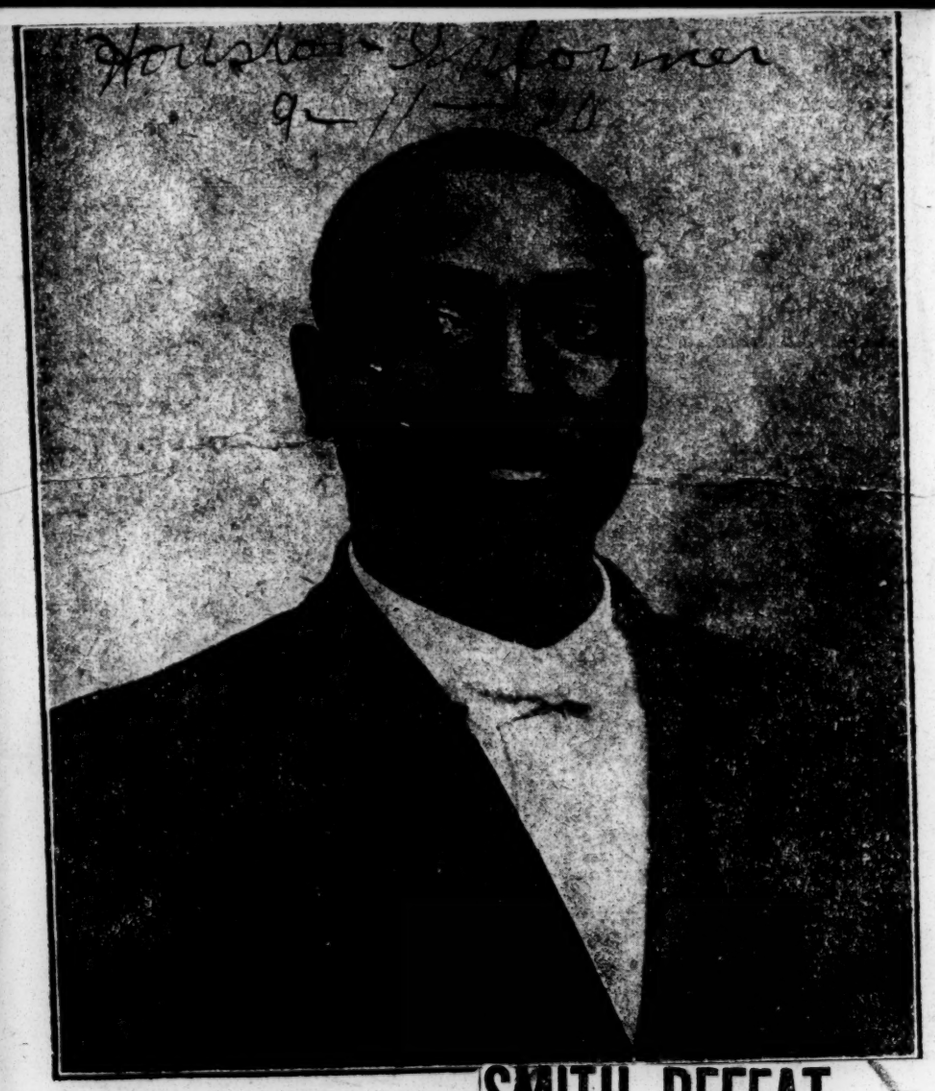
The Rev. Mr. Corrothers in opening the convention said:

"It is time for us negroes to stop being the yellow hounds of the Republican Party and being kicked around. We should become bulldogs and bite back. Negroes have wasted too many years believing their entire salvation rested with the Republican Party."

Chairman E. C. Stokes of the New Jersey Republican State Committee was denounced for having abolished the negro bureaus which formerly prevailed in the State. James Baker, State Tax Commissioner, spoke in place of Gov. Edwards, who was unable to be present.

Announces For Congress

New York City, June 24—Louis A. Leavelle, attorney, 429 Lennox ave., announces his candidacy for Congress from the 24th district. If elected, he will be the first colored man to go to Washington from New York.



ATTY. J. VANCE LEWIS, nominee of the "black and tan" republicans of Harris County for judge of the criminal district court, who made a great speech of acceptance Labor Day at Emancipation Park.

COLORED COUNTY ATTORNEY WAS A TOPEKA VISITOR

Hon. John Q. Sayers, Was Elected Last Fall on Republican Ticket.

Hon. John Q. Sayers, county attorney of Graham county, located at Hill City, was in Topeka attending the County Attorneys' convention. Mr. Sayers was elected on the Republican ticket last fall. He was born in Richardson County, Nebraska, and has resided in Graham county since 1887. He was reared on a farm and after completing the county schools attended Washburn School of Law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme court in 1914. He read law under his brother, Hon. W. L. Sayers who served four years as deputy county attorney of that county.

Mr. Sayers had no opposition in the primaries, but at the election was opposed by a Democrat who is not only a good lawyer, but popular with the people.

He married a Rooks county young lady, who contributes to his happiness and success in every undertak ge.

SMITH DEFEATED IN OHIO

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The primary election fight in Ohio has been a center of interest, because of the fight being waged by Harry C Smith, editor of the Cleveland Gazette, for Secretary of State. Smith had been forced off the ticket by the present Secretary of State, Harvey S Smith, because of an alleged similarity in name. He carried the case to the state Supreme Court and won the right to place his name on the ballot. Smith received a total vote of between 50,000 and 60,000 and lost the race by only a narrow margin. Our group gave splendid support. Mayor Harry B. Davis of Cleveland was nominated for Governor, and Ex-Governor, Frank B. Willis for Senator. These results are very satisfactory.

ROBERTS INTRODUCES IMPORTANT ORDINANCE

Alderman Charles H. Roberts recently introduced into the Board of Alderman a resolution asking the state legislature to amend the Penal Code, making it possible to increase the penalty inflicted upon criminals convicted of robbery in which guns are used. The amendment provides life imprisonment as the punishment to be inflicted and likewise deprives the criminals so convicted of the right to participate in the parole law benefits.

The ordinance as presented by Alderman Roberts reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, There have been recorded in the City of New York of late an ever-increasing number of robberies and holdups, and

"WHEREAS, The professional criminals involved have been able, after serving part of the punishment meted out to bring about their release. Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Alderman of the City of New York call upon the State Legislature to amend the Penal Code to make acts of robbery committed with a gun punishable with life imprisonment and to so amend the law dealing with the parole of criminals as to make men who use fire-arms in the perpetration of crimes ineligible to parole."

WHITE OHIOANS CAN LEARN LESSON FROM THIS MISSOURI MAN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—Frank Orff, a white man, candidate for alderman from the 17th ward in St. Louis has withdrawn from the race in favor of the Colored candidate, A. W. Lloyd In withdrawing, he sent a letter to Lloyd in which he said: "I am advised that about 16,000 Colored male voters are now on the registration books and that the Colored male vote in St Louis on election day will approximate 25,000. I am also informed that 3,700 of the 4,100 Republican voters in the 17th ward are Colored voters.

"A world war has been fought and won, in which there were no braver soldiers than the Colored troops, to establish the principle of self-determination, and this is that the people have a right to select their own representatives." In the letter Orff not only declared he would support Lloyd but that he would get his friends to do the same.

Is Elected Alderman Over White Opponen

Cleveland, Tenn., Oct. 22.—In the municipal election held here recently Dr. T. E. Stevens, prominent physician of the Race, was elected alderman from the Third ward, receiving 10 votes, whereas his closest opponent, a white man, received 6 votes. The vote of the women figured prominently they having cast a majority of votes.

Dr. Stevens received the support of practically all of the members of the Race and that of a number of whites who reside in the ward. He came to this city several years ago from Jellico, Tenn., where he was a member of the city board of health.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS STILL AFTER THE OFFICES.

The Birmingham News, an influential organ of Southern Democracy, recently admitted that despite the [illegible] offered by the Americus [illegible] the polls this month, the [illegible] that State will have full [illegible] control of the federal patronage though those Democratic masqueraders who pose as Lily white Republicans. In an article which occupied the first column of the front page, [illegible] the figure of G[illegible] the following words [illegible] for the defeated Democracy:

"The black and tan element in South[illegible] Republicanism will be ignored by Warren G. Harding, president-elect, in the selection of federal officeholders in the South, if interpretation placed upon confidential information received [illegible] by the Alabama Republican [illegible] with headquarters in Birmingham [illegible]

"It might as well be understood at [illegible] any information of this tenor [illegible] It is absolutely false and [illegible] basis outside of the wish [illegible] the writer, which evidently was father to the thought, it is entirely opposed [illegible] the attention of the men who made [illegible] Republican victory possible.

"The Age feels warranted in saying that there is no disposition on the part of the Republican National Committee or its chairman, to endorse in any way the pernicious policy of Lilywhitism, as it has been practiced by a certain group of pretended Republicans in the South. The Committee has declared itself firmly and decidedly against such a policy and its utterances are entitled to full faith and credit.

"So far as the incoming administration is concerned, the President-elect has declared himself in favor of equality of citizenship on the basis of service and the colored Republicans of the South as well as the North, have amply demonstrated their capacity for service by their work in behalf of the party and the nation. It is to be expected that they will be accorded full recognition of that service when the time comes to award the Federal patronage in the South. At that time colored Republicans, as well as white Republicans may be expected to divide the responsibility for carrying on the Federal Government in the South.

It might be well at this time for the well thinking colored men and women of the South to consider the practicability of pitching politics in that section on a higher plane. Men should be called to the leadership of the race who would stand for the practice of politics as means toward an end, the end of securing better government and improved conditions for all the people. Politics should not merely be regarded as a means of personal profit or self seeking.

Many thoughtful leaders of both races believe that there should be a division of the Negro vote on the many issues of vital importance before the country. But until the South will encourage such a division on other than racial lines, by the fair and square policy on the basis of equal and exact justice for both races, such a division will not be feasible.

In the meantime the policy of Lily-white Republicanism is simply to play into the hands of the Bourbon Democracy, by adopting its hidemound methods.

The game of the writer in the Birmingham *News* is too transparent.

ROTTEN BOROUGHS ARE MORE ROTTEN THAN THEY SEEM.

The delegates from the south in Republican conventions seem to represent something, no matter how small a vote it is, but that vote is really no vote. It is a vote only because it is ineffective. So long as it amounts to nothing it may be cast. If it were to amount to anything it would be topped by a little increase in the Democratic vote or stopped by a little decrease in the Republican vote.

JUNE 13, 1920

So far as Negro voting is permitted in the south it is upon the condition that it shall be ineffective. The south cannot take chances with effective Negro voting. Neither would the north take chances. When there are enough Chicago Negroes to elect Negro mayors, judges, and legislators, even William Hale Thompson will be with the dominant white minority.

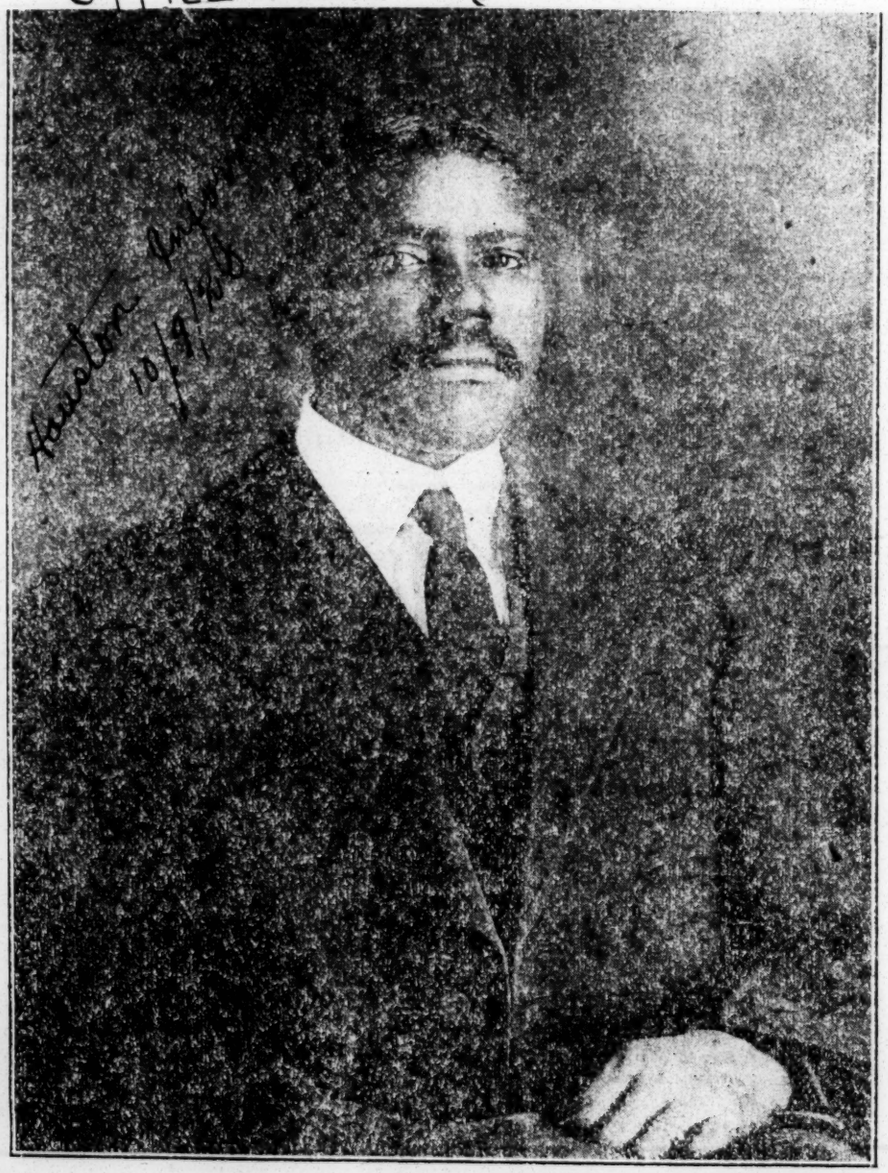
The southern Republican vote is so manipulated and controlled by the Democrats that it cannot count for president. Occasionally a southern congressional district, in some fringe state, elects a Republican congressman. It is so rarely done that it is a piece of news of national interest. The south is solid and the north is solid bone.

Because Republican administrations want to capture this block of southern carpet baggers the northern Republicans permit their organization to preserve a system of representation which diminishes the legitimate power of northern votes by giving inequitable power to southern delegates.

If the south voted in Republican conventions as it votes in national elections no one would care whom the southern delegates were for. There would not be enough of them. In the system of representation now governing, northern Republicans have 1 delegate for about every 10,000 votes; southern carpet baggers have 1 for about every 3,000 votes; and the southern votes are not really votes. They are fictions.

The next Republican president will not oppose the system. He will use it. The time to make a change is when there is no Republican president.

Political — 1920
Office Holding



PROF. W. L. DAVIS, candidate for state senator from the 16th senatorial district on the "black and tan" republican ticket, who is pushing a vigorous campaign and whose record as a republican and an American citizen is an open book. A glance at the color of Candidate Davis' face will readily show that he is not a "lily white." His opponent on the "lily white" ticket, despite what his black henchmen are saying and doing, has proven that he cannot be trusted by our people and it is the duty of every black republican to support Davis.

ARKANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL DECIDES FOR COLORED AMERICAN AS GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE

Houston Informer 9/18/20

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 14.—T. J. Terrall, secretary of state, Tuesday night announced that the name of J. H. Blount, Negro of Forrest City, will appear on the ballot in the November general election as a candidate for governor.

His announcement followed a conference Tuesday at which he and State Attorney Arbuckle heard arguments of representatives of both the regular republican organization of the state and of the Negroes who bolted the republican state convention last spring. At this conclusion the attorney general expressed the opinion that Blount was entitled to make the race as an independent and Secretary Terrall announced that he would certify Blount's name, provided the certification was in regular form.

Scipio A. Jones, local colored lawyer, who represents Blount, said that Blount is making the race with the sole object of polling more votes than Wallace Townsend, regular republican nominee for governor. Jones said the Negroes were in effect ruled out of the republican party at the last state convention and that they wished to prove to the republican national committee that they make up the bulk of the republican voters in Arkansas.

Blount Wins Place on Ballot In Arkansas State Election

Colored Candidate for Governor For First Time in History of the State---State Officials Act in His Favor

(Special to The New York Age.)

Little Rock, Ark.—For the first time in the history of the state, the name of a Negro will be submitted to the voters of Arkansas for the governorship.

The name of J. H. Blount, of Forrest City, will appear on the Ballots as Independent candidate for chief executive.

The decision was reached yesterday at a conference in the office of the attorney general, attended by Tom J. Terral, secretary of state, and representatives of the "lily white" and "black-an-tan" factions of the Republican party. The situation developed several days ago Scipio A. Jones, attorney, appeared at the office of the secretary of state with certificates and petitions, and asked that Blount's name be certified upon the ballot as a regularly nominated candidate. Mr. Terral deferred action until the arrival of Attorney General Arbuckle, who was out of the city.

Although Blount will make an active campaign under the direction of a campaign committee, Jones said last night, he has no hope of becoming governor. Jones said that Blount is the instrument with which the Negroes seek to write their names upon the rolls of the Republican party in a more active capacity.

Ruled Out of Party.

They were, in effect, ruled out of the party at its last convention, so far as participants in any problematical political pie is concerned, when the whites took, and held, control of the convention. When the Pulaski county Negro delegates were unseated in favor of their white opponents the entire Negro delegation left the hall and held a convention of their own for the purpose of carrying the fight to the national convention. Blount's nomination is the outgrowth of the battle. If the Negroes show greater strength in the party than the whites, as reflected in the November election, the Negroes will be recognized by the National Committee Jones said, as entitled to consideration in the councils of the party on an equal footing with the whites.

While, admittedly, there can be no change of color in official circles of the state, the inference is, that should the national administration change and the power of patronage shift to the Republican party, no color line can be drawn at the pie counter.

That is, if Blount beats Wallace Townsend, nominee of the lily whites.

The question of whether the Negro candidate was the regular nominee of the Republican party in Arkansas was brought up at the beginning of the conference yesterday, but was quickly disposed of, on the showing by the testimony of the Negroes that they had bolted the state Republican convention last spring while the fight over the seating of the delegates was still in progress, and thereby forfeited their right to be recognized.

Prepared Three Certificates.

The Negroes, anticipating this decision, had prepared not noly the certificate of nomination for their candidate on the straight Republican ticket, but two other certificates: one, naming Blount as the nominee of the "Lincoln Republican Party," and the other nominating him by petition as an Independent candidate.

A. C. Remmel, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, spoke in behalf of the established Republican party and protested the use of the word "Republican" by the so-called "Lincoln Republican Party," under which the Negroes claim to be organized.

Scipio Jones, spokesman for the Negro delegation, maintained that the party being regularly organized and conducted was entitled to recognition on the ballot, and that the name "Republican" was used, not as a subterfuge, but as an indication of their political affiliations.

On Ballot as Independent.

Mr. Arbuckle ruled that should the Lincoln Republican Party" prove to be organized in accordance with the laws of the state of Arkansas, and should it be proved that there was no intention of Wilfully misusing the name as a means of drawing votes, the mere fact that the word "Republican" appeared in the title would not constitute ground for refusing certification.

Owing to the fact that the records of the Negro party, which are held by the secretary at Morrilton, were not easily available, the Negro leaders after a moment's conference, ceded the certificate nominating Blount as the Lincoln Republican candidate, on the ground that their chief interest lay in having the name of their candidate in the party designation under which he might run. They then unanimously adopted Mr. Arbuckle's suggestion that their candidate should appear as an Independent.

Blount has devoted much time and interest to the party, and several times has been a delegate to the national conventions, Jones said last night. He is a farm owner and lives near Forrest City. He has been principal of Negro schools at Hot Springs, Texarkana and Helena, teaching in the latter school last year.

ARKANSAS POINTS THE WAY!

The decision of the secretary of state and attorney general of Arkansas to place the name of a colored American, Prof. J. H. Blount, on the ticket to be voted upon as a candidate for governor of that state, should have a sobering effect upon the louth-mouthed Africans in Texas who have life membership in both the "I-told-you-so" and "Amalgamated Order of Knockers" clubs.

In a democratic republic or in a republican democracy, men's only political redress lies in the formation of parties that are expressive of the will of the majority of the constituents of said party and the full exercise of the elective franchise rights.

When the republican bosses over-rode the will of the people and manipulated their steam-roller over the late Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, their action sounded the death-knell of the party for at least eight years.

Mr. Roosevelt and his followers knew that with a divided house they could not defeat the democrats, but the bosses were intoxicated with years of power and drunken men never listen to reason; they are not susceptible to logic until they have become sober again.

The republicans in several of the Southern states are "lit up," politically; and like Roosevelt and his warriors, it is up to the citizens thus denied and robbed of their partisan rights to protest in a manner that will attract the attention of the country and lay bare the infamy and high-handedness of the "lily-white" leaders in Dixie.

In Texas, just like in Arkansas, the colored republicans have been ousted from the G. O. P. fold, with this exception, that their numbers have been augmented by a large number of white republicans who are opposed to drawing the color line in the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt.

These "lily-white" bosses have willfully and maliciously disregarded the expressed will of the people and have become inoculated with an anti-republican and anti-American virus.

They would prescribe and proscribe certain limitations for republicans of color and would build up a white man's party, hoping by so doing to attract the disgruntled, dissatisfied and discontented elements of other parties in the state.

They, themselves, have drawn the line of battle and in putting out state, district and county tickets, their opponents, better known as the "black and tans," have done the manly and proper thing under the circumstances.

The black man constitutes fully 85 per cent of the republican party in Texas and the usurpation of power by these enemies to republicanism and Americanism left him no alternative save an independent ticket, which is legal and provided for by the statutes of the state of Texas.

The charge has been made that such a movement will affect our national status; but this assertion is base and false, and is merely being employed overtime to delude the colored voter, who is anxious to cast a ballot for Harding and Coolidge.

Both factions will vote for its own presidential electors for Harding and Coolidge, the only difference being in state, district and county tickets.

The "lily-white" bosses have stated that they represent and control the majority of the voters in Texas and the placing of two tickets in the field will prove to the country and national leaders which faction possesses the voting strength and may bring to a termination the strife and schism among republicans and pseudo-republicans of Texas.

From past and present performances and utterances, the colored republicans of Texas can hope for absolutely nothing from the present "lily-white" regime and their path of manifest duty lies straight ahead in the course they are already pursuing.

No decent and self-respecting colored republican can support such an autocratic political oligarchy; to do so would stultify his manhood and sell his birthright for a mess of porridge.

The national republican platform spoke out against lynching, yet the platform of the Texas "regulars" was as silent on this grave and momentous question as the sphinx.

Candidates Harding and Coolidge have committed themselves for justice for colored Americans, while the "lilies" are dishing out a lot of platitudes and glittering generalities that are nothing but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

The national candidates would make America safe for Americans, while the Texas regime would make the republican party in this state a white man's political habitat, with this placard posted conspicuously on the door: "NIGGERS AND DOGS NOT ALLOWED!"

The colored man's political and economic emancipation can not be secured and safeguarded by swallowing the platform, program and policy of the "lily-white" dynasty in the Lone Star State. It is calculated to give him political and economic indigestion, with direful after-effects.

The Arkansas genuine republicans have shown the way and it is up to the republicans of color in Texas, and those of other races who believe in a republican party for all republicans, to go to the polls Tuesday, November 2, and vote for Harding and Coolidge and the "black and tan" ticket.

For a colored republican to cast a ballot for the "lily-white" ticket stamps him as a traitor to his family and race and a curse to unborn generations.

Democrats in Arkansas are Worried Over Blount's Race

Determination of Negro Republicans to Make Better Showing than Lily Whites May Lead to Democratic Defeat

10-9-20

(Special to The New York Age.)

Little Rock, Ark.—The split in the Republican party which has resulted in the nomination of J. H. Blount, Negro, as an independent candidate for governor has created a situation that will bear watching during the present campaign, according to local Democrats. It is not probable, but it is possible, that if the Negroes organize for their candidate and if the Democrats remain away from the polls, the Negro men and women of the state can roll up a bigger majority than the Democrats at the general election.

This can be made possible, it is said, through the well known lethargy of the Democrats during the general election and through complete organization of the Negroes. Nomination in the Democratic primary in Arkansas has always been considered equivalent to election in November because there is never anything like a close race between Republican and Democratic candidates. This situation has brought about an indifference of Democrats about voting in the general election.

Striving for Record Vote.

Arkansas Negroes have no ambition to elect a governor, but they do expect to roll up a bigger vote for Blount than is given Wallace Townsend, Republican candidate, in protest against the alleged unfairness of the Republican party leaders in grabbing honors and offices for white Republicans and leaving the Negro members of the party out in the cold. It is an inter-party contest, they allege, and they are organizing to make a demonstration of their strength in revenge upon the aforementioned Republican party leaders.

Through the Inter-Racial Commission and other sources, it is learned that the Negroes in all parts of the state are organizing, as they have never organized before, in behalf of Blount. An instance of this is the action of the Negro Republicans at Helena Saturday, who met as "The Republican County Central Committee of Phillips County" and urged the members of their race and white Republicans opposed to "Lily Whitism" to cast their votes for J. H. Blount.

Protest Against Lily Whites.

The committee urged "every Republican in Phillips county" to register a protest against the action of the "Lily Whites" at the state convention by voting for Blount. Harding and Coolidge were endorsed, but as a protest against the action of the "Lily Whites" in the Congressional convention Republicans were urged either to vote for J. W. Driver, Democratic nominee, or to refrain from voting for congressman.

The committee also began raising funds in Phillips county in behalf of Blount for governor.

4558 VOTES FOR NEGRO WITH NAME OF PROMINENT CITIZENS

ST LOUIS MO POST-DISPATCH

SEPTEMBER 19 1920

Negro Newspaper Editor Confused With F. T. Bowman in One Town, H. J. Bowman in Another.

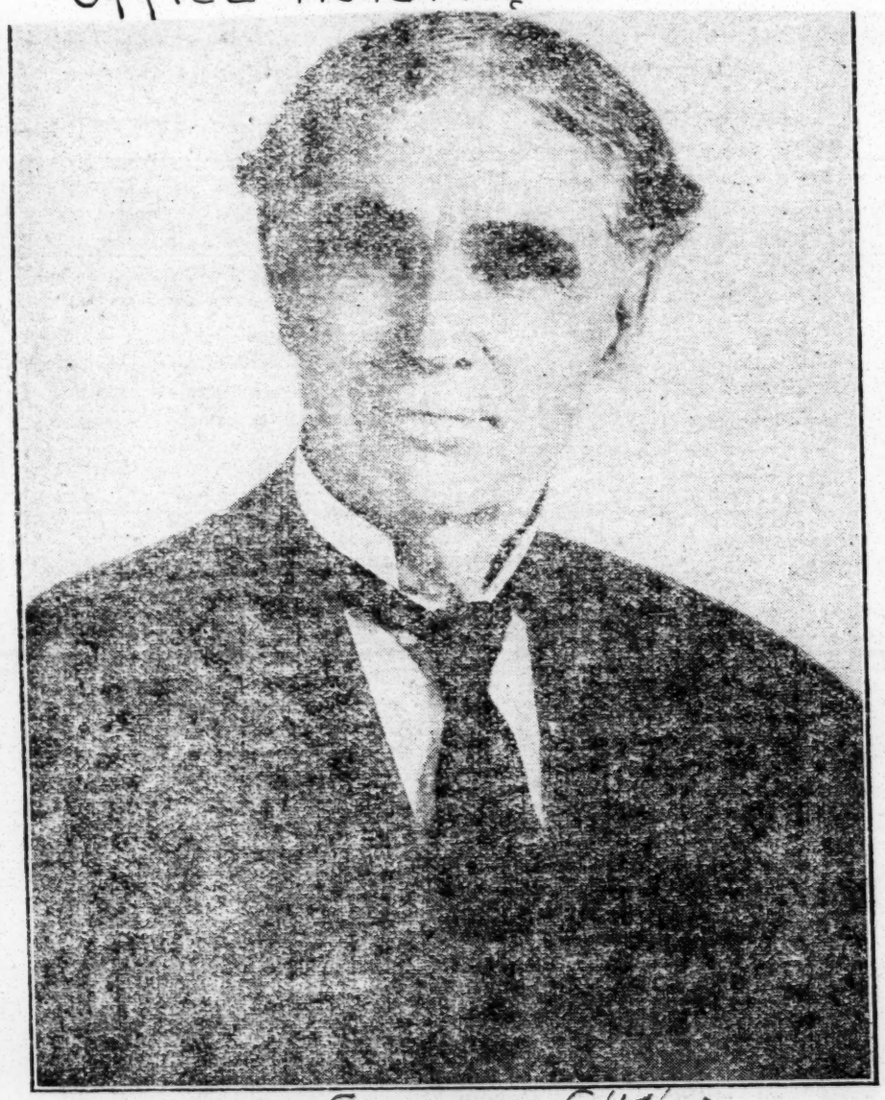
Complete returns from the race for the Republican nominations for the State Legislature in the primary Tuesday in Madison County, Ill., gave H. T. Bowman, a negro, editor of negro newspapers in St. Louis and Springfield, Ill., 4558 votes, the winners, Norman J. Flagg and Christ Rethmeier, getting respectively 13,746 and 9566 votes.

Bowman is said to have made few speeches and to have gone about the district very little during the campaign. He got a heavy vote in Wood River Township, where the Standard Oil Co. has a large refinery, and in which township there are no negroes, because many persons thought he was Fred T. Bowman, a member of a prominent white family of the township. In Alton, which he had given as his home, the negro got a big vote, a number of persons who voted for him saying they had him confused with H. J. Bowman, member of a prominent Alton family.

THE SHIP AND THE SEA.

Only yesterday in Tennessee, where a real Republican movement with high aims and efficient leadership has been led in the western part of the state by R.R. Church a Republican convention composed of only white men calmly ousted every black republican.
-Crisis Sep.1920.p215.

Political—1920
Office Holding



Dallas Express 9/18/20

H. CAPERS,
Dallas.

Our candidate for Governor of Texas whose red hot reply to his lily white antagonist is found on page 1. He is straight forward and progressive and above all, is a **real** Republican. Did you read his acceptance speech in our columns last week? If not, read it. Then you will understand why we favor him. Hegives us the chance which is justly ours but which lily whites do not concede to us. Join a Harding Capers Club.

CANDIDATE QUITS BECAUSE OF NEGRO COMMITTEEMAN

N. Y. C. GLOBE
OCTOBER 5, 1920

MACON, Ga., Oct. 5.—Harry Stillwell Edwards, who has been a candidate for the United States Senate on the Progressive-Republican ticket, today announced his withdrawal as party candidate. He will remain in the race as an independent candidate against Thomas E. Watson, the Democratic nominee. Choice of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta Negro, as Republican national committeeman from Georgia and the Republican stand on the League of Nations are given by Edwards as reasons for deserting the Republican-Progressive ticket. Watson is against the League of Nations.

CANDIDATE CARRIED ONEIDA

IN ARKANSAS—COLORED VOTED IN PHILLIPS COUNTY—ONEIDA ONLY A PRECINCT.

Helena, Ark., Nov. 2, 1920.—The vote in Phillips county was not as heavy as predicted this morning and only in a few precincts did the negroes vote generally. It is reported that more than half the votes in St. Francis Township, in which Helena is located, were cast by Colored citizens, and that the Oneida precinct, Bush Township, was carried by Blount for governor. There are only a few white votes in this township.

HON. J. VANCE LEWIS, candidate for criminal district judge on the "black and tan" republican ticket, who is now on a lecture tour in the Northwest. Candidate Lewis writes that he will be home about October 22 and devote his entire energy in the last few days of the campaign in the interest of the entire "black and tan" ticket.

Texas Republicans Put Up Own Ticket

Harris County Names Colored Men For Offices From Congressmen Down

Afro American
9/10/20

LILY WHITEISM CAUSE

Regular Republicans Refused Jobs To Colored Members Of The Party

Houston, Texas, Sept. 9.—For the first time in the history of Harris county so-called "black and tan" Republicans bolted the regular party and put up colored men and women for offices within the county from Congressmen down, including state legislature, judges, tax collectors, sheriff, constables, county school superintendent and justice of the peace.

The action took "lily white" Republicans by surprise. District Congressional Conventions were held last Saturday, which were attended by delegates from every county except one. Enthusiastic meetings were held.

In a statement issued the party declares:

Every Republican, both male and female, opposed to "lily-whiteism" is requested to boost the "black and tan" ticket and aid in rolling up a big vote Tuesday, November 2, 1920.

HUNTINGTON W. VA. ADVERTISER
OCTOBER 29, 1920

COLORED VOTERS BACK MONTGOMERY

An enthusiastic meeting of 100 colored supporters of Montgomery, non-partisan candidate for governor, was held Thursday night at headquarters, according to Edward Gault, member of the state executive committee of the non-partisan league. A meeting of all Montgomery workers in the city will be held at headquarters Saturday night.

Democrats of The South

The tide of victory has turned. There will be a triumphant Democracy in November, no matter how loud the calamity gang may howl.

The South has never been so prosperous as during the seven years of Democratic administration. Study the tax record of your State and you will see that the citizens of your State are worth millions today more than they were in 1912. If the South was broke it would be a different story. I cannot understand why a prosperous South will not support to the limit the magnificent fight which Governor James M. Cox is making.

The Democrats of the Southern States have contributed about one-fourth of the amount expected by the National Democratic Committee.

Let me put these questions to the Democrats of the Southern States:

Will you stand idly by and watch the destruction of the Federal Reserve Bank System, which has meant the financial salvation of the Southern States?

Will you stand idly in your tracks and watch important Federal offices filled by negroes? In this connection let me suggest that if Mr. Harding intends to give a square deal to the Southern people that he should immediately remove the negro filling the position of National Committeeman from the State of Georgia. Mr. Harding in his Chattanooga speech assured the South it would have a square deal, yet, his representatives in one of the leading States of the South is a negro and there is but one deduction, the black man in the South will be appointed to Federal positions to appease the black man in the North.

Will the Democrats of the South stand idly by and watch their representation in Congress cut down?

Lone Negro Holds Convention; Endorses Himself.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 30.—John W. Fowler of Oakland, Colored progressive candidate for assemblyman from the thirty-ninth district, held a state progressive convention all by himself here yesterday as the only person who qualified as progressive party delegate at the August primary.

His platform indorsed "Harding, Coolidge and Shortridge, on the ground that it appears to the progressive party of the state of California that it is to the best interests of the people" and further indorsed the candidacy of John W. Fowler.

After calling the convention to order the lone delegate proceeded to the appointment of committees.

The keynote speech urged more freedom in Ireland, praised the conduct of Terence MacSwiney and "condemned the Democratic party."

To perpetuate the party organization the chairman then appointed John W. Fowler as the state central committee and adjourned.

NEGRO IS ELECTED A COUNTY CORONER

Special to The Argus

IRONTON, Ohio, Nov. 24—Dr. Woodfin, a prominent Negro physician of this city, was elected Coroner of Lawrence County on the Republican Ticket.

N Y C POST
AUGUST 26, 1920

The Negro Vote in the North

Democratic leaders in Ohio are disturbed over the prospective size of the negro vote there this fall and suspect "big attempts at colonization." This suspicion should be dismissed, but that the negro vote in Northern States will be greatly increased since 1916 is beyond doubt. In part this increase is traceable to an old and sustained movement. Between 1900 and 1910 the negro population of the nation grew only 11.2 per cent., but the negro population of Chicago rose 46.3 per cent., and that of Columbus, O., 55.3 per cent. The recent increase is chiefly attributable to the great wartime exodus caused by the call of Northern industries, revolt against unjust treatment in the South, and the ravages of the boll weevil and floods.

In advance of census measurements of this migration we have reliable estimates by investigators. The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes and the Carnegie Peace Foundation have both published surveys. It is estimated that Detroit's negro population rose from 5,741 in 1910 to nearly 35,000 to-day. Pennsylvania had 193,919 negroes ten years ago and is now believed to have hardly less than 300,000. Pittsburgh's negro population rose from 34,217 in 1910 to almost 66,000 at the beginning of 1918. In Ohio the increase during the European war is placed at about 100,000. Some 50,000 negroes entered Chicago, it is estimated, in the eighteen months beginning January, 1916, and many more went to industrial cities near by. Two small towns in Mississippi's black belt, Albany and Pontotoc, emptied their whole population into Beloit, Wis.

These negroes are largely Republican and, on the whole, of the enterprising type which wishes to vote. Their leaders are eager to arouse them to political activity. One of their journals, the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*, notes that they have the ballot after one year, while foreigners must wait seven, and adds: "If a million negroes come North, they will soon get sufficient political power, which, combined with their economic power, will be able to force the South to do some things she is now unwilling to do." Democrats will worry little over the negro vote in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, which they cannot carry anyhow. But in Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and New York it is a factor of importance, though it will not stem a Democratic sweep.

COLORED MEN ON JERSEY TICKET

Newark, N. J., Sep. 17—The Republican organization and the Republican League of Essex County will have colored men on their tickets for Assembly nominations in the primaries. The organization has selected John T. Cheshire of this city and the league Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange. He is secretary of the National Medical Association.

NEW YORK CITY GLOBE
JULY 24, 1920

Negroes Vote for Themselves.

Editor Globe:—The tradition that to the Republican party the Negro owes deathless fealty is no longer evident in their thought or actions.

The pages of history are being read by colored men and women who never read before. They are tracing the underlying motives of the slave regime in this country and its final overthrow. They have picked up bit by bit the solemn truth, which is: The Republican party is not the outgrowth of the abolition sentiment directly. Its roots are fixed in principles of slave restriction, of compromise with the slave oligarchy.

It did not come in to kill slavery in the sixteen southern states; its mission was to confine it outside of the borders of free states and to maintain between the north and the south that political equilibrium of representation in the Senate that had been a policy since the adoption of the constitution.

For Negroes to discover these things at this time when the Republican party is fighting to regain lost power, lost laurels, lost prestige, is dangerous.

Those who have hitherto counted the solid Negro vote, even before election, will find in November that the Negro is marching at last under many banners—Socialist, Farmer-Labor, Democratic, and the Liberty party.

The newly organized Liberty party—the only Negro party in the world—with followers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Washington, D. C.; California, Massachusetts, and New York, at its convention in September, will nominate for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States two men of color.

The Liberty party will undoubtedly be a thorn in the side of the old elephant. WILLIAM BRIDGES.

New York, July 20.

SCOTLAND RE-ELECTED AS JUSTICE OF PEACE

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Irvington, N. J.—With sixteen years' service as Justice of the Peace, Judge Joseph H. F. Scotland has been re-elected for another term of five years here in Irvington, where he lives. Judge Scotland holds also the position of document clerk in the office of the county clerk of Essex County, at Newark.

Judge Scotland's elective office duties call for him to sit as a small cause court magistrate wherein he is empowered to act in cases where the penalty does not exceed ninety days or actions for not more than $500.

The constituency of Irvington is practically all white.

A Good Turn

Down in St. Louis a white candidate, Frank Orth, has withdrawn as a contestant for Republican alderman in the Seventeenth Ward, in favor of A. W. Lloyd, grand chancellor of the K. of P. In New York City, A. Philip Randolph, lecturer and editor, has been nominated on the Socialist state ticket for comptroller. On the other side of the fence, Frank W. Morton of the same city has announced his candidacy for assemblyman from the First

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
NOVEMBER 5, 1920

Breaking the Solid South

One of the happiest features of the election was that Tennessee voted for Harding. The electoral vote is unnecessary, but it shows for the first time in over 40 years a break in the States which once composed the Confederacy. All of the so-called Border States went for Harding.

Senator Harding has sent a telegram to a Southern newspaper saying that his great ambition is to wipe out the last vestige of sectional animosity in this country, and all hope he will succeed. Oklahoma has broken away and there is only a bare possibility that New Mexico alone of the States south of the Ohio River line extended to the Pacific will be for Cox. All North of that line are for Harding.

Important as this showing is, there are other factors which are of more significance. For the first time in nearly two generations counties in Georgia, Florida and Louisiana have gone Republican. In Texas the Burleson Congressional district, held by the Postmaster General's brother-in-law, went Republican for the first time in history. New Orleans gave a surprisingly heavy Republican vote and in Memphis all history was reversed by a ward voting for Harding. In Virginia the cities showed an increased Republican vote, but the country districts were true to the Democratic faith.

These things are important as showing that it is still possible to erect an opposition party in the South, so that there will be real contests in the future. The South is still dominated by two ghosts—the Confederacy and the fear of negro domination. These ghosts are trotted out always to maintain a little political oligarchy in power, but it seems likely that a change is coming.

This is of no great importance in the North, but to the South it is of the most vital consideration. Four years of unparalleled prosperity in the South have not yet established the sound economic foundations which of right belong there and can be secured only if and when that section refuses to be delivered wholesale to a single political party. We believe that President Harding will with wisdom and intelligence undertake the task and that he will go a long ways toward establishing independence of political thought where it is most needed.

Dear Confere:

I want to call your attention, particularly to the fact that the writer, according to the official count, received 61,081 votes at the primary, August 10, 1920, when a candidate for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State of Ohio against two white candidates for renomination for the same office. Also that my votes was larger than given Associate Justice Wanamaker (white), of the Ohio Supreme Court, at the same primary a candidate (also with but two opponents) for the nomination as Republican candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Joseph G Harding, our candidate for President Judge Wanamaker was elected to his present position several years ago with a plurality of more than 100,000 in a "field" of several candidates for the position. Was the vote given me August 10, 1920, "the largest ever given a member of the race a candidate for an important state office, in this country?"

HARRY CLAY SMITH.

FIRST NEGRO CANDIDATE.
FT SMITH ARK AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

For the first time in the history of Arkansas, there will appear on the November general election ticket the name of J. H. Blount of Forrest City as an independent candidate for governor backed by the republican vote of the state. His name was presented by petition which has been approved by the state election authorities.

It is stated that the placing of Blount's name on the ticket is an outgrowth of the alleged action of the "lily white" republicans excluding the colored republican voters from a place in the state delegation to the republican national convention. Backers of the candidacy of Blount declare they have no hope of electing him governor but declare he will receive a higher state vote than will Wallace Townsend, the regular republican nominee.

Back of the movement of the colored electors, in bringing out their own gubernatorial candidate, it is whispered that there is the shadow of G. O. P. "pie" distribution in case the republican party should win in the election. Press dispatches say that H. L. Remmel, the Moses of the Arkansas republican party, and other leading "lily whites" made a strenuous battle before the commission in the hope of heading off a G. O. P. split on the color line.

RECOUNT ASKED FOR WARD 13

ALSO FOR THE 6TH SUFFOLK SENATORIAL WHERE GEO. P. TAYLOR RAN SO STRONG

On Wednesday at the Election Commissioners at City Hall Annex preliminary papers for recounts were issued for Ward 13, Roxbury, where Representatives Driscoll and Burke, white, were elected to the House over Dr. Lattimore and Bullock, both Colored men.

Papers were also taken out for a recount in the 6th Suffolk Senatorial District—Wards 13, 14, 16, Roxbury—where first returns show J. P. Englert the winner over Geo. P. Taylor, Colored.

H. H. Atwood, Republican, defeated by Congressman Gallivan in the 12th Congressional District, also took out recount papers.

The last hour for returning recount signatures was 5 p. m. yesterday.

WHY REPUBLICANS UNITED ON HARDING

Editor The Constitution: The racial integrity of the different races in the south must and shall be preserved.

Why do Taft and others, who are for the league, and Johnson and others, who are against any league, go arm in arm supporting the willy-nilly Harding, who would "scrap" the league? Because they are G. O. P.'s!

That party kisses over to Colonels Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro, and Churchill J. Gorae, ex-East Tennessee democrat, the control of the Georgian delegation at Chicago. Why? That a little clique of senators who hate the south might control that convention.

The republicans hate us democrats. One reason is because under a democratic president, with a democratic congress for six years, more beneficial legislation was placed on the United States statute books than the republicans put there during their whose existence.

HAMILTON DOUGLAS,
Dean Atlanta Law School.
October 23, 1920.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

HOW LINK JOHNSON TRIED TO BLOCK THE BOOKER WASHINGTON DINNER.

The selection of Henry Lincoln Johnson, the "Lowden $9,000 Georgia Peach" to direct colored voters in the North has served to call to memory there Johnson's efforts to prevent colored men from giving a dinner to the late Booker Washington at the old Arlington Hotel here. Those familiar with the incidents of that dinner recall that, although Johnson had met with the committee, consisting of high government colored officials here, and had consented to be one of the diners, he later went to the White House and attempted to interest Hillis, then secretary to President Taft, to prevent the dinner from being given at the Arlington Hotel, because that was a white hotel—his argument being that if colored men went to the Arlington for a dinner it would cause friction between whites and colored in Washington. Unknown to Johnson, perhaps, his statements made to prevent the giving of the dinner at the Arlington, although the proprietor of that hostelry had offered no objection to colored men, were taken down and later sent by Secretary Hillis to be read by William H. Lewis, then Assistant Attorney General, and others associated with the giving of the dinner. These men replied to Mr. Hillis' letter, stating that the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel knew Dr. Washington was colored; knew that the gentlemen who called to see him to make arrangements for the dinner were colored men, and had not declined to serve them, but on the contrary had offered to serve them in any of the banquet rooms of the Arlington they selected; and this being true, they had a perfect right, as American citizens, to go to the Arlington. In spite of Johnson's efforts to keep the dinner from the Arlington, it was given there, and the proprietor highly praised the conduct of the men who attended, the guests being colored professional and business men of Washington and government officials. Johnson although he had in the onset agreed to be one of the diners, not only did not attend, but it is said never paid his assessment. Colored men in Washington are wondering how a man of this type will please the colored voters in the North as their "director."

The Washington Bee

A POLITICAL BLUNDER.

Just why Southern colored politicians should be appointed to take charge and run a political bureau for the North, East and West, where the colored vote is a political factor, is beyond the conception of those voters. Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Atlanta, Ga., whose State has never cast a Republican electoral vote since the birth of Adam and Eve, has been placed in charge of a "jim-crow" Republican bureau to solidify the colored vote, while such men as Edward Morris, of Chicago, Louis A. Anderson and hundreds of other representative colored Republicans in the State of Illinois have been ignored. Ohio, where some of the strongest colored politicians in the country reside, has not been consulted. New York, where Charles W. Anderson, Ralph W. Singleton, Fred R. Moore and other political factors have been passed over, must now be dictated to by Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, whose State would have the jim-jams if it should ever cast an electoral vote for a Republican presidential nominee.

COLORED LOSE RECOUNT BARELY IN WARD 13

WILL TAKE FIGHT TO THE LEGISLATURE ON THE CHARGES OF INTIMIDATION—SHOULD FIGHT IT ON THE FAKE CIRCULARS ALSO

Although the completion of the recount in the 13th Suffolk representative district confirmed the election of Frank J. Burke and Timothy J. Driscoll, Democrats, the defeated Republicans, Matthew W. Bullock and Andrew B. Lattimore, declared they will take the fight to the Legislature itself. They allege that hundreds of Colored women were intimidated from voting on election day by white officials. The revised figures show that Driscoll led Bullock by 92 votes. The figures:

	Original	Recount
Bullock	2855	2938
Burke	3070	3074
Driscoll	3010	3030
Lattimore	2784	2859

Bullock gained 83, Burke 4, Driscoll 20 and Lattimore 75. Bullock loses by 92 and Lattimore by 171.

Hundreds of ballots have been protested in the recount of the votes cast in ward 13, Roxbury, for the four House candidates. Burke and Driscoll protested all the ballots in precinct 8 of the ward, and Bullock and Dr. Lattimore have protested those in precincts 5, 6 and 7.

"It is safe to say," said Atty. Bullock, "that both sides are in the fight to the finish." He looked at Driscoll, who confirmed this with an emphatic "Yes, sir."

RYAN ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE IN WASHINGTON

Special to The Argus:

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 1. —Hon. J. H. Ryan, editor of Ryan's Weekly newspaper, Tacoma, Wash., ran on the Labor-Farmer party ticket and despite the old cry, "Nigger-Nigger never lies, bright face and shiny eyes," Editor Ryan held his ground and he is the very first colored man to be elected to the legislature in the state of Washington.

Mrs. Ella J. Ryan, the wife of the successful candidate is a former St. Louisan, a sister of Mrs. Emeline Alexander Shackleford.

During the segregation fight here, Mrs. Ryan assisted financially by nice check.

N. Y. C. JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Ohio Negroes Lose

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Both B. F. Hughes and G. L Davis, negro candidates on the Republican ticket for the Legislature in Franklin County, were defeated, running about 21,000 under the lowest successful candidate.

FALSE PROMISES CHARGED BY COX

Candidate Scores Republicans for Effort to Pit Class Against Class and Race Against Race.

Denunciation of certain politicians of the country for their effort to pit class against class and race against race, in the present national election is included in a letter received Tuesday by Frank L. Stanton, Jr., from Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, democratic nominee for president.

"We are making this campaign," said the letter of Mr. Cox, "for peace, for progress and for prosperity. An attempt has been made by our opponents to distract from the issue by setting up racial groups, each with a selfish purpose. To each of these groups something has been promised, nor has there been any consideration about the conflict in promises that have been made.

"None of those who have been against America in the last four years are going to vote for me. To my mind the most serious of all things presented is the attempt to arouse racial hatred. Promises have been made to the Afro-American party which I do not believe the promisers have any intention of carrying out.

"There are some classes of social equality which cannot be. To quote words of the immortal Lincoln. e do not want the negroes to be ves. but that does not mean that want negro women for our ves.' I know no better way to exss the evils in the attempt to ay class against class in Amer-."

The letter of the presidential nominee was written to Mr. Stanton while the governor of Ohio was on his speaking tour.

DR. WEAVER TO BE APPOINTE

According to a statement by Dr. I ward Richter, Coroner elect, he pects to appoint Dr. Darrington Wes er Postmaster Physician in his off when he takes charge Jan. 1. T people of St. Louis are pleased to kn that Dr. Richter has kept his word making this appointment as such a fo officials keep their word after electio

Dr. Weaver is a young progressi physician of this city and his appoin ment will meet the general approv of the people.

AFRO-AMERICANS WHO ALSO RAN

We are at liberty to paraphrase ord Tennyson's apostrophe to the ook, which he characterized as go g on forever, by saying of the Afro-mericans who stood for office in the te election that "it is better to have od and lost than not to have stood all." They have the record of their ntest to serve their constituents to ansmit to their children, which ould be an inspiration to them. Hisry and great family names are made that way, and a race without great mes will never have much history, and races that have no history are quite forgotten when they are dead and held in more or less contempt while they live.

In the last election we had candidates for many high positions. In Maryland, Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins stood for the office of United States Senator, and made a good run. In Arkansas, Mr. J. H. Blount ran for Governor, and made a good showing, besides showing, because he got his name on the official ballot, that Arkansas is not a "white man's" State, as many crazy white men claim, but that it is a State for all of the group races of its mixed citizenship, and that none of them can be kept off the official ballot, and may be voted for when they go about it in the proper way. In the Tenth Congress District of Tennessee, Mr. Wayman Wilkerson made a splendid run for the seat, and they do say that he beat his Democratic opponent, the official vote in three of the four counties not being accessible when this editorial is being written. In Virginia, Mr. Joseph R. Pollard made a remarkable run against great odds for the United States Senate, as did Mr. H. H. Price for Congress in the third district. These are the big outstanding ones, and "outstanding" and "forward looking" have become common terms now to describe Afro-American workers and work who are supposed to be being doing big things.

In New York, Ohio, Illinois, and other States we had men and women who stood for all sorts of positions, and some of them got elected. They stood for a principle, whether they lost or won, and to that extent, they are to be commended as good examples for aspiring race loving men and women of the future to follow. It is for us to keep alive the jewel of freedom by keeping alive the principle of voting and being voted for. If we don't do it

for ourselves rest assured that our selfish white brethren will not do it for us.

Charles County For Hawkins

John M. Thomas Declares Republicans There Are Tired Of Jobless Days

AGAINST MUDD

Prince Georges County Is Pointed Out As Example Of What Can Be Done

"We are not going to support Sydney E. Mudd for re-election to Congress this time," John A. Thomas, a tobacco grower of Charles County, told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN the other day. He was in the city to sell his crop of tobacco.

"Sydney E. Mudd has never done anything for the colored voters," he went on to say. "We are in the majority but we get no offices. We will work for John R. Riggles, white, a Progressive, and you will find many of us right behind W. Ashbie Hawkins in his senatorial aspirations."

He mentioned the fact that colored voters in Prince Georges county have a road supervisor, deputy sheriff, jailer and other jobs, chiefly because they bolted and put up Brodus for county office.

Mr. Thomas ran for the Legislature last fall on an independent ticket. He filed after white Republicans refused to agree to his nomination. John F. Mudd, white, and others openly opposed the efforts of his friends to nominate him. The day before election white Republicans circulated a false rumor that Mr. Thomas had sold out to the Democrats. This made many of his supporters stay away from the polls. Congressman Mudd was at LaPlata openly working against him.

NEGRO VOTERS' LEAGUE STRONGLY FOR HARDING.

PITTSBURG, PA. PRESS
OCTOBER 6, 1920

The Allegheny County League of Negro Voters, Monday night, at a meeting in the new Zion Baptist church, adopted a strong resolution indorsing Senator Harding, Republican candidate for president.

ARKANSAS OFFICIAL STATE TICKET NAMED

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas official state ticket in the November election will carry the name of J. H. Blount, Negro, as an independent candidate for governor. Other than his name, only the Republican and Democratic parties are represented on the ticket.

The time for filing names of nominees expired on October 12, and full electoral tickets are named by both parties. Nine electors are to be voted for, one from each of seven congressional districts and two from the state at large. Republicans have been named in opposition to Democrats for United States Senator, associate justice of the Supreme Court, secretary of state, attorney general and commissioner of state lands, highways and improvements.

One proposed constitutional amendment extends the power of holding state office to women.

Votes Defeat Walter Brown

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Colored men took deadly aim at Walter F. Brown, the Toledo politician, in the Tuesday primary and Brown was really drowned.

Brown was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate against former Governor Frank B. Willis of Delaware. Willis has always been the consistent friend to the Negro's effort to be somebody. In the recent Chicago Convention, Brown, as the Ohio member of the Credentials Committee, voted to steal R. R. Church's seat following an assault made on Church by three white women, who said they didn't want to belong to a party in which a Negro can be a delegate.

Colored men of Ohio concluded that Brown would not do, and piled up Willis votes beyond the need to count them.

6 COLORED NOMINEES ON OHIO STATE TICKET

Columbus, O.—At the primary election held in this state Tuesday, August 10, six colored men were nominated on the Republican ticket for membership on the Ohio legislature, subject to the general election November 2.

Those nominated were Wm. B. Green, Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods in Cuyahoga county; Benjamin F. Hughes and the Rev. Geo. L. Davis in Franklin county, and Henry M. Higgins in Hamilton county.

Green received the nomination to the Ohio Senate, and the others to the House of Representatives.

In Cuyahoga county, Harry Davis led the legislative ticket, receiving the highest number of votes.

COLORED MAN MAY DECIDE NOT TO RUN

TRENTON N. J. GAZETTE
OCTOBER 2, 1920

Special to State Gazette.

PENNINGTON, Oct. 2.—The advent of suffrage for women seems to have disturbed the political harmony of this borough to a small extent. It has been the custom of both political parties to keep partisan politics out of the administration of purely borough matters and to this end, although the borough is normally Republican by a substantial majority, the Republicans have for the past thirty years, ever since the borough was set out as a separate municipality, divided the councilmanic offices with the Democrats by each putting up a single candidate.

On Tuesday eighteen of the colored women voters, who had the night previously held a conference, wrote in on the Republican ticket the name of George Blackwell, a local preacher of the African Methodist church, and a leading man among them in all their enterprises. Blackwell, who has been an ardent Republican party man all his life, was perhaps as much surprised as the rest of the people and will probably decline to run. As he has also been on the borough pay roll almost every year in one way and another as a laborer, he will probably not wish to exchange a good paying job for a non-paying honor, even if it were possible to elect him.

George B. Hoyt, the regular nominee of the Republicans, and Joseph C. McCue, the nominee of the Democrats, will receive the support of both parties in the November election.

Elect James Scott for Judge

The Defender calls upon every member of the Race to stand back of Attorney James E. Scott, former assistant state's attorney, who is a candidate for nomination as judge on the Thompson ticket.

Mr. Scott has the backing of the regular Republican organization of the Second ward, the churches, the pulpit and the press. He is a member of the People's movement and several fraternal organizations. Besides being a successful lawyer, he is the author of a book on "civil law." The Defender feels that inasmuch as the Race has been deprived of a man on the bench that this is the right time to place one there. We ask that every one vote for James E. Scott for judge on Wednesday. Let's all get together to get somewhere.

MAYOR NAMES NAIL ON HOUSING CONFERENCE

John E. Nail of the real estate firm of Nail & Parker, 145 West 135th street, one of the best informed and most progressive realty men in New York, has been asked by Mayor John F. Hylan to serve as a member of the Mayor's Housing Committee, of which Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann is chairman.

The mayor has oppointed this committee for the purpose of accelerating construction of new housing by devising ways and means to encourage investment capital in building.

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON

Information reaches The Bee that Chairman Will H. Hays has named Henry Lincoln Johnson, of voteless Atlanta, Ga., head of a committee to consolidate the colored Republican vote. If Chairman Will H. Hays doesn't know, The Bee takes this opportunity to inform him that the appointment of this Georgia politician is a reflection on the colored representative Republican voters in the North, East and West, and the sooner the National Chairman recalls this appointment the better it will be for his party.

Governor Cox, of Ohio, is strong with the colored vote in Ohio. He has made many colored appointments, and it will be easier for the Democrats in Ohio to increase the colored vote for Governor Cox now than it would have been.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND MR. LOVETT'S RACE.

Many Republicans, white, profess to be alarmed over the candidacy of Mr. Wilson S. Lovett, Colored, for the Board of Education.

They profess to believe some white voter who thinks Harding's election is best for the country will vote for Cox because a Colored man is running for the Board of Education, a non-political, non-partisan and we might add a non-salaried office.

This is foolish and sickening. No man or woman with a grain of sense can accuse the Republican party organization of bringing out Mr. Lovett.

PROF. A. E. MALONE ON STATE EX. COM.

Aaron E. Malone, president of Poro College, has been appointed member of the State Executive Committee by Chairman Hughes.

In this appointment, Mr. Malone becomes a member of the Republican State official family, and a personal advisor and counsellor with State Chairman Hughes.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Malone stated that he fully appreciated the duty and responsibility that goes with the office and while he was quite interested in the success of the G. O. P. of the State, he was ever mindful of the welfare of the Negroes.

Mr. and Mrs. Malone are large contributors to the National Republican Committee and they both are very hopeful of Harding and Coolridge's success in November.

As Chairman of the Republican State Auxiliary, two years ago, Mr. Malone rendered valuable service in helping to elect Senator Spencer and other State officers. Mr. Malone will submit to the Executive Committee plans for an active campaign among Negroes in the State, upon his return from a conference at Cairo, which will be about October 4.

VOTED NEGRO JOURNALIST NOMINATED BY SOCIALIST PARTY FOR COMPTROLLER OF NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

By National Negro Press Association.

New York City, July 6th.

Phillip Randolph, one of the most scholarly men of the Negro race was nominated for comptroller of the City of New York by the socialist party of which he is an active member Friday State convention assembled for the purpose of nominating a state ticket.

The writings of Randolph and Owens, editors of the Messenger magazine, have attracted widespread attention in America and has been classed by the Post Office Department as being one of the best edited journals in America.

REPUBLICANS NAME ONE NEGRO DELEGATE

(Associated Press)

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3.—The Kentucky Republican state convention today endorsed A. T. Hert, Governor Morrow, Mrs. [illegible] Frankfort, and Dr. S. H. George, negro, Paducah, as the four delegates from the state-at-large to the Republican national convention in Chicago. The convention voted, they shall be uninstructed. Alternate delegates from state-at-large were selected as follows: H. Green Garrett, Winchester; Dr. Ben L. Bruner, Louisville; Mrs. John W. Langley, Pikeville and Dr. George F. David, negro, Lexington.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Designing And Selfish Political Pie Hunters Send Out Scurrilous, Annonymous Article Criticising Conscientious Roberts Supporters.---Received Big Pay.---Church Considered a Nonentity. --Threaten State Normal President

Just as The News goes to press we are in receipt of a clipping sent out by a bunch of scullions who take to themselves the credit for the great republican victory in the state in which they seek to take to task prominent Negro leaders of the state for the support given Governor A. H. Roberts in his candidacy for re-election during the campaign which just closed.

The authors of the scurrilous article infer that some effort was made by certain leaders to have the report gain circulation during the campaign that Robert R. Church, familiarly known as "ever fighting Bob," due to his continual disturbance of state affairs in an effort to have himself recognized as the political leader among the Negroes of the state, endorsed the candidacy of Governor Roberts.

The names of President W. J. Hale, of the A. & I. State Normal; Dr. J. F. Lane, president of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, of Memphis, and W. L. Porter, editor of The East Tennessee News, are mentioned in the article as being responsible for the Church endorsement report and without consulting either of the other gentlemen, The News is prepared to brand the inference as a wilful and malicious falsehood, not for one time thought of by any supporter of the fearless and inimitable Hon. Albert H. Roberts, whose defeat was a blow to the citizenship of Tennessee, the southland and particularly the Negro race.

No sensible individual knowing the disposition of Church would intimate for a moment that he gave his endorsement to a candidate of their choice for fear of the ill effect.

FLING AT PRESIDENT HALE

The thousands of Negroes throughout the state, especially in East Tennessee, where a majority of the race voted for Gov. Roberts, have implicit confidence in the leadership of President Hale, of the State Normal, who has successfuly conducted the affairs of that institution from its very beginning and if Fite, Wilkerson, Isaac et al., think that their threat to embarass that matchless leader will win any favor, they have but to "pop their whip."

The race was not opposed to Hon. Alfred Taylor, in his candidacy for the governorship, but they did favor Gov. Roberts because of their desire to manifest appreciation for his high stand on law and order and for which they have no apologies to offer.

We are of the opinion that Gov. Roberts and his board of campaign managers are feeling that they are under no obligations to Fite, Wilkerson, Isaacs and others, due to the enormous sum of money that was fleeced from the campaign managers to defray the expense of keeping open the elaborately furnished headquarters at Nashville; furnish fine whiskey and cigars for those who languished about them, seeking some place to loaf and who are now ready to claim the honors for what victory has been accomplished.

Certainly Governor-elect Taylor will refuse to be influenced and drawn into petty, mean prejudices such as referred to by Fite and his ilk in drawing the flourishing state institution into politics.

The News will go into detail in exposing the efforts of these scullions in the next issue.

HAWKINS OFFICIAL VOTE IS 6,538

The Leader 12-8-20

Official counting of votes in the recent Senatorial contest shows W. Ashbie Hawkins received 6,538 votes, just 21 less than the Socialist candidate.

Mr. Hawkins' vote in the city was 4676 and in the counties 1863.

IS CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

Independent Party Disease Has Also Struck California

Sacramento, California, Sept. 24.—John W. Fowler of Oakland, has announced himself as a progressive candidate for Assemblyman from the 30th district.

Dr. S. H. George Elected Delegate At Large By Blue Grass Republicans

3-4-1920
Twice a week Herald

Louisville, March 3.—The Kentucky Republican State Convention today indorsed A. T. Hert, Gov. E. P. Morrow, Mrs. John Glover South, Frankfort, and Dr. S. H. George, Negro, Paducah, as the four delegates from the State-at-large to the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

The convention voted that they shall be unintructed.

HARRY E. DAVIS WINS IN OFFICIAL COUNT

The Herald Cleveland Ohio
12-8-20

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The official count of ballots shows that Harry E. Davis, Republican, one of the three Negro candidates for the Legislature from Cuyahoga county, Ohio, had won out in the race for he lower house.

NEGRO IN ASSEMBLY CONTEST ON HEIGHTS

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JULY 2, 1920

If Franklin W. Morton succeeds in capturing the Republican nomination in the 1st A. D. and is subsequently victorious in the election, the Heights district will have a colored representative in the Assembly at Albany next year. Morton, who is president of the Elliott Republican Club, a colored organization, has announced his candidacy for the nomination, and begun the circulation of his petitions. He will oppose John A. Warren, a white man, who is the candidate of the Ralston wing of the G. O. P. organiaztion in the 1st.

Morton has played an active part in Republican affairs of the district among the colored voters. He was for a time an auditor in the Income Tax Department of the State Controller's office. His private business is real estate. He is a college graduate and during the latter part of the war was a student at the Officers Training School for colored men at Des Moines, Iowa. He lives at 105 Fleet st.

The 1st A. D. is Democratic, but not overwhelmingly so. In Republican years the Republicans have repeatedly carried it.

Thirty Years Ago Colored People Were Politically More Outspoken Than Now

The Leader 8-27-20

Mr. Editor:

It would seem that the colored people, thirty years ago, were politically, more outspoken than at present. Here is a clippng which was published in a colored news paper thirty seven years ago.

"Henry Carper, of Knox County Tenn., has issued a lengthy address to his fellow colored citizens urging them to be Independents. He says: The interest of your race lies closer to you than those, of either party. We have no disinterested friends. Neither party will take us up for pure love. I ask you to be independent; to organize and give our strength to the party which will give us the best recognition as freemen and citizens".

An independent white newspaper, of the same period, the "Saturday Mail Car," has the following editorial:

"The fact is, the colored brother is more useful than ornamental as an ally of the party. When ornaments are wanted to give dignity to the Republican State convention, white men are selected. When voters are wanted, the "culled gemmen" is just as good as the next man, and a little better if the next man happens to vote in some other way. If our warning is'nt heeded the colored man is going to get "right on his ear" some of these day, and make a fuss about the matter. You see if he don't. If the idea gets into his head—and it will—that he is only wanted because his vote counts one, then he will bolt, and the colored man is capable of bolting with a good deal of unanimity if he takes the notion. Anyone who takes the pains to watch the current of events can see that the political balance of power in the future is to be wielded by the colored brother. Our advice to him is to go in and win."

Lily-Whites Start A Federal Office Hunt

Campaign to Eliminate Other Elements of Party in South

The New York Age
Vicious Propaganda
12-11-20

Party Leaders of Both Races Declare That Harding Administration Will Give Square Deal to Negro Republicans

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Washington, D. C.—Already the lily-whites, assisted by their democratic allies, are trying to create the impresion that the incoming Republican Administration will ignore the claims for recognition of faithful Negro supporters of the party. Propaganda in the shape of special articles in southern papers is being attempted, based on what is alleged to be confidential information received by southern lily-white leaders from National Committee Chairman Hays and other national leaders.

The baldness of the movement is clearly indicated by themanner of procedure. One outbreak came from Birmingham, Ala., where the Alabama Republican Club is fostered by the lily-whites. The secretary of this club claims to have received instructions to the effect that the white element of Alabama republicanism as incorporated in the membership of the club will control the distribution of federal patronage in that state.

Leading men of the Republican party who are now in Washington for the closing session of the Sixty-sixth Congress declare that such statements and allegations as are made by the Alabama lily-whites are absolutely without foundation. Men who are in close touch with chairman Hays and President elect Harding, say the alleged instructions are ridiculous. Especially chimercial and ludicrous is the statement attributed to one Rea., secretary of the Birmingham club, which sets forth that the National Committee had already appropriated a sum of money to be used exlusively in the South for the upbuilding of a white man's Republican party.

Harding and Hayes Not Influenced.

Chairman Will H. Hays has not been seen concerning this matter, but attention has been directed to the numerous occasions on which he has made his attitude plain as to the rights and recognition due to Negro Republicans. President elect Harding, just returning to the United States from his vacation trip to Panama, has not had the matter called to his attention. But past uterances show that such a method of procedure is entirely foreign to him.

Leading Negro Republicans here, when apprised of the propaganda of the southern lily-whites, expressed no apprehension or alarm. They are satisfied that the Harding Administration will not allow itself to be influenced to the extent of doing injustice to the Negro element of the party by demands of southern lily-whites. The tremendous increase in Negro Republican voters, and the number of Negroes elected to office for the first time in the history of certain states, is also pointed to as a reason for the incoming Administration to give a square deal to Republican supporters without regard to color.

Details of the lily-white-southern Democratic propaganda indicate clearly that the securing of federal offices is the prime motive of the campaign. Evidence of this is in the emphasis laid by Rea, who is also the editor of *The Alabama Republican*, on a claim that his paper carried the first pre-convention article boosting Harding for the nomination. The Birmingham club is also authority for the claim that white supremacy will control the appointment of every federal office in the South.

Holding Back Candidates' Names.

The ingenious statement is made that while there are numerous federal offices to be filled in Birmingham and elsewhere, no candidates will be put forth until Harding is inaugurated. It is further declared by Rea and one Charles Allson, president of the Birmingham club, that federal offices in Alabama are to be filled by men who worked for the party and brought out the vote and not by those who in past years have used the party organization as a means of profit to themselves.

The lily-whites refer to the other element of the party as "black and tans" and allege the complete submersion of the "black and tans" as a result of the new policy.

The propaganda of the Alabama lily-whites, as well as that of lily-whites in other sections of the South, will not it is declared by national leaders, both colored and whites, have the effect anticipated. It is not believed that President-elect Harding Chairman Hays and other prominent and influential members of the Republican party, will be swayed to any extent by the ingenious and expert propaganda of the Negro-hating lily-white, southern democratic element now clamoring for recognition.

NEGRO EXPLAINS IDEA OF DUTIES AS LEGISLATOR

ST LOUIS MO STAR
NOVEMBER 5, 1920

Walthall Moore, State Representative-Elect From West End District, Pledges Support to Social Welfare Work.

ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE IS PROVED BY TAX RECEIPTS

Says He Will Obey Republican Caucuses in Lower House, but Wants State Educational Standards Raised.

Walthall Moore St. Louis negro who was elected Tuesday to represent the exclusive West End residence district in the lower house of the legislature is a waiter. At the request of a reporter for The Star today he outlined his ideas of the duties of a legislator and discussed legislation he intends to support at Jefferson City.

Moore, the first negro elected to a state governing body in the old "Solid South" since reconstruction days, made it clear he was a party man and would stick with the Republican caucuses. He will be one of the delegation of sixteen who will represent St. Louis in the lower house. The others are all white men.

"I am mighty grateful to the Republicans who elected me," Moore said. "That means, especially, my white friends. It was the support of the white voters that apparently decided it. I am going to Jefferson City in January determined to back every proposition that will help the public welfare, and to oppose every proposition that is against public welfare. That is the only legislative program I have now. The measures I support will be those agreed on in the Republican caucuses, of course, for I am a Republican and a party man. I intend to stick by the caucuses.

More Pay for Teachers.

"One thing I am interested in and intend to work for is better salaries for Missouri school teachers. I want to see the educational standard of Missouri raised, so that educators will never again rank Missouri schools as thirty-fourth in the union.

"I do not represent any class or color when I go to the legislature. I am an American. There is no doubt that many things can be done by legislation to improve the condition of the negro residents of Missouri. In my campaign, negroes in my district were urged to vote for me in order to get some of the things that have been denied them in the way of opportunities for education. The white people have done well by the negroes in this state, but there is a chance for some improvement.

"We have a good state university at Jefferson City, Lincoln Institute, but it needs more funds and should have a wider scope. A negro now must go outside Missouri to get any kind of professional training."

Moore is 38 years old and was born in Alabama. He was educated at Howard University, a negro institution at Washington, D. C., that was founded following negro emancipation.

For seven years Moore was employed in the St. Louis postoffice as a clerk. He has been active in Republican city politics for the last five years. During the recent campaign he made speeches for the Republicans under direction of the negro speakers' bureau, which was conducted by negroes. Since he left the postoffice Moore has been employed as a waiter in downtown hotels and restaurants.

When war was declared against Germany Moore was one of the first to volunteer. He qualified at the negro officers' training camp at Des Moines, Io.

Moore showed he felt he has been chosen for a responsible place. No other Missouri negro ever has achieved a higher public office than constable. One ran two years ago for justice of the peace in a negro district, and claimed that he was elected, but the ballot count showed otherwise. Negro meetings during the campaign were exhorted by negro orators to send Moore to the legislature in order that negroes might not be barred from Pullman car berths and compelled to submit to other discriminations.

After Democratic politicians today had asserted Moore was ineligible to hold office because he had not paid taxes last year, Dan Walsh, deputy in the office of City Collector Koeln displayed records showing Moore on September 20 had paid taxes for four years on a 4-foot lot on Blow avenue, between Grand and Colorado. Walsh said he remembered the transaction and that he had properly indorsed Moore's receipts.

Moore told a reporter for The Star later he had these receipts properly signed, at home. Under a ruling made by the election commissioners May 27, 1920, Moore would be eligible. Moore's lot is what is known as "politician's lot," a subdivision of a city lot, and is a device frequently resorted to by non-property owners who wish to run for office.

W. E. Caulfield, real estate dealer who served in the last legislature was the other Sixth District representative chosen with Moore.

HOW BLOUNT RECEIVED HIS NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

FOREST CITY, Ark., Oct. 5.—J. H. Blount, who is the first Negro to be nominated for Governor of Arkansas, received his nomination at the hands of a faction of the Republican party in this State.

The Negro World 10-9-20

Blount is about 60 years old and has made his home in this city for the past 47 years.

The nominee was born in Jones County, Georgia, received his elementary training in the schools of Atlanta and higher education in Nashville and Chicago. He is at present principal of the colored schools of Helena and has been connected with schools in several Arkansas towns, including Hot Springs, Texarkana and Forest City.

Blount is said to be in independent circumstances, owning over 600 acres of farm land, and to teach merely for the love of the work. He is active in many fraternal orders.

Ohio, with its seven Colored candidates for legislative honors, one in Hamilton county, one in Clarke county, two in Franklin county, and five in Cuyahoga county, gives potent evidence of the unrest prevailing among Colored voters, and their desire for a bit more than the mere crumbs from the party's festal board. And this unrest is likely to be augmented after the returns from the August primary election have been tabulated.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

CHURCH'S HOME COUNTY CARRIED BY GOV. ROBERTS

The Tennessee News
11-25-20.

de Influence of Would-be Great Politicians Shown in Failure to Carry Own Home County.—Negro Vote in West Tennessee of Little Consequence.—East and Middle Tennessee Counties Delivered Republican Vote.

FITE UNKNOWN TO STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Prominent Nashville Negro Defeated on Grounds of Being Negro While Fite Slipped Through

Through paid agencies, the news is being heralded throughout many sections telling of a "notable victory" gained by Robert R. Church, of Memphis, referred to in the last issue of The News as the leader of thedisturbing element in Tennessee's political affairs, due to his efforts to have himself recognized as the leader of the Negro in politics. However, no reference is made to the fact that Shelby County, Church's home county, where there are nearly as many Negro voters as whites, was completely lost to the republicans and only due to the tremendous vote that the republican candidates received in East Tennessee, was such a victory made possible. Church has no following in East Tennessee, has never visited East Tennessee cities and towns any farther up than Chattanooga and is little known to East Tennesseans, except at times he is desirous of having the influential Negro leaders of East Tennessee, who are reckoned with, without friction, in politics in the state, come to his rescue in preventing his being thrown out of organization that would immediately terminate his political aspirations.

EAST TENNESSEE RESCUED CHURCH

Church and his followers remember well when the plans to oust him from the state convention held in the city of Chattanooga last April, were all "cut and dried" and when he was apparently hostile to East Tennesseans, solely from the standpoint of race pride, East Tennessee Negroes caucused with white leaders of the state and solely by the vote of East Tennessee counties was Church saved from being thrown out of the convention and at a time that not a Middle or West Tennessee county would give him a vote.

FITE SLIPS ON TO STATE COMMITTEE

A. W. Fite, whose actual occupation in the state is unknown other than that he is a gum-shoe artist of the real type, apparently "living by his wits rather than by the sweat of his brow," is a member of the republican committee from Davidson county and the question in the minds of many is how he managed to get on when there was such a bitter fight made against having a Negro member from that county. Investigation shows that the real fight on the race issue was directed at W. H. McGavock, an influential, prosperous and progressive Negro business man of Nashville, who aspired to membership on the committee, and due to a political combine, the racial identity of Fite was not known and only after the selection was made was it known that Fite was a Negro. In fact Fite is practically unkown for what he has done, even so for what he has not done in the state and the papers that published the names of the committee from Davidson county were shocked when they learned that Fite was a Negro.

CONSCIENTIOUS LEADERS SUPPORTED ROBERTS

The criticisms which Church, Fite, Wilkerson, et al., direct at Dr. J. F. Lane, one of the state's leading educators and most prominent Negro leaders; President W. J. Hale, of the A. & I. State Normal, the institution that has been made and developed under the efficient leadership of President Hale; Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, noted and influential minister of Memphis and The News, due to what Church and his ilk term the "support of a democrat," and because of the efforts of the gentlemen in behalf of Gov. A. H. Roberts, Tennessee's fearless and conscientious governor, who was defeated for re-election by Hon. Alf Taylor, were wholly unwarranted.

An error appeared in the front page story of the last issue of The News directing attention to these criticisms. The paragraph reading: "We are of the opinion that 'Gov. Roberts and his board of campaign managers are feeling under no obligations, etc.," should have been made to read: 'We are of the opinion that Governor-elect Taylor and his board of campaign managers are feeling under no obligations, etc.' "

As to President Hale, the high class manner in which he conducted the affairs of the state's only Negro institution, free from politics and political activity on the part of the president, was exhibited in the last campaign as in previous campaigns and at no time was an effort made to partcipate or to influence any one as to the side that they should take in the campaign, by the president of the State Normal and his co-workers.

Due to his desire to have the race know of Gov. Roberts' high stand for law and order and excellent manner of conducting the affairs of the office of governor, Dr. Lane, president of the Lane College, Jackson, sent out personal letters to friends throughout the state directing their attention to such and this was done without solicitation and at Dr. Lane's own expense.

Dr. Sutton E. Griggs, of Memphis, rendered service in the way of urging support to Gov. Roberts, like the other men mentioned in the Church article, not for the boodle they could get out of the same, but for their interest in the citiznship of the state.

The editorial support of The East Tennessee News was willingly given to Gov. Roberts, in behalf of his candidacy and for the same not one cent was received. The only money received by The News was for one-half page advertisement which was charged for at half The News' advertising rate and the furnishing of a cut by The News cost nearly as much as was received for the advertisement.

NOT SO WITH THE "VICTORS"

How many of the so-called leaders who claim the credit for the Republican victory, especially the Nashville bunch, can say but that they didn't fleece the Taylor campaign managers of every cent that they could possibly squeeze out? Elaborate quarters were handsomely furnished and there were fine cigars, etc., etc., on hands at all time for the many who lounged about there, and in the words of one of the white Taylor supporters who viewed the situaton, "every d—— one uv um ought to be kicked out and disfranchised."

ATTACK NORMAL SCHOOL HEAD

Now the claim of Fite and his ilk is that "we won the victory," and what we want is President Hale's head at the State Normal. Yet, they claim they want to take that flourishing institution out of politics." As was said in the last issue of The News, President Hale is popular throughout the state among that element of the state's conscientious citizenship of both races who believe in him and his leadership, and these hungry political "pie-hunters" have but to "crack their whip" if they think they'll be reckoned with in their selfish desires.

Taft Opposes Giving Plums

The Afro-

Ex-president Of The United States Declares Negroes Should Not Hold Political Offices In The South

11-26-20

ANTAGONISM CAUSE

Best Whites Declared Not To Like To See Colored People In Authoritative Positions

Special to the Afro-American

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20.—William Howard Taft, infamous on account of his lack of any constructive policy towards the Negro when President of the United States, opposed appointment of any colored people to political offices in

the South, in an address last night.

Mr. Taft was speaking at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the auspices of Hampton Association of Brooklyn making an eloquent plea for help for Hampton Institute.

Mr. Taft deplored the rising prejudice against the Jews and refering to the Negro problem said that the trouble lay in the executive and economic development, in both of which, as well as in religious development, he said there had been great advancement by the Negro since 1866, quoting figures to show this progress.

"The South and agriculture are the hope of the Negro," he said. "The South is his natural habitant, and as these figures show, he is actually chiefly working in agriculture. The best friend the Negro can have is the Southern white man—I mean, the educated, good people of the South. The recent migration of Negro labor from the South to the North, while it had certain deplorable consequences, also was very useful, for it showed the South that it needed the Negro, and that he had a remedy for persecution."

Mr. Taft said it was a mistake for the Negro to do anything to antagonize the best Southern whites. The policy of Republican Administrations in appointing Negroes to political positions in the South, where they come in constant contact with the best whites, and have to bear their criticism for the acts of the Administration, he said, was doubtful, as it might antagonize the Negro's best friend the Southern white man. Mr. Taft paid a glowing tribute to the late Booker T. Washington.

"Booker Washington," he declared, "was a great man, He was in fact, one of the very great men of the generation."

For President, Warring G. Harding
For Vice-Pres., Calvin Coolidge.
For Congressman, Jno. W. Martin

HOW AND WHAT TO VOTE TUESDAY.

Tuesday, November 2nd, is National election day when the American people are going to the ballot box and settle for all time to come whether America shall be for Americans subjects of a foreign oligarchy. Georgia in common with her sister states, will pass upon this issue and other issues of vital importance to the American people that day.

The republican party stands for America first, last and all the time. The democratic party stands for a super-government controlled by entangling alliances. The republican party is against the Wison League of Nations—the democratic party is for the Wilson League of Nations, which favors the surrender of our constitutional government.

The republican organization of Georgia elected a campaign committee July 15th for the purpose of conducting the campaign in accordance with the platform of the party. At the head of the campaign committee is our state chairman, but instead of promoting the campaign according to republican principles and policies, the chairman and director of the campaign committee usurped the function of the committee and bartered off the brithright of the organization. It surrendered completely to Harry Stillwell Edwards, the arch enemy of the republican party, who is known for hi sintense race prejudice. Instead of supporting the regular republican ticket nominated by the state and district conventions, the dictators adopted the regular democratic ticket spiked with lilywhiteism.

When the chairman realized that the republicans throughout the state were up in arms against his usurpation, convened the State Central Committee October 19th for the purpose of submitting his actions—whereupon the committee repudiated the conduct of the campaign committee and ordered the committee to correct its error by dropping the democratic lilywhite ticket and substituting therefor the ticket selected by the regular organization. This Karnes and Goree refused to do, but proceeded to issue the regular democratic ticket marked "Official Republican Ballot." Hence, a majority of the Republican State Central Committee, being advised of the arbitrary action of the state chairman and the director of the campaign committee issued the following ticket to be voted on Tuesday, November 2nd.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN BALLOT
For Election, November 2nd, 1920
For President of the United States:
WARREN G. HARDING
Ohio
For Vice President of the United States
CALVIN COOLIDGE
Massachussetts
For Presidential Electors
State of Georgia at Large
H. E. Stockbridge
J. P. Dyer
First Disrict
J. F. Doyle
Second District
J. T. Phillips
Third Disrict
J. J. Gordy
Fourth District
C. D. Williams
Fifth District
Dr. J. J. Foster
Sixth Disrict
W. T. Rudolph
Seventh Distrci
Chas. Adamson
Eighth District
J. A. Duncan
Ninth District
W. Y. Gilliam
Tenth District
Frank W. Hulse
Eleventh District
T. E. Odum
Twelfth District
Wm. Mishoe
For Congressman

This is the regular republican ticket selected by the State and District organizatins approved and enunciated by the Republican State Central Committee by avote of 68 to 2— Karnes and Goree voting no.

These men took the campaign funds that were paid into their hands by republicans without putting a cent of it into the treasury and paid for the printing and distribution of the democratic lilywhite ticket one yard long.

So vote the above ticket. The democratic nominees have repudiated the purloining of their ticket, the use of their names without their knowledge or consent by the chairman and director of the republican campaign committee. To a man they have said in public print that we neither authorized nor appreciate the action of your campaign committee in grabbing our names for use on their ticket.—that while they will accept the votes of individuals who believe in the principles for which they stand without regard to party politics, they will not accept the nomination or endorsement of any party organization of group of men except the democratic party of which they are the standard bearers.

So above we are giving you the regular republican ticket selected by the State and District organization and promulgated by the State Central Committee, Tuesday, October 19 at which meeting the campaign committee was condemned and repudiated for the betrayal of the confidence imposed in them by their constituents and at which meeting an accounting was demanded for the money handled, and direction given to the chairman and director in future to place all money collected in the treasury and let it be paid out upon proper vouchers in accordance with the corrupt practice act of the government.

But Goree and Karnes defied the committee that made them and said they would do as they pleased with the money they collected and would report to nobody.

Harding Faces Serious Problems

Anti-Lynching Bill and West Indian Situation Will Call For the Wisest Statesmanship.

RUSH FOR PLUMS.

$10,000 A Year Job as Minister to Haiti to go to one of the "Faithful"

Washington, November 10—When Senator Harding actually takes up the reins of the presidency on the Fourth of next March, he will find many hard problems facing him. Among them will be the question of race suffrage in the South. The white people of that section of the country seem to be as determined as ever to prevent colored citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. This is plainly evident in Georgia, Florida and other States, where strenuous efforts were made to prevent colored women from voting. Then the appointment of colored men to office will provoke bitter atacks from the unduly prejudiced.

HAITIAN SITUATION

The situation in Haiti is another of the problems that will confront the next administration. The fact that the Wilson regime has practicaly taken over control of the affairs of the West Indian republics and the charges that have been made by Senator Harding, James Weldon Johnson and others about the crue y and oppression by the Americans in charge may cause a general investigation, even though one is now in progress.

That vigorous debate over the League of Nations question will take place is evident, and then the rights of small peoples and minorities may bring the race question again to the fore.

AS TO APPOINTMENTS

There will be a scramble among colored men for the various positions they have always held under Republican administrations. Among them are the following:

Minister to Haiti	$10,000
Assistant Atorney General	5,000
Collector of Customs, D. C.	5,000
Collector Int. Revenue, N. Y.	4,500
Collector Int. Rev nue, Fla.,	4,500
Register U. S. Treasury	4,000
Recorder of Deeds, D. C.	4,000
Auditor Navy Dept.	4,000
Col. Int. Revenue, Honolulu	4,000
Specinl Agt. Int. Revenue, N.Y.	3,600
Consul on Bahia, Brazil,	3,500
Special Agt. Dept. Agriculture	2,500
Asst. Register Treasury	2,500
Special Asst. Attorney, Boston	2,500
Special Asst. Attorney, Chicago,	2,500
Special Asst. Attorney, Wash.	2,500
Deputy Col., Los Angeles	1,600
Immigration Agent, Montreal	1,600
Reg. Land Office, Montgomery	1,500
Col. Customs, Beauport, S. C.	1,200

AMONG THOSE MENTIONED

Among those mentioned for real plums are Charles R. Cottrill of Toledo, Ohio, former Collector of Port at Honolulu; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman; Charles W. Anderson, former Collector of Port of New York; William H. Lewis, of Boston, former Assistant U. S. District Attorney; City Councilman Thomas W. Fleming of Cleveland, O.; Walter Cohen of New Orleans Fred R. Moore and George Wibecan, of New York; Clarence Matthews of Boston; Colonel J. Franklin Dennison and Edward H. Wright of Chicago; Phil H. Brown of Kentucky and Robert J Nelson of Wilmington.

The Cleveland *Call* says that the official count shows that Harry E. Davis was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and not George A. Green as first reported. Both Republicans. S. E. Woods, the other colored candidate for State representative and William G. Greene, running for State Senate, were both reported defeated. The Ohio campaign, so far as the colored candidates were concerned seems to have been a case of "off again, on again, off again, Finnegan."

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Tennesseans of Striking Individuality

HON. RODERICK R. BUTLER

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
OCTOBER 31, 1920

Doth the wild ass bray when he hath grass? or loweth the ox over his fodder?

Of course not. Both are too gluttonously busy making hunger behave itself.

So it was with the Alden ring and other filching accessories in Tennessee during the days of reconstruction. I used to feel very bitter toward the party then in power, but at this late day I can recognize that some good things can come out of Nazareth and that a Republican may have in his make-up something more than an appetite for spoils. There were some conscientous Republicans in those days—some Ephraims not wholly joined to idols. We can realize it now after the turmoil. There must have been a spirit of patriotism to have squelched such attempted legislation as requiring Tennessee girls to take an oath of allegiance to the United States before they could obtain marriage license. Then there was R. R. Butler, whom we have often abused, offering an amendment to the constitution relative to the franchise. I would not have known of his part in the matter if I had not come into possession of one of Gen. Stokes' combined diaries and scrapbooks. In it there are a couple of extracts from Nashville papers published at the time. Here is the amendment to the constitution proposed by Mr. Butler from Johnson county:

"That no Negro, mulatto, Indian or person of mixed blood, descended from Negro or Indian ancestors to the third generation, inclusive, though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person, shall exercise the elective franchise, or hold any office of honor or profit, nor shall they be competent jurors in any court of justice in this state, or give evidence against a white person."

For a "ridical," here was a very drastic proposition. The melungeons of East Tennessee had been allowed to vote. They are thought to have Indian blood in them, and through the efforts of Hon. John Netherland some years previously were enfranchised. Like Brownlow, Butler at heart was opposed to giving the right to vote to colored people. Was he also opposed to ex-Confederates voting? Contrast that amendment with the amendment offered by Hon. J. R. Hood of Hamilton county. In support of this Hood said:

"I declare myself opposed to disloyal white men voting, and when gentlemen propose to vote disloyal whites I propose to bring up the loyal black man to offset that vote. Let the loyal colored man counterbalance the disloyal white vote, just as the black brigades counterbalanced the rebel brigades in front of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. I don't propose to vote all the Negroes; I speak only of Negro soldiers, and perhaps I would not have allowed that before the battle of Nashville. But when I saw two black brigades of Wood's division charge the rebel entrenchments, and strew the ground so thickly with their bodies that one might walk upon them; when I saw white soldiers bearing off wounded Negro soldiers from the field, I thought that he who could fight so well would be a safe custodian of the ballot box. And then to hear disloyal white men talk of Negroes being elected justices and members of the legislature! My purpose was to declare that loyal black soldiers were better than white rebels."

Butler deserves a greater reputation than the present vouchsafes him. Like Andrew Johnson and Gen. Ambrose Burnside, he began his career as a tailor—he came to Johnson county as a tailor's apprentice. He was not only pretty regularly elected to the state legislature, but was a member of the Thirty-ninth congress along with such men as William B. Campbell, Samuel M. Arnell, Edmund Cooper, Isaac R. Hawkins, John W. Leftwich, William B. Stokes, Nat G. Taylor (father of Bob and Alf) and Horace Maynard. Also he served in the Fortieth and Forty-first congresses.

Roderick Random Butler was a considerable Tennessean, and their sons

WILL T. HALE

EXPOSE VICIOUS HARDING SLUR

N Y C HERALD
OCTOBER 31, 1920

National Committee Notified of Widespread Slander Against Ancestry.

ORGANIZED PLOT SEEN

Circulars Sent Into Republican Districts Point to Plan of Malicious Propaganda.

The following telegrams have been received by the Republican National Committee from persons in various parts of the country regarding the scurrilous attacks that have been made on United States Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President:

A message from the Middle West says:

Lillian K. Flennicken, president of the Republican Women's Club of Bristol, Tenn., wires: "Democratic propaganda general in this section that Senator Harding's grandmother is a negress and his father a mulatto. Copies of the affidavit are being circulated broadcast in this section."

The following is from the Southwest:

The Democrats have two women here and probably have others engaged in spreading the information that Harding is part negro. A chart is being mailed promiscuously to voters purporting to have been made by Prof. William E. Chancellor of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, purporting to show the family tree of Harding and charging that he is one-fourth negro. The circular is anonymous.

From the middle West were received the two following:

Chairman phones to say that State is being flooded with telegrams from Wooster signed by Chandler and that in some places the school teachers are telling the pupils that it is lucky the fact has been disclosed before election in order that the country may be spared the disgrace.

This telegram came from a border State: "Democrats are distributing a circular letter purporting to be a statement of genealogy of Warren G. Harding by Prof. William E. Chandler of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, stating that the grandfather and great-grandfather were black and the father is a mulatto. Will appreciate a detailed statement from you regarding this matter, which is being widely circulated." It may be inadvisable to go into print on this matter, but I really think each State chairman should have a message from you branding the report as absolutely false and unfounded. Each State chairman in turn should communicate with each county chairman and the county chairman pass the denial on to their district workers. This will enable them to deny the statement upon information received directly from you. Further letters and telegrams justify the report I made you yesterday upon result of election."

The editor of a journal in the middle West wired: "Flooded with circulars alleging that Warren G. Harding is of negro ancestry. Circulars contain alleged genealogy purporting to come from college at Wooster, Ohio. Circulars mailed at Columbus, apparently addressed only to Democrats. Story has reached rural sections and communications are beginning to come in asking for explanation."

Another message said: "Genealogy been circulated here purporting to show Harding descendant from negroes, both sides, three generations back, giving authority Chancellor, of Wooster, Ohio. His father mulatto, mother white. Advise me facts." From another State came this: "Democratic propaganda received in this county yesterday in letter mailed from Indianapolis to Democratic workers and now being circulated as follows: Genealogy of Warren G. Harding—George T. Harding great-grandfather, black; Anna Roberts, great-grandmother, black; Charles M. Harding, grandfather, black; Mary Crawford, grandmother, white; George T. Harding, father, mulatto; Phoebe Dickerson, mother, white. By Prof. William E. Chancellor, Wooster University, Ohio. Envelope containing circular bears no return address. Democrats on streets making inquiry of Republicans: 'Are you going to vote for a nigger for President?' Don't know how wide circulation has been given circular in other counties. Wire information immediately to be used in combating effect of circular."

Another telegram from the middle West said:

"Local man received envelope today under two cent postage, with Indianapolis postmark, containing the following mimeographed matter, 'Genealogy of Warren G. Harding, by Prof. William E. Chancellor of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio: George Tryon Harding 1st, great-grandfather, black; Ann Roberts, great-grandmother, black; Charles A. Harding, grandfather, black; Mary Ann Crawford, grandmother, white; George Tryon Harding 2d, father, mulatto; Phoebe Dickerson, mother, white; Warren G. Harding, son.' Please wire denial and facts in case.

From the Far West came this:

Caught the parties redhanded who were preparing to circulate ancestor pamphlet and compelled them yesterday to turn over to me 30,000 of the same. Not more than 500 of these sent out through the mails, and upon my notification to the postal department several hundred of same were apprehended in the Post Office and held up. Do not think a similar attempt will be made here. Issued statement to all papers in State day before yesterday to look out for the eleventh hour scurrilous attacks.

The following is from the South:

My judgment is there should be immediate authoritative denial and denunciation of infamous lies about Senator Harding's genealogy. Democrats are making practically their whole campaign among women on race issue. They have never waged dirtier, more contemptible campaign.

This came from the Southwest:

"For your information following telegram received here to-day, creating sensation: 'Wooster, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1920.—Charles L. Blanton, editor, Sikeston, Mo.; father, George Tryon, mulatto creole; grandfather, Charles Amos, same; great-grandfather, George Tryon, same; great-great-grandfather, French West Indian creole; great-great-grandmother, Huldah Tryon, black, some white blood on mother's side. Spent twenty-two days investigating in Blooming Grove, birthplace of Warren Gamaliel Bancroft Harding, and other points where he has lived. He is hybrid mestizo mulatto creole and acts accordingly. Signed, William Estabrook Chancellor.' Make such use of this as you may see fit.

Other messages from different parts of America follow:

In the last three days this city has been flooded with many thousands of sealed letters mailed from this city and I believe part of an organized Democratic official effort. These letters contain alleged Harding genealogy, you understand what I mean. We are attempting to run down local source, but very difficult. My belief that stuff is being sent out by official direction is based on fact that cost involved is large and this campaign of slander was started here three days ago, and that voting lists of Republicans are being used for addresses.

We have had called to our attention this morning circular giving genealogy of Senator Harding claiming direct Ethiopian descent. This genealogy is being circulated not only here but other towns, and generally by the Democrats. It bears the name of Prof. William E. Chancellor of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio. We are being besieged by telephone calls from all over the State requesting denial. This is the most spurious and vicious eleventh hour campaign propaganda ever called to our attention. What action if any do you wish us to take?

The Southern Democrat

Further Protest Against Its Disproportionate Electoral Power

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: Your correspondent Mr. Dickson, commenting on my first letter to you on the Southern vote, not only takes a wholly indefensible position on the subject, but also completely misunderstand my position or what I want the young Republican readers of The Tribune to learn. It is wholly indifferent to us that South Carolina goes perpetually Democratic, although it is rather suggestive of a failure to progress. It is equally indifferent to us that down there they do not want colored men in office, although there again it would seem but natural that a community which contains so many negroes might well consider it right that some be elected to office. The United States Navy contains many able seamen who are black, no doubt, also from South Carolina.

But Mr. Dickson does emphasize one point I wish The Tribune readers would remember, and that is that South Carolinians neither want a different condition of things, nor do they see the infamy of what goes on on Election Day.

I repeat that my party was wrong, outrageously wrong, to its own supporters when it allowed the Fourteenth Amendment to become a dead letter, and did not cut the representation of those states in which masses of citizens are not allowed to vote. It seems astonishing to an old-fashioned American like the writer (who, Mr. Dickson to the contrary notwithstanding, has traveled all over this country and Europe and, in fact, is a Westerner by birth) that the parts of the United States which most often talk of gentlemen and honor should filch votes in the Electoral College. Now I am partisan, since Mr. Dickson wishes to be partisan.

I would like to have him and his fellow citizens tell a young Republican woman voter how he likes this comparison: California in 1916 cast just under one million votes for thirteen electors (according to "The World Almanac" it was 999,551), which, with a population of 2,300,000, means that 77,000 votes were cast for each elector and that one citizen in three voted—for there was woman's suffrage. And South Carolina? One citizen in twenty-three was allowed to vote, and the vote was 7,000 per elector! What would the young woman say?

It was indeed disgraceful that the Republicans in Congress did not correct this wrong; it is not likely that the Democrats will. Had they done so Wilson would have lost in 1916. But it behooves every Republican voter — woman or man — to remember that we are face to face with an outrageous situation, which we can meet only by carrying all the states we won and most of those we lost in 1916.

AN OLD TRIBUNE READER.

New York, July 30, 1920.

The Negroes of Tennessee are more interested in knowing that their lives and property are safe and that they will have a governor of the state who will see to it that they, as well as any other citizens are accorded equal justice in the courts, than they are in supporting some particular nominee of a certain party, simply because they are affiliated with that party, and if the sentiment expressed by the leaders of the race, men of influence, in every section of the state from the remotest eastern border, to the extreme west, tells in any manner the way the votes will be cast, Senator Warren G Harding, the popular presidential candidate; Governor Calvin Coolidge, candidate for vice-president, and Governor Albert H Roberts, the candidate for re-election to the governorship of our state will receive a large majority of the votes of the Negro race, because each takes a high and firm stand in advocating law and order.

The efforts of those "paid few" who are urging the support of the republican nominee for the governorship in Tennessee, merely from the standpoint of his party affiliation, are being given the "horse laugh" by the Negro voters who know Gov. Roberts' record.

Grand Master of Odd Fellows Urges Support

In an interview given out by Hon. Ira T. Bryant, of Nashville, grand master of Odd Fellows, for Tennessee, and one of the most influential leaders of the state, his position cannot be mistaken in urging that the members of the race support Gov. Roberts. Read:

On being approached recently by certain republican members of his race for support, Ira T. Bryant, Secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, served notice on them that he is, first, last and all the time for Gov. A. H. Roberts for governor of Tennessee. Said he: "Governor Roberts a Southern gentleman, has shown himself big enough and broad enough to be the governor of all the people, black and white, rich and poor, big and little, and how any self-respecting Negro can throw the weight of his power and influence against him for no reason other than that he is a democrat is more than I can understand.

A broad-minded, fair-dealing democrat is to be preferred a thousand times by thinking Negroes over an office-seeking pap-sucking, oligarch bearing the label of republicanism. The Negro asks for no special legislation in his behalf; he only asks that he be given the rights, under the law which other men enjoy.

"The Negro leader opposing Mr Roberts shows himself woefully lacking in consistency. He attempts to set up as a justification for the Negro's exodus from the South the lack of an equal chance and a square deal before the courts, and yet when a high-toned, blue-blooded Southern gentleman has the courage to insist that these inalienable rights are no denied him he is willing to turn his back upon him and line up with a crowd of men, the depth of whose republicanism is determined by the size of the political plums they can get for themselves of their friends. It is as true today as it ever was that he who would have friends must show himself friendly. Governor Roberts' greatness lies in the fact that he is not any special champion of the black man's rights as such to the protection of the law, but that the dignity of the law, as it applies to all races, must be sustained. The peculiar thing about it is that no self-respecting Negro of brains has attempted publicly to give any reason why the black man in this election should not vote for Governor Roberts. I shall certainly urge every Negro voter with whom I come in contact to go to the polls on November 2nd, and cast a vote for him for re-election. And I say this as one who does not know Mr. Roberts, has never been in his presence, and has not been approached either by him or any of his friends, directly or indirectly."

In a letter, voluntarily sent to prominent leaders of the race through out the state, Dr. J. F. Lane, president of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., and one of the most conservative and conscientious leaders of the race, writes:

"Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 19,

My Dear Friend:

"I am writing you this personal letter because the political conditions in our state justify it.

"In the very first place, there are two facts that I would lay before you and have you understand, viz: first, I am no politician, and I am seeking no personal advantage or political favor. Secondly, in politics, I am a republican and have been a strong believer in the principles of that grand old party ever since I could interpret its platform; but before I was a republican, I was a human being, and as such, I have had a strong sense of human rights, and have earnestly wanted to see political, social and economic justice extended to ALL. I firmly believe that a government that can not protect ALL its citizens in their life and property rights is worse than useless, and the sooner it is overthrown the better it will be for the people living under it.

"After a careful study of the various phases of law enforcement in our state, I find my views on the importance of orderly goyernment in complete harmony with those of Governor Albert H. Roberts. To my way of thinking, law enforcement is the most important question before the people of Tennessee and the world today. I must acknowledge I am more anxious and concerned about the suppression of Mob Violence in Tennessee and the other Southern States than I am about any other question before the voters today. Let us all get on the program of making Tennessee and America a safe place in which colored people and white people alike can live, before we go to Europe to administer unto the people over there through the League of Nations or otherwise.

"Governor Roberts is a democrat and in good standing with the most intelligent and patriotic members of his Party, but it is an open secret tha he is in great disfavor with the Negro-hating element of both political parties. This ignorant and lawless element is trying in every way to defeat him in this election, knowing as they do that his defeat means the revival of mob rule in the State, and that it will set back the progress of the race in Tennessee for at least a decade. The reading public knows that there has not been a single lynching in the state since the Constabulary bill, which he espoused became a law, and the nation is watching to see if the law-abiding liberty-loving element of the state both white and colored, is going to stand by the governor, or turn the state over to the Mob in the street to put the people under a reign of terror shame and disgrace again.

"The state needs the Governor far more than he needs the office. Remember, Fellow Citizen, that every vote for him is a blow against the mob. How will you use your ballot?

"Governor Coolidge is an officer of the very same type of Governor Roberts. Senator Harding has come out good and strong for the very same principles, therefore we call upon you to vote for Harding, Coolidge and Roberts. They are absolutely fearless in the enforcement of the law of their country, and are entitled to the support of every colored voter in our state.

"Do not be swerved by bright promises good only during the election period. We know what Roberts has done, and we know what Coolidge has done. Let us act upon what has actually been done, and not upon election promises.

"Yours for success,

"J. F. LANE,"

Jackson, Tennessee.

Hundreds of others have written similar sentiments and these will have a telling effect in lining up the race vote so as to support the best interests of the entire people regardless of race or class.

RACE MEN WIN OUT IN MANY STATE CONTESTS

Were Candidates for Many Offices From Governor On Down

RACE POLLED LARGE VOTE

Southern Candidates Make Fair Showing Considering Handicaps

Chicago Nov.13—The outstanding fact in the recent election has been the important part played by our group. The largest number of Race candidates since the disfranchisement laws went into effect, were on various part of the country. The activity of the citzens is an unmistakenable sign of their determination to get somewhere in American political life.

The two candidates for seats in the United States Senate, Hon. W. Ashie B. H. Hawkins in Marland and Hon. J. R. Pollard in Va. were defeated. Hawkins received 70000 votes causing the regular Repuplican candidate to fall far behind the national heads of the Republican ticket who a substantial majority at the hands of the voters. This is the second time in the history of the state that the Republican party has come out ahead in a national election. Five out of six candidates for Congress were cucessful. Candidate Hawkins run for the State Senate was the outcome of a protest by many prominent colored Republicans against as they deemed shabby treatment of the regular organization in the state of which O. E. Weller, who was elected, is the titular head and "boss". Pollard vote in Virginia was a negligible quanity but it is believed to have served the purpose of creating a nucleus for a strong organization of colored Republicans in the state.

Virginia furnished a candidate for Congress, H. H. Price in the Richmond district, who was defeated, and in the 12th Missouri district Robert Owens, the candidate of the Farmers Labor party fell before the large vote given to Congressman Dyer although the Negro vote in the district out numbers the white vote regardless of party affilliation. The one Negro candidate for Governor, J. H. Blount of Arkansas, was buried beneath the usual large vote the Democratic nominee.

Three colored candidates for the legislature were elected in Illnoise. Adelbert H. Roberts and Warren B. Douglass, who succeed themselves in the 3rd. district and S. B. Turner who was standing for re-election.

In Ohio Henry Higgins was elected a member of the lesislature form the Cincinnatti district but William R. Green was defeated for the State Senate in the Clevand district as were Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Wood who were candidates for seats in the lower branch of the legislature. The Rev. George L. Davis and Attorney Hughes were unsucessful candidates for the lower house in the city of Columbus.

Delaware takes a new place on the political map by electing to the power branch of the State legislature Dr. W. Henri Pikes from one of the Wilmington districts. Missour sends a Negro to its lower house. Walthall M. Moore of St. Louis, while Langston Harris of the same city lost J. C. Asby and Andrew Stevens are for seats in the Pennsyvania lower house.

In New York was re-elected but Miss Grace Cambell a candidate on the socialist ticket went down to defeat. Howere in the orange district of New Jersey Dr. Walter Alexander came through with flying colors.

Frederick M. Roberts, California's lone colored candidate was re-elected and will represent the Los Angeles district in the State Legislature.

ROBERTS FIGHTING TO IMPROVE P. S. 89

Alderman Charles H. Roberts, who, after a recent examination of P. S. 89, declared it to be unsanitary and practically a fire trap, and who threatened to have it closed entirely unless it were thoroughly overhauled, now states that he will leave no stone unturned to alleviate the situation. If it be found necessary, he proposes having building condemned by the Board of Health.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts added that he was going to ask the Parents' Association of P. S. 89, to petition the Board of Aldermen for relief. "I shall not let the Board of Aldermen pass the budget on schools unless some provision is made for this section," he said. While I am only one of a large number, I think my colleagues will see the justification of our plea. It is preposterous to say that the Teachers' Training School will relieve West Harlem elementary schools, for that school will only relieve the southern end of the Heights district. There will be some fighting done before this program will be approved."

MARYLAND NEGRO RUNS FOR THE U. S. SENATE

Baltimore, Md., August 17.—Indignant at their failure to get recognition in city and state patronage, prominent negroes of Baltimore last night nominated W. Ashby Hawkins, negro attorney, for the United States senate, to oppose United States Senator John Walter Smith, democrat, and O. E. Weller, republican candidate.

The nomination will be by petition. It will be necessary for 500 persons to sign the petition, which will be filed with Secretary of State Perlman before Hawkins' name can go on the ballot.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Edwards—Karnes—Goree Ticket Scrapped

Be it remembered that July 3, 1920, the State Central Committee met pursuant to call of the State Chairman, C. P. Goree, and appointed an executive committee composed of nine of its members to nominate a campaign committee, the personnel of which was to be white.

The executive committee was called to meet July 15th for the purpose of selecting the campaign committee. The following persons were accordingly selected: C. P. Goree, M. H. Karnes, D. K. Roberts, Walter H. Johnson, L. J. Crawford and W. T. Day. This committee was given definite instructions as to its duties, its powers and authority, which were to conduct a campaign, organize the state for the purpose of getting out a respectable vote for the national ticket. The committee organized by electing Goree Chairman, Karnes, Director; Martin, Treasurer; Day, Secretary and Roberts Publicity Agent. The committee was authorized to conduct its campaign through the county and district organizations with the assistance of the state organization, but given no authority to displace or nominate candidates for office or otherwise. The Committee was created to meet the unwarranted alarm of the Goree-Karnes aggregation, who kept up a howl that the election of Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman, was an embarrassment to the party, and if the campaign were conducted by white men, it would greatly relieve the embarassment, and add a goodly number of white votes; that otherwise would not vote the republican ticket out of fear of Negro domination.

The State Central Committee acquiesced and granted to the white aggregation its wishes, though doubting at the time the wisdom of its act. The work of the campaign committee has been most conspicuous for its inactivity—for its effort to eliminate and ignore entirely the Negroes of the party. The one object of the campaign committee has been to cinch the control of patronage. In addition to ignoring the Negro, who constitutes seventy-five per cent of the party, the committee has been fighting among themselves, doing what it could to lessen the influence of others, double-crossing candidates for Congress and otherwise trying to raise a little money for selfish purposes. In fact, the committee, by reason of internal dissensions, strife, ignorance and stupid arrogance, has reduced itself to Karnes and Goree olicharcy, with nothing on their stomachs except pie. They have resolved themselves into the whole show, refusing to consult anybody or turn a dollar of the money collected over to the Treasurer. The Treasurer being a candidate for Congress from the 5th District, they have used their official capacities for the purpose of defeating him rather than electing him. They have become so bold and arrogant that they took upon themselves the unwarranted authority to displace the electors nominated by the state and district conventions with others selected and dictated by Harry Stilwell Edwards, the arrogant lily white and Negro hater.

These two dictators, with the full knowledge that the only two planks in Edward's platform are white supremacy and the Wilson League, without consulting anybody, proceeded to take the money collected from Republicans in the name of the Republican organization, and published a mongrel ticket with Edward's name at the top followed by Thos. E. Watson and the full democratic ticket printed below, with the Hon. Thos. W. Hardwick as Governor. This unwarranted and unprecedented conduct on the part of Goree Karnes, Edwards and Walter Johnson, caused such a storm of protest in the state, that Chairman Goree called a meeting of the State Central Committee last Tuesday, at which he advised the State Central Committee what he, Karnes, Edwards and Johnson had done. He stated that he acted with full authority; that the State Central Committee had elected them and could not question their conduct; that the campaign was turned over to them to run and they were going to run it; they had selected the ticket, printed it distributed it, traded with Harry Stilwell Edwards, placed his name at the head of the ticket, and if the republicans did not want to vote for Mr. Edwards, they could scratch his name and vote for Thos. Watson or vote for neither. He stated that there was no remedy for what they had done, and to question his mandate was losing time. He was chairman and was going to run things.

Whereupon the committee unanimously passed a resolution condemning, rebuking and repudiating the conduct of Karnes and Goree for scrapping the organization ticket, and otherwise usurping both the power and authority of the State Central Committee and a majority of the campaign committee. The committee further condemned Karnes and Goree for failing and refusing to turn the campaign funds collected over to the treasurer, and ordered them to make an itemized statement to the State Central Committee of their collections and disbursements, which motion Chairman Goree promptly ruled out of order, with the dictum that neither the State Central Committee nor any other earthly authority had a right to question the prerogative of the committee to collect funds and dispose of them in any way they saw fit, and that the campaign committee would refuse to make any report to anybody.

Whereupon, Dr. Penn asked was the campaign committee, the creature of the State Central Committee, greater than its creator, and Goree ruled, yes. Whereupon the committee unanimously passed its resolution directing Karnes and Goree to make this report and threatened to discharge the committee if Goree did not put the motion. He then put the motion which was unanimously carried.

The committee proceeded to disregard the names of Jordan Massey and George Hastings, lily whites, dictated by Harry Stilwell Edwards, and agreed to by usurpers, Goree and Karnes.

Mr. Goree ruled that C. R. Jones, one of the regular electors, was disqualified. The committee supplied the vacancy by electing J. P. Dyer, of Bartow County. Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, the senior elector, being present, was called upon by Mr. Goree to state whether he had resigned as elector or not, Mr. Goree charging that he had. Dr. Stockbridge promptly denied the charge, and said he was still elector, and no one on earth had authority to take him down, he having been nominated by the state convention and that convention adjourned sine die.

So the committee advised the republican voters of Georgia to scratch the Edwards-Karnes-Goree lily white ticket and write the names of the organization electors on the ticket. This ticket has been printed out of the republican campaign funds raised in the name of the organization by Karnes, et al, and the committee has neither the funds nor the time to print another ticket. The time of filing and distributing the national ticket has elapsed. On the lily white republican-democrat ticket gotten out by Harry Stilwell Edwards and endorsed by Goree and Karnes, are the names of Watson and Edwards, the democratic state ticket and the Edwards-Karnes-Goree electoral ticket. On that ticket are eight of the organization's electors and six of the Edwards electors. The Independent's advice to the republicans of Georgia is to scratch Edward's name and vote for Thos. E. Watson for United States Senator. Mr. Watson is against the league and agrees with Mr. Harding; and Edwards is for the league and agrees with Mr. Cox. And where the names of Hasting and Massey appear, scratch them and write the names of H. E. Stockbridge and J. P. Dyer. If you desire to vote for or against the Democratic candidates and amendments, do so. The Independent is going to vote for Thos. W. Hardwick for Governor, because he is opposed to the League of Nations and agrees with Harding and Coolidge on that great and momentous proposition—The League of Nations.

Goree and Karnes have destroyed their usefulness to the party organization, and had it not been a disgrace to the party, the committee, seventy members strong in session Tuesday, would have discharged the campaign committee with the contempt it deserved. But it condemned and repudiated it and had it to understand that it was the slogan of the republican party to do away with one-man-rule and to smash lily whitism into smithereens everywhere it showed its head.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION RECOGNIZED THE LILY WHITES

SEE HOPES SWEPT AWAY

TEAR-DIMMED DELEGATES

The Washington Bee

Spirits of Lincoln and Grant Stalk Through Mammoth Coliseum at Chicago and Frown as They Observe Their Life Work Crumble to Dust—How They Were Unseated.

6-19-20

Those returning from hicago tell very frankly how the colored delegates out there, one by one, were unseated and their places uncompromisingly assigned to the white contestants. No convention gave so little, yet exacted so much.

Some of the delegates, it is said, wept with emotion as they contended for principles won by their predecessors and saw brilliant chances melt like winter snowflakes before a mid-day sun, and, as one describes it, "We were as the five foolish virgins, begging for admission, and we found the chamber barred against us."

It is extremely humiliating to confess that these same principles upon which the welfare of our future depended were surrendered never again perhaps to be recovered.

"Steam roller" methods were never before played to a more skillful advantage, and old-timers, who know what they are talking about, make no bones of the fact that the colored brother was given the understanding he would have to take what was handed him or there would be nothing doing.

For several days this sort of thing dragged on—a half-staged, half-sickening travesty.

"Mushroom tactics" were used more than once, and considerable cunning accompanied most the decisions made by the committee having the various contest cases in charge.

The "lily white" fever was not merely confined to Southern members. There was a general handshaking on this issue, and a feeling that "our cause is one and the same; the colored brother must look out for himself."

So it went down the line. The scene was rather touching. Dark, gray-haired forms, who had helped to seat the great Lincoln and put through the fearless Grant, sat with eyes dimmed. Their vision became blurred.

This message to twelve million loyal Americans doesn't seem encouraging. It hurts, and naturally a corresponding amount of resentment must follow.

Would it be a bad plan for the colored delegate to pack his political duds, store them away and devote his time to some other cause?

The colored vote should promptly organize, cast down their buckets for the candidate who best meets their fancy and support as a unit for President the ablest and finest equipped man in the field. The day for any particular party affiliation appears to have vanished.

November 2nd next will decide one of the most momentous questions the country has ever had. Every American qualified to vote, whether black or white, should endeavor to cast a ballot.

With extraordinary swiftness the convention selected Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as the Republican standard bearer to lead them to success when the issue comes before the people for their final approval. The swing was a sudden one, all previous balloting leaning more favorably toward others having the same aspirations.

A few days from now San Francisco will undergo like experiences, and while special features omitted from the Chicago comedy will be in evidence at the San Francisco extravaganza, impulses containing the same tightrope stunts and vaudeville specialties will be the order of the day, and out of chaos will arise another mind—a Democrat—nominated for a similar purpose, and who also must receive the approval of his fellowmen and enfranchised womanhood.

It is this mind that Senator Harding must reckon with, and if "chickens come home to roost," and they surely do, this is the psychological moment for a presidential nominee to know it.

The colored voter is not duty-bound. The way is clear, and it goes without saying that a good Democrat of the Grover Cleveland type would serve the country far better than the Republican, who stands for neither one thing nor the other.

SUBTERFUGE OF DENT ON SCOTT'S RANK UNCOVERED

Southern Congressman Who Was Defeated Obtained Baker's Explanation To Satisfy His Constituents

(Associated Negro Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Some time ago S. H. Dent, a demagogic congressman from the State of Alabama, who was for a while chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, was defeated for renomination.

Dent is a Southerner of the cheap "cracker" type who did all he could during the World War in connection with the Selective Service Regulations to prevent the draft from applying to white and colored soldiers alike. He eagerly sought some subterfuge whereby he could have one set of regulations apply to colored men and another set to white men. This undemocratic effort was squelched by the ranking Republican member of the Committee, Mr. Julius Kahn, and his republican party associates.

The Secretary of War also fought Mr. Dent's efforts and to show that he had no sympathy with him, called Dr. Emmett J. Scott to Washington to serve as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. Dr. Scott's resignation was made plain in the Official Bulletin of the Government, through the Associated Press, and is set forth in full detail in Dr. Scott's book, "The American Negro in the World War."

Dent was defeated by his constituents for renomination on the ground that a colored man had served in the War Department as an Assistant Secretary of War, and that Dent should have prevented it. To square himself with his constituents, Dent has requested the Secretary of War to say that Dr. Scott was not an "Assistant Secretary of War" but a "Special Assistant to the Secretary of War."

It is well known that during the war hundreds of men were called to Washington to serve in special relationships. No political implication was involved in Dr. Scott's service as he makes clear in his book. He served, as hundreds of other Republicans served the Government, including such men as Mr. Taft, Justice Hughes, Benedict Crowell, Julius Rosenwald, E. R. Stettinius, and hundreds of others. Both the Secretary of War and Dr. Scott clearly understood that he was rendering service to our Government in time of need and not political service.

Secretary Baker, in his letter to Dent, states: "Dr. Scott's assistance was of the greatest value to the Government and to the people of the colored race." The cheap politics by which Southern politicians are kept in Congress is nauseating to say the least.

SCANDAL ABOUT HARDING BARED AS FALSEHOOD

G. O. P. Organ Shows Up Story of Negro Ancestry.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
OCTOBER 31, 1920

Cincinnati, Oct. 30.—The Cincinnati Times-Star today published the following editorial over the signature of Charles P. Taft, publisher, and Hulbert Taft, editor.

"Fifty years ago personal scandal and whispered lies against the candidates played a considerable part in American politics. Until this year it seemed that we had been getting away from that sort of thing. The Presidential campaigns of the present century have been fought out chiefly in the open, with arguments about principles and the characters and intentions of candidates holding the center of the stage.

"This year the Democrats have tried to turn the clock back fifty years. They have attempted to revive that spirit of underhanded partisanship which was quite usual in America in the days when blackguards attacked the ancestry of the mother of Abraham Lincoln and said that Lincoln himself was illegitimate.

"Most of the energy of the underground section of the Democratic campaign has been devoted to the circulation of a lie about Harding's ancestry. No responsible Democrat has dared repeat it in the open, but many Democrats have passed it around hand to hand. There are few voters in Hamilton County who have not run up against this sneaking propaganda in one form or another and who have not had somebody whisper in their ears, in strict confidence, that 'there is really something in that story about Harding.'

"The story is to the effect that Warren G. Harding's grandfather was Amos Harding, and that he married Mary Ann Dixon, a negress. The story is false in every respect. It even was the wrong names for Harding's grandparents. The Senator's grandfather was not Amos, but Charles Alexander Harding. Charles Alexander Harding's wife and the grandmother of Warren G. Harding on the paternal side, was Mary Ann Crawford. She was the daughter of Joshua Crawford, of Baltimore, and Sophia Stevens, whose family lived in Albemarle County, Va. The Crawfords were of Scotch-Irish descent, the family originating in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The first of the family came to America in the seventeenth century. The Crawfords appear all through the genealogies of Virginia, and are related to most of the prominent families of Colonial days in that State.

"There was an Amos Harding among W. G. Harding's ancestors. He was not the Senator's grandfather, however, but his great-grandfather. The name of his wife was not Mary Ann Dixon, but Phoebe Tripp, who belonged to a well known colonial family of Pennsylvania and was a cousin of Frances Slocum, 'the lost sister of Wyoming.' Amos Harding lived in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, from 1777 to 1800. He came to Richmond County, Ohio, early in the nineteenth century, and died there in 1839.

"As a result, American object to lies, and particularly to that type of lie which flourishes only in the dark. Unless the character of our people has changed, they will show on Election Day exactly what they think of the subterranean campaign the Democrats have waged during the past three weeks. A political campaign that cannot be run in the open, free press of America is not to the credit of any party or candidate.

"We give below Harding's family tree. It is an ancestry of which any American might be proud. We shall be glad to answer questions about any of the men or women whose names are given and are prepared to prove that there was not a drop of negro blood in any of them.

"CHARLES P. TAFT, Publisher
"HULBERT TAFT, Editor."

COLORED MEN'S RALLY ATTACKS LONERGAN, LAUDS BRANDEGEE

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
OCTOBER 1920

Race Issue Plays Prominent Part in Strong Addresses.

CONNECTICUT URGED TO KEEP SENATOR

Voters Civic League Misrepresented in Afternoon Paper, Leader Says.

Any doubts as to where the Colored Voters' Civic League stood in regard to the election of Frank B. Brandegee were removed last night at an enthusiastic rally held in the Community Center on Avon street, when several speakers lauded the senior senator from Connecticut and declared that he must be returned to office in order that a man who represented Connecticut, and not "solid south" might occupy the Senate seat.

Just how sympathetic Congressman Augustine Lonergan is to the negro cause was brought out by J. M. Patterson, president of the league during his address. According to Mr. Patterson, when a protest was made against the imprisonment of the suffrage agitators in Washington some time ago, Mr. Lonergan replied that he saw no cause for complaint so long as these women, "were not forced to sleep and eat with niggers."

Mrs. S. M. Johnson, and J. E. Kefford of Waterbury, one of the delegates to visit the Harding home several weeks ago, were the principal speakers. Mr. Kefford eulogized Mr. Brandegee and declared that Mrs. Harding had said to him, during the Marion visit, "Mr. Kefford, go back to Connecticut and see that Frank Brandegee is sent back to the Senate. He will be an invaluable aid to my husband when he goes to the White House."

That Senator Harding and Frank Brandegee would do everything in their power to secure for the negro of the south fair representation and voting privileges was stated by Mr. Kefford, who said that so long as the democratic administration remained in power, there was absolutely no chance for the negro to secure this right.

Before the meeting Mr. Patterson called attention to an article which was published in an afternoon paper, from a member of the league saying that Brandegee had offended the colored voters. "Mr. Johnson has no authority to speak for the league," Mr. Patterson said, " and his words in no way reflect the sympathy of the organization. We voted to support the republican ticket, and when we did that we meant every man on that ticket, including Senator Brandegee."

They tell me that my good friend Attorney Jas. A. Scott, who recently made such a brilliant fight (against odds) for a seat on the Municipal bench, has been appointed one of the assistant state's attorneys by State's Attorney-elect Robt. E. Crowe, and that this is the first appointment made by the new state's attorney. This is good news to me. Bro. Scott's appointment is a fine recognition for the good and loyal support that the people of the "black belt" gave State's Attorney Crowe. As to how well Bro. Scott will perform his important duties there is no question, because he held this same office under State's Attorney Wayman and made a creditable record. One that the entire race feels proud of.

Congratulations to State's Attorney Crowe for having made such a wise selection and also to Bro. Scott in his new field of labor.

NEGRO FOR PRESIDENT

By The Associated Negro Press.

New York, N. Y., July 3.—Colored men in this city have just issued a call with avowed intention of polling 500,000 votes for a Negro candidate for president. A leaflet is being sent broadcast by the Challenge Magazine, the official organ of the new party. "We mean to abolish Jim Crowism. We swear it by Almighty God", says the leaflet. Continuing the leaflet says, "If you want to be a man, a full fledged citizen with all the rights of manhood come into the liberty party." The organization is said to be gaining in membership.

SMITH OF OHIO FIGHTS FOR PLACE ON TICKET

(Special to The New York Age)

Columbus, O.—A conference of colored Republicans of Ohio was held here July 13, at the call of the Republican State Advisory Committee, to consider policies and the personnel of a division to have charge of the interests of the colored voters.

Harry C. Smith, the Colored candidate for the secretary of State, has filed mandamus proceedings with the Ohio Supreme Court to compel the printing of his name on the ticket, and the Court instructed the secretary of state to appear July 15, and show reasons why the colored man's name must be kept off the ballot.

Political — 1920
Office Holding

Last Week of This Campaign Finds the Loyal Democracy Of Georgia Firm and Confident

Constitution 8-30-20

Race Clearly Bewteen Dorsey and Watson With No Place for Middle Grounders—No More Back Yard Flirtations With Henry Cabot Lodge to be Tolerated—Serious Indictment of Watson by an Organized Labor Journal. Hoke Smith Caught in Another one of His Proverbial "Flops."

The Constitution

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON

The final week of the campaign opens today with the loyal, upstanding democracy of Georgia marching down the straight road with firm and militant step—faces to the front and heads erect.

It is a crucial hour in Georgia—just as crucial as it was this day two years ago when the people of a state that stood in the forefront of the patriotic procession during the war determined to repudiate Thomas W. Hardwick, then senator, for his record of obstruction and administration-nagging during days of stress when every loyal heart in America beat in unison for the glorification of the flag and for the success of American arms.

The nation was in war then. It is technically in war today, due to the action of Senator Hoke Smith and a handful of democratic insurgents in joining with the republicans in defeating the ratification of a democratic peace treaty.

But that is not all—

The nation is in a period of reconstruction today, with the financial and business and industrial conditions at home in a turmoil of unrest because of the senate of the United States having pigeon-holed the covenant with its allies and with Germany by which the war boards can be dissipated and the ports of the world again fully opened to American trading.

The record of Hoke Smith in the senate during the war is practically a parallel to that of Hardwick, for which the people of Georgia administered a just rebuke.

In addition to this the record of Senator Smith since the armistice, in which he joined with republicans, in order to discredit a democratic administration on the eve of the general elections, to defeat the treaty of peace, and to nullify the league of nations with the Lodge reservations, is an augmented reason—and a potent one—why the people of Georgia will rebuke the senior senator on September 8 just as they rebuked the then junior senator on the 9th of September, just two years ago.

And thus it is—

Despite the frantic gymnastics of the Smith organs and of the Smith campaign headquarters, and of the Smith paid propagandists, and of the Smith press agents to divert popular attention from the senator's vulnerable record—the outstanding issue in this campaign—

Despite the fake reports of "bets" and "straw ballots" designed to confuse the public mind, and to create some kind of an impression that Smith is actually in the running—

Despite the fact that Senator Smith himself is "flyspecking" the unimpeachable public record of Governor Hugh Dorsey with criticism of the smallest and most inconsequential nature, every one of which rebounds to Smith's own disadvantage and discredit—

The fact stands out with increasing boldness—and it is fortified by reports from every section of Georgia that are impregnable — **the straight-pathed, undefiled, unterrified and unintimidated democracy of Georgia is marching forward in this final week of the campaign with every confidence that the repudiation to Senator Smith on the 8th of September will be as overwhelming as that administered to Senator Hardwick just two years ago.**

One by one the worm-eaten apples fall.

Just as Hardwick fell, and as Vardaman fell, and as Gore fell, and as Kirby fell; and even as Joe Bailey, a poison-squad sympathizer, fell in Texas Saturday—the great Bailey, once the monarch of all he surveyed in the Lone Star State—**just so will Hoke Smith, who, with the single exception of Reed, of Missouri, is the last of the "poison squad," fall when the loyal democracy of Georgia goes to the polls on Wednesday week.**

* * * *

Senate Race Between Dorsey and Watson.

The race for the United States senate is clearly between Dorsey and Watson, the two outstanding exponents, respectively, of two distinct schools of thought that cross each other at right angles.

"You can not serve God and Mammon," wrote the prophet.

The voters of Georgia are either for the tenets of the democratic faith or **against** them.

They are either for the league of nations with clarifying reservations or against any kind of a league of nations.

There is no middle ground!

The people of Georgia will do one of two things—

Either send a man to the senate to ratify the peace treaty, incorporating the league of nations, after serving notice upon the nations of the world as good faith demands that in this country the constitution of our fathers always is and always shall be supreme—

Or send a man to the senate to join with Hiram Johnson and William Edgar Borah to kill the treaty, and to close the ports of the world to America, and to build a wall around America as did Pagan China of old.

There is no middle ground. This is no time for temporizing. It's yea or nay!

The democracy of Georgia is not in a humor for any more back yard flirtations with Henry Cabot Lodge.

And the people of Georgia are not going to stab the democratic party in a frontal attack by the election of Watson, nor are they going to put their arms around it as Joab did Abner, and plunge a blade into its back.

Watson will be defeated!

Hoke Smith is already defeated!

Hugh M. Dorsey, who stands uprightly upon the platform of his party, **will be overwhelmingly elected!**

Even the pouring of coin into this state—if such a thing as slush funds are contemplated by any candidate or friends of any candidate—will not change the result.

Georgia is not Michigan!

The people of Georgia have too high a sense of honor to prostitute the sacredness of their electorate. And the man who tries it, be he office seeker, or ward heeler, or "county boss," or hired henchman, will find that the spirit of unterrified integrity that pulled the veil over the colossal figure of Newberry and shut him forever out of the minds and hearts of decent people, can be just as virile in Georgia of the south as it was in Michigan of the north.

Governor Dorsey could be a rich man today—yes, a millionaire operator, perhaps, in Wall Street instead of a poor servant of the people in Georgia, had Money instead of Duty been his master.

And just as sure as there is an attempt to use money in this election to thwart the will of the people, in the interest of any candidate or with a designed purpose on the part of any foe to break Dorsey down, just so sure will the hundreds of thousands of loyal, devoted friends in Georgia, who love him for the enemies he has made and for the honesty of his heart and soul and body that yields to no influence under heaven's sun, be on the firing line to see that the law shall be as supreme in Georgia as it was in Michigan.

* * * *

Organized Labor Is Not Backing Tom Watson.

Somebody has said that "organized labor" in Georgia is going to support Watson for the senate.

That statement I deny and will prove it.

The men who physically work, the artisans, are, along with the producers, the bulwarks of our civilization. As a rule they are just as sound and as safe as any class of society. They think—the most of them are educated. Their unions stand for the upbuilding and not for the tearing down of our institutions. They are no more anarchists than are men of the professions. There are extremists in every branch of service. The pulpit is well supplied with them. The school room has a surplus quota. There is no reason, therefore, to believe that the organized laborers as a whole will support Watson any more than anybody else, on the hypothesis that Watson himself is an extremist and a radical.

It is an unfair indictment to charge "labor" with swinging to radicalism simply because there is such a school of thought existing.

"Organized labor," as a rule, and very correctly so, supports its friends—its real friends. It usually can distinguish between gold and dross. It knows Demagoguery when it shows itself around election times, and my observation is, usually gives it a cold reception.

That many union men will support Watson I have no doubt. So will others support opposing candidates. I am confident very few will support Senator Smith for the reason that his record in the senate, and also as governor, very clearly demonstrated that he is not in sympathy with even the first requirements of organized labor.

His record in the senate, within the last few months, was put to a test on that point. I need not dwell upon it. Labor union men—particularly the railroad brotherhoods—are quite familiar with the facts.

On the other hand Governor Dorsey has always been an outspoken friend of organized labor, and in the legislature that has just adjourned, based upon his recommendations, too, three great constructive labor measures were enacted, the semi-monthly pay bill, the Barbers' bill, and the workmen's compensation bill, the latter being the most important measure in my judgment enacted during the session.

* * * *

Proof of the Pudding Is the Eating Thereof.

I said that I would prove that organized labor, as a unit, had not agreed to support Watson, propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding.

Waycross, Ga., is the most conspicuous organized labor city of its size in America. There is a labor paper, and a good one, published there every week. It is the "Labor Index," the organ of unionism in that city and section.

In the issue of the "Labor Index" for August 28, I find the following front-page, two-column, ten-point editorial:

"A tragedy occurred in Waycross Thursday night which aroused memories of a political speech made in Waycross twenty-five years ago. The homicide referred to was the killing of a policeman by a negro. The speech referred to was one made by Thomas E. Watson. In that speech Mr. Watson advised the negroes to take their guns and vote and to stay at the polls and see that their votes were counted. He informed them also in the same speech that they had just as much right in any hotel or train as any white man. That was the attitude of Mr. Watson at that time. Doubtless his speeches at that time still live in the memory of the negroes. Now, Mr. Watson is asking for the votes of southern white men in a democratic primary. This writing is addressed to you, Mr. Southern White Voter. It is your privilege to cast your vote as you please and no man has the moral or legal right to tell you how that vote should be cast. But before casting a vote for Mr. Watson stop and think what the condition of the white race would be had Mr. Watson's policies been put into effect. Your wife, mother, sweetheart or daughter, according to Mr. Watson twenty-five years ago, would now be stopping at the same hotels and riding in the same coaches with negroes. Do you think the people of the south would stand for that. No, a thousand times no, but Mr. Watson evidently desired that condition. And now Mr. Hardwick indorses Mr. Watson. Think it over before voting!"

That doesn't look like "labor" is supporting Thomas E. Watson.

Mind you, the "Labor Index," from which I republish this ringing address to "southern white voters" is indorsed by The Waycross Trades and Labor Assembly," and is a member of the National Labor Press association.

What The Labor Index says of Watson's speeches twenty-five years ago is entirely correct. When he swallowed the Ocala platform, ran as a populist for congress against Black for re-election to a seat he held as a democrat, this being before the day of the white primary in Georgia, when the negro vote was a potential factor, it is notorious that Watson made just such speeches as referred to, and if my memory does not fail me, he spoke at Sparta to a throng of fully a thousand negroes in that campaign and was carried around on the shoulders of some of the blacks, who heralded him as their "Jesus," or something like that.

When the white primary came along in the course of better government, Watson changed his tune. Within this campaign he tried to make political capital out of a hatched-up and wholly untrue statement that "Wilson appointed Henry Lincoln Johnson," when he knew when he wrote it that there was no more truth in it than that a statement that Saint Peter is a doorkeeper in h——.

* * * *

Another One of Hoke Smith's "Flops."

Talk about changing front though—

My attention has been directed to an editorial that appeared in The New York Times of May 24, commenting on the Watson-Smith alliance in the so-called democratic convention in Atlanta on May 18, and Hoke Smith's reply thereto that appeared in The Times of May 26.

The Times twitted the senator for refusing to indorse the administration in that convention, and for voting his group for the Watson resolution denouncing the league of nations in any form, reminding the senator that in his campaign he professed friendliness to the principles of the league, saying—

"Senator Hoke Smith has a curious whimsicality in his choice of a time to speak and a time to keep silence. Not long ago he was journeying over Georgia, proclaiming with all the weight of his majestic presence and voice that he was a good friend of Mr. Wilson and of the principle of the league

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 12

of nations; and that anybody who said he wasn't—and such anybodies were numerous—lied.

"Undoubtedly he got many votes in the state primary on the strength of this emphatic assertion of his loyalty to the administration and the principle of the league."

This was too much for the senator of "majestic presence and voice," and with his conversation wit Mayor Peeples, of Valdosta, an Mayor Will Patten, of Rome, an others, in which he said he wa "against the whole d——d thing," still fresh in his mind, Senato Smith took his pen in hand an forthwith wrote The Times the following, and I quote verbatim fro his card in The New York Time of May 26—

"The statement that I denounced any one for charging me with not approving the principles of the league of nations is untrue. On the contrary, **I denounced during the campaign as false the charge that I favored the league of nations with reservations which would not alter any of its provisions, and I stated, as I had declared upon the floor of the senate, that I would not vote for the league of nations unless reservations were made nullifying a number of its provisions."**

And now, since the national democratic convention has indorsed the league of nations with only interpretative **AND NOT NULLIFYING RESERVATIONS,** Senator Smith is running all over Georgia today saying he is in hearty sympathy with the democratic platform.

My God, the effrontery of the man!

HARDING'S CHANCE IN BORDER STATES GROWING WEAKER

The Atlanta Constitution

Tennessee Is Swinging Toward Governor Cox and Kentucky Also Looks Like Democratic Probability.

10-14-20

REPUBLICANS LOSE ON COLOR QUESTION

G. O. P. Leaders, Through Activity in Stimulating Registration of Negro Women, Create Big Reaction.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

St. Louis, October 13.—Senator Harding is spending one day this week in Tennessee, and a little later on the republican vice presidential candidate, Mr. Coolidge, will spend a day there.

Since there is no senator to be elected in Tennessee, there must be another reason for the two candidates giving a day of their limited time for campaigning to this state.

The reason lies in the fact that the republicans this year hope to add Tennessee to the list of doubtful border states. To put it more strongly, the republicans hope to carry Tennessee. It is a real hope, based on investigation and knowledge, and not merely put out as campaign "big talk."

Up to very recently, I think the republicans have been to a degree justified in this hope, but at the present moment there is an uneasy backwash in all the border states which seems to favor the democrats. It is confined wholly to the border states.

Due to Color Question.

But as to the border states, while it might have been said two weeks ago that the republicans had a chance to carry all but one of them that would not be a true statement today.

The reason is wholly local—it is the color question. The local republican managers in many of these border communities were rather overaggressive in stimulating the registration of negro women. That, in connection with some other things that have come up in the south in reference to the color question, has created a reaction.

The democrats have not been by any means free from criticism in some of the ways that local democrats in the "border" states have used and are using the color argument. It is not an agreeable aspect of the campaign to discuss, and it is probably best to let it go with the statement that the republicans are a little less apt to carry these border states today than they were some time ago.

The republican expectation of carrying Tennessee was based on several facts. The republican factions in that state are united for the first time in several years. Also, the republicans have a popular candidate for governor, "Al" Taylor, a brother of "Fiddling Bob" Taylor, who was a popular character in Tennessee politics some years ago.

Democrats Are Divided.

Furthermore, the democrats in Tennessee are badly torn by factionalism. One of Tennessee's senators, Shields, has come to a position, as regards the league of nations, which may fairly be called close to that of the irreconcilables. During the debate in the senate Senator Shields favored the league with reservations, but more lately he has seemed to go farther in the direction of the bitter-enders.

When an old-fashioned "state's right" democratic voter is inoculated, as some of them have been in Tennessee, by their own party leaders with the idea that the league of nations implies a partial surrender of sovereignty, and when they have got thoroughly "set" and hardened in that impression, then, as one disgusted politician expressed it, about the only thing that will change them is a rock crusher.

Finally, among the reasons for the republican hope of carrying Tennessee is the fact that a certain number of business men in the state who are normally democrats this year wish for a republican administration and are willing to help bring it about.

Tennessee has never been so solidly democratic as most of the other southern states. In 1916 the democratic majority was only 29,000, and the year Taft ran, in 1908, it was only 17,000.

On two occasions the state has elected a republican governor.

Spencer May Meet Defeat.

As to the other "border" states, Missouri still leans toward the republicans. But there is this to be added to what I said about Missouri some days ago—as it now looks, the republican senatorial candidate in Missouri, Senator Spencer, is expected to run some 25,000 votes behind Harding. That is to say, even though the republicans should carry Missouri on the presidential election, they might readily lose a senator there.

The estimate of 25,000 as the distance between the republican presidential candidate and the republican senatorial candidate comes from republican sources. It illustrates again what is almost universally true, namely, that in practically every state where there is a senatorial contest the republican candidate for senator will run behind Harding.

To any one who goes into these situations closely the probability of the republicans making any gains in the senate becomes the real question of this campaign.

Curiously enough, the one exception to this rule is another of the border states, Kentucky. In Kentucky the republican senatorial candidate, Richard Ernst, is expected to run ahead of Harding; or, to put it in nother way, the democratic candidate, who is the present senator, J. Crepps Wickliffe Beckham, is expected to run behind Cox.

For Kentucky, Cox was probably the strongest candidate for the presidency that the democrats could have named. A large part of eastern Kentucky reads the Cincinnati papers, and for that reason to a certain extent takes on the color of Ohio politics.

Cox Personally Popular.

Moreover, Cox has frequently campaigned in Kentucky, and is personally popular there.

Finally, an able and popular democratic congressman in Kentucky, Campbell Cantrill, is a friend of Cox and took a leading part in giving him the nomination. For all these reasons Cox has a little better chance of winning Kentucky than any other possible democratic nominee would have had.

In West Virginia, for much the same reasons, and for the additional reason that the coal miners of that state are especially strong for him, Cox will make a good run, but it still remains true, as I said two weeks ago, that West Virginia is more likely to go republican.

In Maryland, when I was there some two weeks ago, the tendency was toward republican success, both as regards Harding and also as regards the republican senatorial candidate. During that time, however the democrats have been stirred up by the spectacle of the large registration of negro women.

As things stand today, it looks as if Maryland would probably reelect its democratic senator, and as between Cox and Harding is doubtful.

NEGROES SWARM TO HARDING HOME

The Atlanta Constitution 9/11/20

Senator Addresses Fi Delegations, One Them Headed by Hen Lincoln Johnson, Ge gia G. O. P. Leader.

Marion, Ohio, September 10.—F delegations of negro republic representing various organizati of the race in both the north south, gathered at Senator H ding's front porch today and pledged their support in several hours of characteristic demonstration and oratory.

In response, the republican nominee made two speeches, praising the loyalty and attainments of the nation's negro citizenry and promising that the federal government "will not fail the American negro." He asked that they make service to country the every-day standard of their citizenship, and declared his abhorrence of the use of "brutal and unlawful violence" against the black race or any other class.

In several private conferences, Senator Harding also heard the grievances of various negro leaders, and assured them he would make a careful study of the situation. Lynching and segregation of negro federal employees were two of the things for whose suppression the visitors made a particular plea.

Conventions of negro Baptists in session at Columbus and Indianapolis sent the largest delegations, and a camp-meeting spirit ruled the days' celebration. The first group came up singing "Harding will shine tonight," in parody of a revival hymn, and "Amens" and "Hallelujahs" floated heavenward with "Oh, Boy's," and "You tell 'em's" as the succession of orators poured out their professions of loyalty to the party of Lincoln and Grant.

Henry Lincoln Johnson.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, republican national committeeman for Georgia, headed the group from the national Baptist convention at Columbus, which arrived during the morning and was the first to be addressed by the nominee. The afternoon speech was to representatives of the national Baptist convention, incorporated, which is meeting in Indianapolis; the national equal rights league, the African Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church.

Besides Johnson, those who made speeches included the presidents of both the conventions, William H. Lewis, of Boston, a former assistant attorney general; Charles Cottrill, of Toledo, former collector of internal revenue at Honolulu; the wife of Thomas W. Fleming, of Cleveland, head of the colored woman's bureau of the republican national committee, and Hallie Q. Brown, president of the national federation of colored women's clubs.

A prayer opened the afternoon meeting, which had lasted for nearly two hours before Senator Harding was reached on the program of speakers. Other speeches followed his, and then the visitors flocked up the front steps of the Harding home and kept the candidate busy for a half hour shaking hands.

Two hundred thousand votes from negro women were promised the senator by the women speakers, one of whom praised his stand for party government and said the women of her race would claim representation in the government in proportion to their numbers.

Harding to the Negroes.

"Citizenship," Senator Harding said in his speech to the negro delegations, "is not based upon what one can get, but that it is based upon what one gives. It say—and I wish that I could speak through you to all Americans—let's serve!"

"The American negro has the good sense to know this truth, has the good sense and clear head and brave heart to live it and I proclaim it to all the world that he has met the test and did not and will not fail America. I proclaim more: America has not, and will not fail the American negro.

"Your very presence in assembly, coming from great organizations dedicated to high religious purposes, is enough to cause any man to give recognition in his heart to the great contribution to American citizenship which is found in the capacity for deep religious faith among people of your blood.

Good Citizenship Urged.

"If you have risen by your merit, capacity and worth and not by agitation and violence and revolt against our institutions, it is proof that you have prospered under our institutions and have loved them. If the men and women of your blood have given, as we all desire to give, a great outpouring of treasure and blood upon the altar of patriotism, it is because the truth was in your hearts—America has given you her great blessing of justice.

"You have it and you shall have it. It will be good American citizenship that will continue to accord it to your people. If I have anything to do with, it shall also be good American obedience to law. Brutal and unlawful violence whether it proceeds from those who break the law or from those who take the law into their own hands can only be dealt with by true Americans whether they be of your blood or of mine."

General Pershing Present.

At both the morning and afternoon celebrations, Gen. John J. Pershing, an overnight guest at the Harding home, was an added attraction that helped stir the enthusiasm of the visitors. To each crowd he made a short speech, praising the service of negro soldiers in the war, but not touching on political subjects.

One of those who conferred with the senator during the day was William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, executive secretary of the National Equal Rights league. He asked that segregation of negro employes of the federal government be abolished and declared afterward that the nominee had given the request appreciative consideration.

Tomorrow Senator Harding will speak to delegations of business men from Chicago, Detroit and Indiana cities and is expected to make one of the important sneeches of his campaign, outlining his stand on business issues and his ideas for after-war financial reconstruction.

Political—1920
Office Holding

Race Problem Is the Big Issue in Georgia's Gubernatorial Battle

Cleveland Ad

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—The affiliation here in this state of Colored labor with the American Federation of Labor has been made a campaign issue by Governor Joseph M. Brown in his declaration as to the governorship race. Governor Brown is bitterly opposed to the fraternizing of white and Colored union labor, declaring that such faternization is social equality.

In Governor Brown's letter, which 17 Georgia white newspapers refused to publish, appearing in The Atlanta Constitution, he says:

"The most momentous of these matters was the fact that about fifty white labor union chiefs and their trusted associates had, on July 17, met about six hundred Negro laborers in the labor temple in Atlanta and had a face to face, heart to heart conference with these Negroes, wherein arrangements were made for affiliating the Negroes with the white labor unionists of Georgia, some of them manifestly in the same lodges with the white men.

"I called attention to the fact that 'to affiliate' means to receive into a family as a son,' hence that to these white labor unionists each Negro initiate, when received, became 'my son, the Negro.' Thus, we find these white labor union members voluntarily placing themselves on the same plane of social equality with the Negroes, conferring with them fraternally, chumming with them and associating with them, cheek by jowl, professedly as members of one family. It is needless for me to add that the great majority of the Georgia members of labor unions will not indorse this act of racial self-degradation."

With the declaration of Governor Brown so bitterly denouncing admission of Colored labor into the labor union, thus raising afresh the racial issue in Georgia, leaders here think the time is ripe for Henry Lincoln Johnson to come to Georgia and deliver that promised speech of his in which it is asserted that he would assail without mercy and without gloves the bourbons of the South, but the date of which speech he has not yet announced.

To Thomas Hardwick, an opponen in the governorship race, Governo Brown directs the following barbed paragraph:

"And I stated that we must logically expect that these men, above named and the other tools of Samuel Gompers would put the Negroes to work in the same manner after they have unionized them and affiliated with them as they have 'put to work' the white men they have unionized. And I pointedly asked Mr. Hardwick what he proposed to do to prevent this labor union-Negro affiliation and its logical results.

"More than three weeks have passed since I asked Mr. Hardwick what was his plan for meeting the alliance between the white labor unionists and the negroes, and he has vouchsafed not a syllable in reply."

GOREE AND KARNES OUGHT TO RESIGN

A few days ago we sent out communications to every member of the State Central Committee, white and black asking them to join us in a demand that Goree and Karnes tender their resignation, for reasons set out in the note.

We believed at the time Mr. Goree was elected chairman that he was unfit for the position, and we told Henry Lincoln Johnson so at the time, and without making an open fight, we sought to impress the republicans that Mr. Goree was lacking in both moral stamina and mental fitness to fill the position; that his motives in aspiring to the place were ulterior; that he was not dependable and the moment he was clothed with power, he would rule the party or ruin it; that his conception of leadership was one-man rule, and that he, in common with a majority of poor white men, was a negro hater. We had heard him stand in Marietta street at Grady Monument when former Mayor Woodward was a candidate in the white democratic primary to succeed former Mayor Maddox, and say that this was a white man's country and the white family of Atlanta would never again submit to the setting aside of their will with negro votes and tissue ballots; that the kid glove crowd had elected a dude mayor two years ago in the teeth of the expressed will of the white people by resorting to negro votes and tissue ballots.

This, in itself, unfitted this man for republican leadership; and if any member of the party has any doubts that Goree's usefulness with the republican party is at an end, and it is his duty to resign at once, read the following infamous plot conceived by him and enunciated by Karnes, Roberts and McClure, three dipped, dyed-in-the-wool lily whites. Goree sees the handwriting on the wall, and knowing that he must go, that if he does not resign, charges of disloyalty will be preferred against him and process issued on him to show cause why he should not be expelled, and if he fails to put in his appearance, the committee will proceed ex part and expel him.

Thus, he is sending out the following letter to lily whites, asking them to join him here today for the purpose of organizing a lily white party, having already applied for a charter that he may usurp and purloin the rights and privileges of the organization in the state.

Headquarters Republican State Central Campaign Committee
Georgia
Atlanta, Nov. 9, 1920.

Dear Sir:

The Regular Republican Organization of this state realizes the imperative need of an official and recognized Republican Club in Georgia. Such an organization will prove a dynamic force in promoting the interests and welfare of the Republican party in this state and will also afford social features which will serve to weld together all factions into one harmonious body.

The charter has been applied for and the Club organization will be completed at a meeting of prominent Republicans from all parts of the state to be held in the McClure Building, 11 Whitehall street, Saturday, 1 p. m. November 13th. We want you present at this meeting.

We urge you to either accept or reject this invitation at once for the reason that this letter is being sent only to a special list and your place will have to be filled by some one else, if you do not care to become a charter member.

We hope your reply will be favorable and we believe it will be if you give the matter serious consideration and if you can forsee the power and beneficial influence this Club will soon wield.

Very sincerely yours,
C. P. Goree, Chrmn. State Central Committee.
M. H. Karnes, Vice-Chrmn State Central Committee.
C. W. McClure, Chairman Ways and Means Committee
D. K. Roberts, Member Campaign Committee

As soon as he can get his organization chartered, he will then proclaim to the world that the republican party is chartered. All negroes will be ineligible, and then any attempt on our part to be republicans will be met with an injunction to keep us from exercising the rights fought for by Lincoln, Grant, Douglas, McKinley, Roosevelt and Harding and guaranteed by the Constitution of our common country.

If there was ever a conspiracy more devilish, mean, infamous and short-sighted, history does not reveal it. Just a few months ago, Goree and Karnes were socializing and fraternizing with negroes, sitting up all night with them, in their halls and churches, lauding Henry Lincoln Johnson as the equal of Elihu Root.

Now, they have applied to the courts for a charter, in which they seek to clothe themselves with all the rights of the party in the state to the exclusiion of Henry Lincoln Johnson and all other negroes. Will the republicans stand for it? Will the organization stand for it? No! we will not!

The Independent has received three of the Goree-Karnes-McClure letters from three white men whom they addressed, urging them to be present today or their places will be filled with others. Let these men resign and if they have not self-respect enough left to tender their resignations and save their hides, let the State Central Committee meet promptly, and give them the opportunity to show cause why they should not be removed summarily.

Not satisfied with bolting republican candidates, not satisfied with denouncing Dr. Stockbridge for instructing colored women how to vote, not satisfied with purloining the democratic ticket with a view of getting votes under false pretenses, not satisfied with refusing and failing to account for money collected in the name of the republican organization, these conspirators and party wreckers are seeking to clothe themselves by charter rights with every right and privilege of the republican party, with a view of eliminating every negro and white man who does not stoop to their dictum.

The Republican State Central Committee elected a campaign committee of which Goree was chairman, Karnes, director, and Roberts, publicity agent. Their term of office expired on the night of the election and any representation by which they hold themselves out now as functioning as chairman, director and publicity agent of the republican campaign committee is fradulent, and they have no right to hold themselves out as such. Goree and Karnes, as chairman and vice-chairman of the republican State Central Committee have no right to use their official positions to organize a lily white party or obtain a charter for the purpose of chartering the republican organization or any colorable imitation thereof. Ten cent McClure, who knows how to do only two things—make money out of selling trash to poor white folks and negroes and how to hate negroes, has been masquerading around as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the republican party. His office expired when the campaign was over. The Editor of the Independent was the vice-chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, selected by the same authority that selected McClure and for McClure to hold himself out now as the chairman of this committee for the division of Georgia, is fraudulent, misleading and deceptive. He has never been a republican and never will be.

He ought to tell the public that as chairman of this committee, he subscribed $1,000.00 and that he has never paid a cent of it. He ought to tell them that ex-vice-chairman Davis subscribed $200.00, paid $200.00 to the National Committee and $100.00 to the campaign committee, of which Goree and Karnes were part, and the Independent is delighted to introduce former chairman C. W. McClure as ex-chairman, and according to our information, he never paid a cent of his pledge.

Let Goree and Karnes resign; and if they do not resign, ask them to call the committee together, and if the chairman refuses to call the committee, ask the vice-chairman, Karnes; and in the event he refuses, ask the secretary to convene the committee and let the chairman and vice-chairman show cause, if they can, why they should not be removed from office for the good of the party.

COLORED PARTY WITHHOLDING TICKET NAMES

New Organization of Voters to War on Lily Whites, Says 'Advisory' Body Rapped

Announcement that the independent republican party, the new organization of negro voters of Indianapolis is withholding purposely the names of its candidates for the county offices, but will open headquarters within a short time

Writer
INDIANAPOLIS IND
AUGUST 17, 1920

is contained in a communication to The Times from James R. Norrell, one of its sponsors.

Mr. Norrell also calls attention to the recently appointed "advisory" committee named to represent the negro race by Chairman Ed. Wasmuth of the republican state committee and asks some pointed questions as to whether the race cares to be represented by that committee.

The communication is as follows:

"EDITOR, DAILY TIMES,
"City.

"I feel warranted from recent developments to call the attention of the colored voters of Marion county to the fact that the colored henchmen of Harry Hendrickson and Leo K. Fesler, and their lily whites, are using these men as catspaws to pull the political chestnuts from the fire for their consumption.

"I did not know that this cringing set of would-be leaders would so humiliate themselves and the race by accepting an invitation to visit the sanctum sanctorium (the Marion club) and there stand around in groups waiting for some secret chamber door to be opened into which they could be ushered out of the view of the real members of the Marion club. The Irish, the German and the Jew and other groups of citizens are invited to join this organization in order to boost its membership, but these able leaders of the group of voters who hold the balance of power in Marion county, and also in Indiana, are not only not invited to join the club, but the members of the club are ashamed to be seen with them or in their company. They were invited there, not for the purpose of consultation or for devising means and ways to secure the success of the republican ticket, but only to receive orders from their masters, the lily white bosses headed by Harry Hendrickson.

"Colored voters, will you stand for this? No, you will not when you pause to reflect for a moment and remember what the lily whites did in the Third, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city, where the colored voters outnumber the republican white voters by about two to one. In each case a white man was placed in these wards as the ward committeeman, one who will take and deliver the orders from the lily white bosses.

"Will Big Jack, Dr. Furniss, Henry Fleming and Rufe Page say that this is not true? Is it possible that we have come to the point when we can find no men of sufficient ability and self-determination among our people to act for the best interests of the colored voters of these parts of the city, or is it just because they feel that they can not trust the colored man? In either event, the fact speaks volumes and will aid in political corruption, makes true the boasted claim that the negro vote is carried around in the pockets of their lily white bosses. Yes, as was in former years bawling the boss, Bill Davis, this vote is supposed to be delivered bag and baggage by the colored henchmen to the G. O. P. What presumption! They do not do as well as the paid lobbyist, Jim Watson, who selected an interloper, Brasier from Cleveland, to come here and open up headquarters to round up the colored voters for him, but it was a failure for he completely ignored the intelligent negroes of this city and attempted to land the colored vote for him through this man Brasier. The negroes of this city and county will not longer stand dictation by or the control of any clique or abide by the result of any star-chamber proceedings held in the Marion club or elsewhere. Harry Hendrickson, or his aid-de-camp, Fesler, can not tell the colored republican voters of Marion county who they should support in the coming election. We tell them now that the colored men are going to support the men who really are their friends, with them it will be the individual and not a party or ticket. The colored people know the white men who are their friends, and they resent now and will again at the polls, the action of the white leaders who forced and put up a ticket without a colored man on it for two consecutive elections. Do you think that we are going to forget or forgive the affront and insult to the colored voters of Center township, when the county commissioners, at the advice of Harry Hendrickson, and dictation of Leo K. Fesler, deprived W. E. Henderson of the office of justice of the peace? How soon do they think the sores can be healed caused by counting out Si Pritchard, Rev. Charles Summer Williams and myself. We have eyes to see with, and can see. We have ears to hear with, and have heard. We have not forgotten the orders passed down the line to the white voters in the primary, 'Damn the niggers; don't vote for them.' We can, with equal force, say: If that class of men will not vote for a colored man for a position of honor or trust, that it does not concern us when they ask our support for the success of the ticket of the grand old party of Marion county.

"The republican ticket of Marion county is not of the ticket of the colored voters of Marion county. We did not select it, are not responsible for it, and question whether any man on it has ever shown himself to be interested to any extent in the negro or our race, except to secure our vote on election day.

"Again I say that the negroes of Marion county are under no obligations to Hendrickson, or the gang; we are interested only in the national or state ticket, and we propose to teach the lily whites such a lesson on Nov. 2, 1920, that it will not be forgotten during our lives.

"Will you aid in this movement to better our conditions?

"Headquarters of the independent republican party will soon be opened on Indiana avenue, where literature can be obtained with the facts in detail showing just why it is necessary for your interests and mine that the entire republican county ticket must be defeated this fall.

"At that time our complete ticket will be announced and your support requested for them and the principles they represent. We have withheld the announcement of the ticket purposely, for we did not want our candidates annoyed by attempts to get them to withdraw from the ticket to embarrass us.

"There is plenty of time, and we are sure that we will be able to defeat the efforts of those who would destroy us and our works. This will be a six-ring hot campaign of education so that no man can tell the politics of another by the color of his skin or the color of his hair.

"We will not vote for any man who is not a real friend of our race, and will not approve any of the deliberations or actions of the men that were called into that star-chamber meeting.

"The republican party of Marion county has forgotten us; we have often been hungry, not even allowed the crumbs which fell from an overflowing table; kicked like dogs because we aspired to be treated like men, but we have not forgotten, and we can fight with the weapons they taught us to use, and this time they will point to our real enemies.

"Here is news for you, colored voters, last minute news! Big Jack Henry Fleming, Joe Broyles, Jim Shelton, Dr. Furniss and Ed Moore have been appointed to represent the negroes of the state by Chairman Wasmuth, as his confidential advisers. Wasn't it Fleming and Shelton who got $200 for use in the primary and had to cough up? The same gang—no new blood. If the party organization wants real men, why not ask H. L. Sanders, R. L. Bailey, Brockenborough, Lawyer Henry, Dr. A. H. Wilson, Rev. Davis, George P. Stewart and a host of other men who will not take orders but can give real advice. It is not advice the bosses want. They want men who have in the past obeyed their masters and whom they are sure will continue to do so regardless of the people or the people's interests.

"Will you stand for it?

"I say 'No,' and there will be thousands of others that will say 'no' on Nov. 2.

(Signed)

"JAMES R. NORREL, M. D."

Scott Expects to Sit on Bench

SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

Negro, for the Municipal Court, Thinks He Will Be First to Sit as Judge

James A. Scott, who today was numbered among the ten nominees on the republican ticket for judge of the Municipal court with 109,522 votes to his credit, said

JAMES A. SCOTT

that he expects to be the first negro judge to sit in a Chicago court.

He is senior member of the law firm of Scott, Brown & Marshall, South State and Thirty-fifth streets.

He served as assistant state's attorney for Cook county under the late John E. W. Wayman, and continued in that office for a few months after Maclay Hoyne took charge.

Judges Sign Testimonial

Among his prized possessions is a testimonial of his work and character, tendered him during his association as assistant state's attorney with the following judges of the Superior court, whose names were appended to the glowing appreciation:

John Gibbons, George Kersten, Lockwood Honore, M. W. Pinckney, Adelor J. Petit, Charles M. Walker, Thomas J. Windes, Richard E. Burke, William Fenimore Cooper, William E. Dever, Charles M. Foell, Marcus Kavanagh, Charles A. McDonald, Denis E. Sullivan, R. S. Tuthill, John P. McGoorty, Theodore Brentano Kickham Scanlan, Jesse A. Baldwin, William H. McSurely, M. L. McKinley, Hugo Pam and Henry V. Freeman.

The testimonial was addressed to Mayor Thompson in 1915 when Scott was a candidate for a city position.

It recommended Scott for his ability and learning as a lawyer, his faithfulness and efficiency as a prosecutor, his integrity and uprightness as a man and a citizen."

Asks Square Deal

"Why," exclaimed Scott, "does the Chicago Bar association call me unfit for office in the face of that appreciation and my record as an authority on habeas corpus and extradition law.

"They have tried me and convicted me without a hearing. All I want is a Roosevelt deal, square and above-board, and no prejudice to my color."

Thirty years ago Scott came to Chicago from Mississippi, where he had attended college and taught school. He was for three years clerk of the Circuit court in Sardis, Miss.

Now, in his very comfortable home at 3710 Prairie avenue, he follows the hobby of raising canaries.

"There's a bride and groom," he said, pointing to a large cage where, in one corner, a glance into a tiny nest revealed the presence of two bluish eggs "just laid yesterday."

The birds flew toward him whenever he approached the cages. Soft-throated, yellow-feathered birds greet him from every room in the house.

An Authority on Law

"I am the only negro," said he, "who has written a real authoritative book on law. Here it is," and he handed his visitor a leather-bound volume marked "Scott on Interstate Rendition."

He also has written a handbook on the law of arrest for aid to policemen. He has represented Cook county in the courts of New York, San Francisco, Boston, New Orleans and Philadelphia.

Mr. Scott is 55 years old, married and has a grown son, James A. Scott, Jr., in the automobile business in Chicago, and a daughter married and living in the south.

Sheaves of music were strewn about the surface of a mahogany piano in his front living room, among which were noticeable "Whar's You Goin', Melindy?" "My Heart Is Thine" and "The Teddy Roosevelt March."

TO ELECT JUDGE

Politicians Call for Large Registration October 12; Is Last Chance

Members of the Race checked their own chances for the possibility of representation on the Municipal court bench when in the recent Republican primaries they defeated Attorney Jas. A. Scott, former assistant state's attorney, for nomination as municipal judge. Attorney Scott, returns show, was beaten by "his own people," who have surrendered the best chance in political history of acquiring a judgeship.

How Scott Lost

The official count shows that Attorney Scott is defeated by Judge Holmes in a very close race. A review of the official figures tells somewhat how the defeat was accomplished. The total vote of Judge Holmes was 134,355, and for Attorney Scott 132,414, giving Judge Holmes a majority of just 1,941 votes. In the Second Ward Judge Holmes received 3,120 and Scott 9,689, while in the race for governor Oglesby received 1,467 and Small 12,989, thus giving Small a majority over Scott of 3,300, which would have insured the nomination of Scott had the Second Ward given him the full vote to which he was entitled.

Greatest Chance Gone

Taking the vote in the city at large, Scott ran about 75,000 behind the head of the ticket, affording new information for the voters at the polls. Crookedness is not charged, only on the part of the Race who "double-crossed" itself and passed up the greatest chance to elect a member of our Race to the Municipal court bench.

Efforts are being made to have the largest registration in the history of Chicago on Wednesday, Oct. 12. Those who failed to register last week are urged to do so on this date. Southerners who are unacquainted with the affairs of politics and voting are asked to get in touch with the local organizations and receive instructions on registration.

Up in Wayne county, Michigan which is Detroit, five Colored men were in the contest for nomination to offices at the primary election held there August 31. They were: Attorney Samuel G. Thompson and Attorney Robert J. Wills for judge of the county recorder's court; Attorney Frank H. Warren for presecuting attorney; Editor W. P. Kemp, of the Detroit Leader, for state representative; and William Smith for state representative. That idea that there should be "no taxation without representation" appears to have hit Michigan also. In fact, it is getting to be pretty general these days.

RACE HALTS CHANCE

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 12

Political — 1920
Office Holding

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
AUGUST 25, 1920

BLACK AND TAN.

There were black and tan resorts in Chicago before Thompson was mayor and we do not attribute all this viciousness to his administration as a special development encouraged by it. The Pekin, probably the best known of the south side places where bad blacks and bad whites of both sexes gather, was in existence before Thompson was elected the first time.

The brunette vote has received particular attention from Thompson and it repays the attention by going solidly as he wants it to go. As a consequence of the manipulation of this vote the places in which the tough black and the tough white commingle have become worse and they have the additional worse feature of the illicit trade in liquor.

A worse combination than bad whites, bad blacks and bad liquor would be hard to find and all that remains is to get policemen mixed up in the combination with black Salomes, white gamblers, black gamblers, black and white bootleggers soaking up whisky the way it is soaked up in the present day rum holes which can evade the law. Then you have all the elements needed for such affairs as the recent one in which two detective sergeants were shot.

Political manipulation of the Negro vote has given privileges just as the manipulation of any vote usually involves permitted evasions. Thompson benefits from the vote and must take responsibility for the existence of disorderly places conducted in violation not only of law but of fundamental decency.

He not only is mayor but he is the particular political boss of the Negro vote. A crime ring with a mixture of races is a dangerous organization. Something may start in it which may go far beyond the natural horizon of a disorderly resort. Booze, black and white women, black and white gamblers and politicians make an unhealthy combination for any city.

No Tammany in Illinois.

FIRST NEGRO TO GET JOB IN LEGISLATURE.

The Defender

For the first time since New Mexico changed her Mexican status to that of a regular U. S. A., piece of real estate, a gentleman of color is connected with the payroll of the state legislature. E. D. Williams, a barber is the gentleman enjoying this distinguished honor and the position given him is "second assistant sergeant at arms." It is said that Williams is a man of influence in Dona Ana county. He owns several business on Main street of Las Cruces, his home town, owns a theatre and a building where his barber shop is located and a farm outside of the city limits.—Chicago Plainsdealer.

CONGRESSMAN MADDEN, H. L. JOHNSON, W. L. HOUSTON TO SPEAK

Times Plain Dealer 9/11/20

Also Franklin A. Denison Commander of the Famous 370th U. S. Infantry to Speak at the R. M. I. B. A. Convention.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1920.

The stage is set for the greatest convention in the history of colored railway laborers. Delegates are sending in credentials from every section of the country. Every craft bids fair to have full representation. The special campaign inaugurated by President Mays to encompass the shopmen has brought unexpected results. New locals are being formed in all sections of the country. Birmingham, Ala., is leading with a large contingent sent in by President Thompson under the special terms of a dispensation granted that terminal. The A. G. S. shops bid fair to go over the top with the largest local in the country. This work is under the able supervision of Mr. Streeter, a well-known fraternal leader of the City of Birmingham.

Several important amalgamations are inprocess of completion. Where outside organizations are reluctant to amalgamate with the International, concerted action agreements are being sought by the officers of the R. M. I. B. I. A.

Every effort to interest the most influential men of both races in the welfare of the colored railway workers is being made by President Mays. Congressman M. B. Madden, of Illinois, who has done yoeman work for the race in Congress. and who has been the right hand of the international president at Washington on many occasions, will address the convention on the opening day. Colonel Franklin A. Denison, the only colored man to lead a regiment to France and the senior member of the law firm of Denison, Watkins & White, general counsel for the R. M. I. B. I. A., will be the speaker the second day. On the closing day the great Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia and International Attorney W. L. Houston, of Washington, D. C., will address the body.

Important bulletins have been sent out to all locals by the International President and every member is urged to attend meeting or to ask his officers for instructions.

Men are writing in for reservations for themselves and wives. Lady delegates for the auxiliary are busying themselves and will be a notable factor of the gathering. In addition to the business, before the men, elaborate plans have been made to make the convention one of the greatest social triumphs of th greatest socia' season Chicago has experience Many members who are not delegates are coming for the event.

Moving pictures of the opening day's proceedings will be taken b the Pyramid Pictures Corporation. There will be something doing every minute.

NEGRO POPULATION LARGE FACTOR IN OUR FINANCES

Is Not Only a Formidable Investor but is Also Creditor of United States..

MUST CONSIDER PARTY PLEDGES

Democratic Methods Have Inflated Our Currency Be..yond All Reason

Savannah Journal 9/28

Chicago.—Aside from his observation of disfranchisement, discrimination and peonage, for which the Democratic Party stands sponsor, the colored man should be deeply interested in the contrast of policies between the two big parties on banking and currency. The American Negro is worth $2,000,000,000 now, and while he operates only 35 banks, he is doing a considerable banking business with white institutions, and counting his activities in agriculture, he is one of the largest factors in the production of the country.

Governor Coolidge called attention to this in his recent speech accepting the Rejpublican nomination for Vice-President, when he said thot the "colored people had loaned to the Government $1.00 out of every $5.00 they possessed."

Since the colored man has become not only a formidable investor, but a creditor of his country, he should carefully consider the difference betwee. the pledges of the Republican and the miserable hodge dodge or reckless evtravagance carried on by the Democrats. Colored investors loaned their money to the Government, not to be thrown away, but to meet the economic necessities of the country. They want the bonds they bought to be always worth their face value. But the Democrats in their Zeal, have blown wind and money, have blown wind and water into our currency until it is inflated beyond any precedent in the country's history

"The continuance of this policy since the Armistice," says the Republican platform, "lays the administration open to severe criticis. Almost up to the present time the practices of the Federal Reserve Board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the Treasurer.

"The results have been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in goo d faith bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Notes at par."

As a creditor of his Government and a beginner in the financial arena, conservatism of the currency is a matter of much concern to the colored man as the whitest man in the country.

It is of very great importance to the colored laborer and the hard-working washer-woman who have loaned their country money by buying Liberty Bonds to know that the bond for which they paid $50 is worth $50 every hour in the day, every day in the week and every week in the year.

GEORGIANS FACE FIGHTS FOR SEATS

The Constitution 12-5-20

Defeated G. O. P. Candidates for Congress Prepare to Contest—Irregularities Are Charged.

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Washington, December 4.—The approaching congress is to be congested with election contest cases from the democratic districts of the south.

Representative Gordon Lee, of the seventh Georgia district, whose opposition in the general election was so negligible that few people realized there was even a republican candidate, was served with official notice of contest today by S. H. Bearden, of Cass Station, Bartow county, who claims he was the regular republican candidate for congress, and that there were irregularities in several counties in that his name did not appear on the official republican ballots. Representative Lee, who had a hard fought primary battle, but won by big majorities in most of the thirteen counties of his district, received a total of more than fifteen thousand votes in the general election, his republican opponent receiving only a small scattering vote at best. The law provides, however, that in the bringing of a contest before the election committee of the house the contestant shall be permitted to expend, of the government fund, an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars, the some to be paid on expense vouchers for attorney's fees, the taking of testimony, etc. The contestee is allowed a similar amount in defending his certificate of election.

Preparing to Contest.

With the incentive of a government borne expense and the notoriety attached to a contest pending during the distribution fo federal patronage under a new administration a great many of the former republican candidates in the south are therefore preparing to contest the seats of the democratic members-elect, not so much hoping that even an overwhelming republican house will seat them, but anxious for the publicity in their designs upon the approaching federal pie counters.

Three other such contests are expected from Georgia, if the defeated candidates in the general election carry out their published intentions as stated just after the election. They are from the first, fifth and ninth districts.

According to law a contestant must serve formal notice upon the member whose seat he seeks to gain by contest within thirty days after the result of such election shall have been determined by the officer or board of canvassers authorized by law to determine the same. Governor Dorsey's election proclamation was issued on the 17th of November, therefore those seeking to contest seats must file their notices with

the members-elect involved not later than December 17 or they will be barred by limitation.

It is known that old republican leaders in the house do not look with favor upon this threatened deluge of southern contests, particularly as the cases thus far stated have but little if any merit to sustain them. They regard it as attempted political expediency in the interest of office-seekers at government expense, and not only frown upon it, but have intimated that such a course, unless of reasonable contest merit, will serve to prejudice the interests of the former candidates who may now have federal jobs in mind.

What Martin Has in Mind.

It is known as an illustration that John Martin, of Atlanta, who it has been stated will contest the Upshaw seat, has in mind nthe Atlanta postmastership provided Harding rescinds the civil service order covering first and second class offices. It is understood that Fuller, of Savannah, who has threatened to contest the seat of Congressman Overstreet, has a similar bee buzzing around him in his city. If proposed contests are sufficiently meritorious to really make the issue, say republican leaders, then let them go to it, but if not and are brought for political effect at a time when the government is sorely pressed for funds and congress is busy with more worth while problems, then such errors of judgment will weaken rather than strengthen the claims of the respective republican contestants for federal recognition in the distribution of offices

Madden Agrees To Compromise

To Support Colored Candidate For Congress From Illinois In Return For Nomination

THREE ON TICKET

Chicago Primaries Show Candidates for Legislature Virtually Elected

Chicago, Ill., September 28.—As an aftermath of the recent state Republican primaries in which the forces of Mayor William Hale Thompson sent the Lowden group down to defeat by 40,000 votes, the main topic of discussion is the harmony agreement by which Congressman Martin B. Madden, (white) has agreed two years hence to support a colored man to succeed himself. On this basis he was again renominated as the organization nominee.

Congressman Madden, who was born in England, has been sent to Washington seven times as a representative of the First Illinois District, which includes a large part of Chicago's black belt. Before this he was a member of the Chicago City Council for eight years. While Mr. Madden has loyally represented the colored people of his district, and is the father of anti-lynching and anti-jim-crow bills, which have not been passed, his constituents felt this year that the time had come to run a colored candidate for his office. The compromise was the result.

THREE COLORED MEN FOR LEGISLATURE

This same First District in the primaries gave a winning vote to Benjamin H. Lucas, Republican candidate for Legislature. The Third District put over Adelpert Roberts, present member of the legislature and Morris Lewis. These two latter are from the Second Ward of Chicago, where Edward H. Morris is ward committeeman and special traction counsel for the city at a salary of $100 per day. The election of all three in November is virtually assured.

The victory of the Thompson forces is due to the fact that he has given positions to colored people in the city in the same proportion as other races. More than 800 persons are on the city pay rolls.

HAYNE OUT, MADDEN IN

AS RESULT OF ILLINOIS ELECTION—DEFEAT OF HOYNE FOR RE—NOMINATION REMOVES ONE OF OF MOST HURTFUL ENEMIES OF COLORED RACE—MAYOR WINS MUCH—COLORED MAN NOMINATED FOR JUDGESHIP.

(Special)

Chicago, Ill. Sept. 21, 1920—Mayor Thompson won a victory in the Republican primary apparently. Lew Small, candidate of the Thompson wing, has won the nomination for Governor by the unofficial returns, over the Lowden candidate, Col. Oglesby. The Lowden candidate for U. S. Senator, Rep. Kinley has been successful.

A great victory for the Colored race came by the defeat in the democratic primary of Maclay Hoyne for State's Attorney of Cook County by Michael Igoe. Hoyne has been the virulent enemy of the Colored people for some years.

James A. Scott was nominated for Judge, S. B. Turner, Adelbert Roberts, and Warren Douglass were re-nominated for the legislature. Rep. Madden was re-nominated for Congress over Rev. Blackwell and Editor Parker.

'TURN OF TIDE' WARNS ANTI-NEGRO WORKERS

'OLD ORDER PASSETH'

Bubble of "Negro Domination" as Political Scare Burst by Sanity.

SOUTHERNER CONTENDS RACE SHOULD VOTE.

Defeat of Ham Lewis, Our Enemy, in Illinois, Cause of Merriment.

Chicago, Nov. 9—"Negro Domination" and "Social equality" received a death blow as political issues in the recent general election.

The Race issue was injected in all of the states in the North where numbers have been increased by the recent migration. The plan of operation was well and cunningly thought out, and thousands of dollars were expended in the efforts to prove its worth, by pushing the propaganda.

The acme of daring was reached in the efforts to prove that Senator Harding has strains of Negro blood in his veins.

The signal failure of all attempts in all localities throughout the country has been so overwhelming that information from a number of southern localities is to the effect that several Democratic southern legislatures propose to henceforth administer their election laws in such a way that Negroes will be permitted to vote.

One member of Congress from Alabama, who has been known to be more forward looking than a great many southerners, is said to have made the following comment:

"If we do not quit our foolishness and permit all the people to vote, we are going to be the largest sufferers in the long run. We all know that the cry of 'social equality' and political denomination has been used by us merely as campaign plunder. There is no more danger in this respect than there is of Japanese invasion, and in my opinion, not as much.

"If we do not immediately put our own house in order, with the overwhelming Republican victory, with the Race issue to the fore by the Democrats, it may be regarded as a solemn warning that the next Congress, and the next President will cut down Southern representation in that body and the electoral college.

"Even in our own southern states, the usual racial appeal is becoming disgusting to the thoughtful people. What does it profit? We must look up new issues besides the racial issue. We have got to admit that we have not been fair to the Negro, and for that reason he has left the South by the thousands. We need him here as a worker and a citizen. Our attitude has made him an enemy, when by all means he should be our friend."

As an example of the effect of the defeat of James Hamilton Lewis on Mayor William Hale Thompson, an interesting incident will illuminate. Lewis, a former United States Senator, was the Democratic candidate for Governor. In several of his Chicago addresses he exclaimed with great waving of hands that "This is a white man's country." Mayor Thompson received word from one precinct in the second ward that out of about 500 votes Lewis got only six. The mayor, as soon as he announced the news, rapped on his desk and lead with a loud voice in singing "We've Hung Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree." To quote the exact words of the Chicago Tribune, "The crowd went wild with joy."

OFFICIAL OUSTED FOR ACTIVITY IN CAUSE OF G. O. P

Auditor Gerow of Jacksonville Asked to Resign—Mixing With Race Is Cause

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 2.—Because City Auditor Gerow busied himself with organizing the Republican party in Jacksonville, he has been requested to resign by the City Council and the City Commission.

Gerow is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Florida and has been particularly active in the cause during the past few months. These Republican activities have been commented upon freely in municipal circles.

During the debate on the resolution in the City Council, J. J. Harvey made a speech in which he declared this was a white man's country and that the Negro should never rule. He said that the activities of Mr. Gerow was getting the Negro back into politics and that there would be danger of having Negroes elected to the Council. Councilman Fred Valz made a short talk in which he demanded that the Council join the Commission in requesting the auditor to resign.

Councilman P. A. Holt declared that the only thing for him to decide was what was the right thing to do. He said the Negro question was all bugaboo. He declared he would vote for Gerow and that the Democrats sought the Negro vote in the North.

Mr. Gerow was allowed at this point to speak in self-defense.

Referring to the Negro in politics, he stated he was in the City Council when Joseph Lee was elected municipal judge by the Council but that the records would show that he did not vote for Lee. Mr. Gerow admitted that he attended the Republican meeting last week in a Negro church at the corner of Clay and Ashley streets. He said that he was a Republican nationally but that he had never urged Negroes to vote in city or state elections and had always worked for the best interests of the city.

He also remarked that the present Democratic governor of the state had spoken to more Negroes in this city than he had and Mr. Valz said that the present governor was not a Democrat but a Prohibitionist and that no white man should try to justify his actions by those of the present governor. He said further that if the governor had spoken to Negroes here it was simply one more black mark on a black record.

Following the action, Mr. Gerow was asked for a statement but declared that he wanted to think the matter over for a few days. He did not say that he would not resign. Neither did he say that he would. He is an officer and not an employe and cannot be forced out of office unless by impeachment.

Political—1920
Office Holding

MISSOURI MAN FOILS PLOT OF DEMOCRATS TO CONTEST ELECTION

Cleveland Plain Dealer
11-13-20

W. L. Moore of St. Louis, Legislative Winner "Puts One Over."

BUYS LAND TO CINCH LEGAL ELIGIBILITY.

Opponents Thought They'd Catch Him Sleeping.—Proves Wide Awake.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10—Walthall M. Moore of 3035 Pine street, the only Colored man elected to the Missouri Legislature at last Tuesday's election, was found to have qualified for office by the purchase last September of a "politician's lot" in Carondelet. The lot has a frontage of four feet.

To comply with the law requiring that an office holder must be a taxpayer, he paid four years' back taxes on the lot, amounting to $4.35.

After a search of the records in the Collector's office had failed to show that Moore had paid any taxes in his own name, Democrats were planning to contest his election, and it was said this morning that John Keegan, a Democrat, who received the next highest vote in the Sixth Legislative District, would institute the contest on the ground of Moore's supposed ineligibility.

Information obtained showed that on Sept. 1 last Moore went to the Collector's office and exhibited a deed in his name to lot 11, block 35, in Carondelet. This lot had been transferred to him by Robert Walker and had formerly been owned by James P. Cahill. There were four years' back taxes due on the lot. The tax bills were in the names of the former owners and Moore paid the taxes in their names, but had the bills endorsed by the Collector as "paid by Walthall Moore."

In a number of cases the Board of Election Commissioners has ruled that a purchaser of property who pays the back taxes due on that property is legally a taxpayer within the meaning of the law fixing the qualifications of officeholders. Under these rulings, it was said at the City Hall Moore's eligibility to serve in the Legislature cannot be attacked.

Moore is 38 years old and was born in Alabama. He received his education in Howard University, at Washington, D C. He formerly was a clerk in the St. Louis Postoffice, and more recently has been a waiter in downtown restaurants. He worked for a time at the City Club.

Moore has stated that he would enter the Legislature with the purpose of supporting every proposition that will help the public welfare; will oppose everything against public welfare, and will support those things agreed on in the Republican caucuses. He said he would work in the interest of higher salaries for school teachers, with a view to raising the educational standards of the State, and would do what he could to provide more educational advantages for Colored people.

Robert Owen, candidate for Congress on the Farmer-Labor ticket was defeated as was also Langston Harrison, candidate on the Republican ticket for Legislature.

Negro Politician Says He Got Between $1000 and $2000 from Babler

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUNE 28, 1920

Disclosure Follows Arrest of W. L. Owens on Libel Charge.

Julius Weil, a negro, former deputy in the office of City Collector Koeln, and filed as Republican candidate for Congress from the Twelfth District, admitted, when seen by a GLOBE-DEMOCRAT reporter at his home, 4227W Cook avenue, Saturday night, that he received between $1000 and $2000 from Jacob Babler, who handled $17,000 of Lowden money in Missouri in the recent campaign.

"I do not know the exact amount," said Weil, "as Babler gave me checks to cover expenses I contracted, while touring the country sounding out negro sentiment. I gave him my expense accounts. However, there is nothing about the matter that I can see the necessity of airing. Babler wanted me to sound out negro sentiment, and to do this I made trips througnout this state as well as places in the East. I have in my safe a notebook containing the list of my expenditures and the amounts Babler gave me to cover them. I have no objection to giving this list for publication and will do so Monday."

Weil is at present in the insurance business and has an office at 23A North Jefferson avenue.

Lost Money on Trips.

"I have lost money making these trips," Weil continued, "and I was not a Lowden man. Babler has always been faithful in keeping his word with negroes and because of this I like him and made the trips as he requested."

When Babler made his report to the Senate Investigating Committee he mentioned a negro named "Weil" as one to whom he gave $100. Weil's admission yesterday definately discloses who Babler meant. Babler also mentioned negroes named "Banks," "Jackson" and Dr. William A. Venerable, a candidate on the Republican primary for Congress in the Twelfth District.

"Banks," according to Weil, is William H. Banks, a deputy in the office of Probate Clerk George Brand. Weil said he gave Banks $100 of the Lowden money received from Babler. He also said he gave $100 each to J. E. Mitchell, editor of the Argus, a negro publication, and A. W. Loyd, grand chancellor of the Negro Knights of Pythias. These men could not be reached for a statement, but Weil said that they used the money he gave them and also money of their own in spreading Lowden sentiment among negroes.

Negro Politician Arrested.

The disclosures of yesterday resulted from the arrest of W. B. Owens, a negro politician, who is charged with having criminally libeled George L. Vaughn, a candidate against L. C. Dyer and Dr. Venerable for nomination to Congress from the Twelfth District. Weil is one of the witnesses subpoenaed by Rozier Meigs, attorney for Owens, and it is through Meigs that it was learned that Babler gave money to and Dyer as witnesses for the defense. Meigs said that the reason for subpoenaeing Babler was to trace the reported expenditure of $1600 among negro Weil. Meigs also subpoenaed Babler friends of Vaughn.

Meigs said that he understood the amount Babler had given Weil was $1600.

Weil said that he could not understand why he should have been subpoenaed in the charge against Owens, unless it was that he and Vaughn had been close friends.

The charge made by Vaughn against Owens is that Owens wrote a circular denouncing him as a traitor to his race in entering against Venerable and trying to split the negro vote which would cause the nomination of Dyer.

Denied Owens' Charge.

Weil said that to his knowledge the negroes were as a body behind Vaughn and that a charge by Owens, who, he declared to be the mouthpiece of Venerable, that Vaughn was trying to split the negro vote, is far-fetched.

According to Meigs, six witnesses subpoenaed by Vaughn are alleged to have received $1000 Lowden money. Meigs said four of the men are: B. L. Harris, a druggist at Jefferson and Lawton; C. M. Powell, 2611 Morgan street; S. E. Garner, 103 North Jefferson avenue, and Darrington Weaver, 2013 Market street.

Powell denied that he had received a cent of Lowden money, and declared that the statement had been made for the purpose of discrediting him as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Citizens' Independent League.

Weaver also denied having received any money, and Harris denounced the statement as a lie.

Garner could not be reached for a statement.

The case will be called tomorrow before Judge Miller in the Court of Criminal Correction.

"I WILL VOTE FOR ROBT. OWENS" SAYS PASTOR STEVENS

11-13-20

Minister At Central Baptist Church Tells Large Audience He Will Scratch L. C. Dyer's Name. Principle Is Involved, He Says.

The St. Louis Argus

Tells Hearers To Disseminate News To Fellow Workers, For It Is God's Message To A Downtrodden Race. Urges Them As Free Men To Act Accordingly

During a sermon last Sunday in which he discussed "Paul as a Roman citizen," Dr. Geo. E. Stevens, pastor of Central Baptist Church, Ewing and Washington avenues, took the occasion to tell his congregation why he is supporting, and is going to vote for Robert N. Owens for Congress from the 12th District.

Rev. Stevens cited figures as appeared in The St. Louis Argus, showing that the Negro voting strength was 8,547 greater than that of the whites in the district.

He made a brief review of the history and rise of all races and groups, and said it was an unspeakably horribl crime that fourteen million people had no voice in the great law-making body of the land.

He said in part:

"There are two Congressional districts in the United States in which the Negroes have a chance to elect a congressman," continued Dr. Stevens. "One is in Chicago, and the other in the 12th District of Missouri.

"Since I read in the papers that the Negroes were over eight thousand in the majority in the 12th District, I have prayed over this matter and I believe that God has given me this message.

"I have never asked one cent from any poiltician nor any one else for public service. Mr. Owens is a young man of my race, a man of education, ability, a lawyer, 32 years of age, and went overseas and fought for his country. God being my helper, I am going to scratch the name of L. C. Dyer, and write the name of Robert N. Owens in his stead, at the Nov. election; not that I have anything against Mr. Dyer—God bless him, and may he live long, for he has a hundred chances to our one—he does not need our sympathy. What we need is common sense.

"Listen! In the 17th Ward, Ernest Patillo, a member of one of our neighboring churches was elected committeeman during the recent primary. He has hundreds of affidavits to prove this statement. God has sent these my brethren from the South here, that you may use your ballot wisely to help emancipate our race politically. Brethren, will you do it? (Amen, hallelujah! was heard from all parts of the church.)

"Most of us live only for ourselves. It makes my heart ache to see men of my race afraid to speak out. This is a righteous cause an I fear no man.

"I am not speaking for Owens. Iam speaking for my race. Men! Women! hear me! **Eight thousand majority in this district, is a mighty challenge to our manhood, womanhood and race loyalty.**

"You can scrare a thousand flie with one brush of the hand. Brus a hornet and see what will happe Let us be men—not flies—Organizatio like that of the hornet will make u strong and cause all men to respec our rights."

At the conclusion of his remarks o the political question, a chorus san the good old spiritual, "Lord, I war to be a Christian, in my heart," whic seemed to seal every word that Pa tor Stevens had uttered.

MUST PAY STATE AND COUNTY TAX

Langston Harrison, 3rd Dist. Candidate Has Paid Personal Taxes, Tho Status Is Questioned. It Is Believed He Can Qualify

RACE WILL LOSE PLACE

Unless Moore Withdraws And City Central Committee Appoints Another Colored Man In His Place

Information was given out at the Election Commissioner's Office this week that neither Walthal Moore, candidate in the Sixth District; nor Langston Harrison, in the Third, would be able to qualify if elected to the Missouri Legislature on November 2. The two named are the only Colored candidates who were nominated at the primaries August 3. It was said at the office of the election commissioner that neither could qualify as taxpayers.

An Argus reporter went to the Assessor's office and found that Moore had paid no taxes, but Harrison had paid personal taxes. The law on the State Statute books reads that candidates "shall have paid county and State taxes within a year." There seems to be some doubt as to the real status of one who has paid only personal taxes.

Legal opinion is divided on the subject. When the school bond election was held in 1919, the opinion was given at the City Counselor's office that any man who had paid personal taxes was entitled to vote, on the bond, as a taxpayer. Whether this opinion coincides with the State law is a question.

The law clearly establishes the fact that Mr. Moore cannot qualify if elected, as he has paid no taxes. In order to save the office to the Race, there is but one thing that can be done. Have Moore withdraw and make an effort to have the City Central Committee appoint a Negro in his place who can qualify.

CONGRESSMAN

DYER ATTACKS DR. G. E. STEVENS

Says Pastor Of Central Baptist Church and His Followers Are Grafters, Dishonest and Unworthy of The Ballot.

Dr. Amanda Gray And Rev. B. F. Abbott Defend Dr. Stevens Whom They Declare Has Respect And Confidence Of His Race

In an address at Wheatley Branch Young Women's Christian Association last Sunday afternoon, Congressman L. C. Dyer took advantage of the occasion to express his feeling towards all those whom he thought would oppose his reelection in November.

He charged his opponents of being grafters, fools and unworthy of the ballot, and paid his respects to Dr. Ge E. Stevens, pastor of Central Baptist Church, by assailing the minister's character; charging that Rev. Steven had been paid to make a talk for Robt Owens.

Dr. Amanda Gray, executive secretary of Wheatley Branch, Y. W. C. A and Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial Church, responded by telling Mr. Dyer that a new day and a new Negro is on the scene; that Dr Geo. E. Stevens has not only the respect and confidence of the people in St. Louis but that of the Baptists throughout the country.

Mr. Dyer was introduced by Dr. Amanda Gray, executive secretary of the association, who, in choice words assured the audience that Congressman Dyer had an important message for them; assuring Mr. Dyer, in the meantime, that they were pleased to have his presence and his message.

Mr. Dyer began by saying, he was sent by the City Committee to speak on "The Value of the Ballot," and he was especially pleased to be present, because most of his audience were women who would soon cast their first ballot.

After telling his hearers how to vote the straight Republican ballot, and advising the women to go to the polls while their husbands were at work, so as to avoid the rush in the evenings, Mr. Dyer said:

"I want to say a word in my own behalf." Here, he drew a letter which he said came from Rev. T. J. Moppins, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, which referred to friendly relations between the congressman and the minister. At this point, Mr. Dyer said, "I have been told that the Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, pastor of one of your churches here, has said, he would vote for Mr. Owens, who is a candidate for Congress from this district on the Farmer-W kers ticket, and said it from his pulpit. I have no respect for Dr. Stevens' Republicanism nor for any one who advises the Negroes to vote other than the Republican ticket."

His Efforts In Congress Cited

Mr. Dyer told of his work in Congress and his anti-lynching bill, which he said, would have been passed had not he and his friends feared that President Wilson wuld have vetoed it.

"I have done my best as a public servant," he said. Those who are opposing me now are not honest; they are grafters, fools and unworthy of the ballot. They are not trying to help their brethren down in Mississippi but are being paid to oppose my candidacy."

"Anybody who has any sense at all knows a Negro cannot be elected to Congress at this time, and those who are advocating the election of Owens are only trying to help the democrats."

Resents Dyer's Statements

During Mr. Dyer's address, there were audible expressions from the audience showing displeasure of his attacks upon Dr. George E. Stevens. In response, Dr. Amanda Gray said:

"If we are censured for sticking together as a Race, there is a reason for it. We as Negroes, have voted the Republican ticket for the last forty or fifty years and our condition remains the same. Most of our congress for the past twenty-five years have been Republican, and what have they done for us?

"I would be derelect in my Christian duty, and especially as a Baptist, if I did not say and have you know, (referring to Dyer) that the people of this city and the Baptist of this country, highly respect and revere Pastor Geo. Stevens.

"The Republicans have not been fair to us, and we are not getting our rights. Thank God, there is no whiskey for the November election. We are becoming intelligent on the political questions everyday."

Unsafe To Follow "City Machine"

Dr. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial Church, criticized Mr. Dyer for his malicious attack upon Rev. Stevens. He told the real cause of the unrest among the Negroes of the city, declaring that Negro candidates were fraudulently counted out by the Republicans during the primaries.

"We see that we have no chance as long as we follow the present 'City Machine,' said Dr. Abbott. "We must have a housecleaning. When that is done, we can vote and elect whom we please. I am a Republican, but I cannot vote for thieves and crooks. A square deal is all we want."

Central Baptist Brotherhood Resents Dyer's References To Pastor Stevens

The first of a series of meetings for the purpose of instructing voters, was begun Monday night at Union Memorial Church, Leffingwell and Pine streets. After plans were made for systematic work, Congressman L. C. Dyer, who made an address at the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium last Sunday evening, and grossly assailed the character of Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, was the broad subject of discussion. The sentiment that prevaded the meeting was that nothing would destroy the confidence of Dyer's supporters more than his unwarranted and cowardly attack upon the Rev. Mr. Stevens, who is regarded nationally as a Christian gentleman of refinement and far above the taint of moral reproach.

Mr. Dyer's statement, a Negro cannot be elected" congressman in the 12th District, where the Negroes have the overwhelming majority vote, was considered by the speakers as a downright insult and as a disregard for their intelligence.

Mr. W. F. Joens, an official of Central Baptist Church and head of an auxiliary of that congregation, known as the Brotherhood, that has a membership of three hundred or more men, was present at the meeting at Union Memorial church, in the interest of his church and organization. Mr. Jones said that he was not unmindful of Mr. Dyer feeling himself insulted because a Negro candidate was opposing him; and that Dyer's slanderous utterances relating to Rev. Stevens had caused quite a bit of consternation, not only among the parishoners of the church of which Rev. Stevens is pastor, but throughout the city generally. He said the Central Brotherhood also felt Mr. Dyer's disaffection and antipathy and that its members were a unit in support of the candidacy of Robert N. Owens, who must defeat Dyer for Congressman.

Mr. Owens has been asked to deliver an address to the Brotherhood next Wednesday night, Oct. 27, at Central Baptist Church, Washington and Ewing avennes.

McGuinn Thru With Local G.O.P. Heads

Asks President Of Council Not To Call Him To Further Conferences Or Caucuses

WILL LEAD SPLIT

Declares War On Local Republican Organization For Eliminating Colored Constables

Just after the First Branch City Council adjourned Monday afternoon after passing the constable ordinance eliminating the colored nominees of City Councilmen McGuinn and Fitzgerald, the former stepped up to Mr. Jacoby president of the Branch and requested that he be asked to no more conferences and caucuses of Republican members.

"I am thru with you," said Mr. McGuinn, "It is the only thing I can do to keep my self respect."

While Mr. McGuinn and Mr. Fitzgerald were attending the Chicago Convention last week, white Republicans combined with Mahon Democrats to freeze out the colored Republicans and the Kelly Democrat nominees.

Word was immediately sent to Chicago and Mr. McGuinn arrived in Baltimore Sunday night, whlie Mr. Fitzgerald continued on a junket with friends to Buffalo, Detroit and other points.

Mr. McGuinn called upon Solicitor Marchant representing Mayor Broening who was absent, early Monday morning and until late in the afternoon held conferences with the Republican members of the Council. He refused his consent to the white men named by the committee for constables and declared for colored nominees or none. He told the Republicans they would bring discord into the Republican party in the fall, and he would lead the fight to defeat local Republican candidates in the November election.

Mr. Walter Emerson, executive of the 14th ward declared this means the sure defeat of O. E. Weller, Republican nominee for U. S. Senator, and John Philip Hill, and Atwood, Republican candidates for Congress.

VOTE IS 18 TO 5

When the ordinance came before the First Branch at 5.40 Monday. Mr. McGuinn moved in the most eloquent speech made in the chamber the year, that it be sent back to the committee for amendment. This would have given chance to put back the names of colored constables. Eddie Gross, white, seconded the motion, it was lost 16 to 8.

The ordinance was then finally voted on and all of the Republicans joined the Mahon Democrats in keeping out colored constables as follows:

Aye:— Republicans, Jacoby, president; Upton, Wicklein, Warrenburger, Hechmer, Weisgerber. Mahon Democrats, Antonie, Palmisano, Huthmelker, Lasch, Cadden, McClellan, Starling, Carroll, Ford, Lampkin. Kelly Democrat, Scott.

No:— Republican, McGuinn, Everhart, Busch, Kluka and Holzman, Kelly Democrats— Gross, Kelly Democrat declined to vote. Wolf, Republican floor leader, dodged the issue by absenting himself.

Made Sanitary Inspector

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5.—Miss Mayme B. Turner, 726 S. 16th street, beat out five white men in examination for assistant inspector in housing and sanitation, and was elected last week.

Political — 1920.
Office Holding

W. Ashbie Hawkins Nominated For United States Senate

The Baltimore Afro-American
8-18-20

Colored Republican Bolt Takes Definite Turn; Move Rssult Of The Broening Attitude

Indignant at the treatment they claim to have received at thehands of the Republican party as now controlled with respect to the distribution of patronage to colored voters; about three score prominent men of the race met at Trinity Baptist Curch, Druid Hill avenue and McMechen street, Monday night, and after freely discussing the matters that brought them together unanimously decided to nominate by petition Attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins for the United States Senate. In order to accomplish their purpose of having the name of Mr. Hawkins to appear on the ballot it will be necessary for them to file with the Secretary of State a petition signed by 500 bonafide voters. This, in the opinion of the sponsors of movement, will be a small matter. In order to carry out the purposes of the meeting the Independent Republican League was formed. It is not expected, of course that Mr. Hawkins can win, but the avowed purpose of the movement is to defeat O. E. Weller, the regular regular Republican candidate, whom the Independent Republican League charges with being "lily-white," and responsible for the lack of recognition given by Mayor Broening to colored voters.

Addresses were made by the following:

Rev. Dr. George F. Bragg, Rev. Dr. J. R. F. Diggs, John H. Murphy, Sr., W. Norman Bishop, J. Stewart Davis, Linwood C. Koyer and Dr. E. Mayfield Boyle. Attorney Hawkins was nominated by J. Stewart Davis amid scene s of wild enthusiasm.

The following executive committee was formed: Arthuh M. Bragg, editor of The Observer; Lawyer J. Stewart Davis, William M. Langler, the city's greatest commission merchant; Carl J. Murphy, editor of The Afro-American; Daniel W. Richardson, politician; W. Norman Bishop, lawyer; Dr. E. Mayfield Boyle, Wm. R. Proctor, paperhanger, and Linwood C. Koger, insurance agent.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the Republican organization, both in city and State , apparently, at least has actually deserted Republican principles, and one of he type of said organization, has been selected by them as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate; and whereas to vote for such candidate would be to indorse the unrighteous insult to the black group of Republicans, therefore, it is the conviction of the conference of Independent Republicans that the maintenance of the self-respect of our own people demand the placing on the official ballot the name of a Republican for whom, in good conscience, they may cast their suffrage

"The Independent Republican League, in thus aceding to such evident demand upon the part of self-respecting black voters of the State of Maryland, and presenting the name of a citizen worthy of their support, begs leave to state that the paramoun issue wih the people of the black group is to hurl back and refute the contemptuous insult and outrage perpetratead upon them.

The Republican organization, in this State and city, refuses to accede to, in letter and spirit, the fundamenal principles of the National Republican party, as incorporated in our Constitution in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and continually, by unworthy evasion and crooked devices, hinders a translation and interpretation of such principles of liberty and equality.

The present municipal administration, won by the large assistance

Colored Man Ran For Mayor

The Philadelphia American
7-4-28

Election of 1897 Recalled as Argument for Independent Ticket in Fall

VOTERS ARE SORE

Leading Men Advocate Immediate Steps to Put Up Candidates for Congress

Growing signs of discontent are being manifested among all classes of colored voters against the Republican nominees for Congress and the United States Senate.

The great majority of colored voters are tired of the Democrate being in control of the nation's affairs, and to that end they intend to vote solidly for Harding and Coolidge this fall.

The displeasure against conditions in Maryland will be resented, leaders among the disconted say, with strong opposition to O. E. Weller, white, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, and John Philip Hill and William O. Atwood, white, for Congress from the city districts.

Wherever colored men meet these days the conversation drifts to discussion of the Broening administration, and especially the attitude of the administraton to the race.

Among the things criticized are:

1. The fact that the present administration would treat the race as an element distinctly apart from all others in the city.
2. The failure to appoint colored members of the School Board and other boards in which the race is vitally interested.
3. The apparent disposition to curb the civic activities of the race, thus stifling initiative and deep interest in projects for the general welfare.
4. Shameless elimination on the part of white Republican City Councilmen of the names of colored men selected for constables by Councilmen McGuinn and Fitzgerald, and the attempt of white Republicans to justify it by saying that it had to be done to get Democrats to agree to give constable jobs to white Republicans.
5. General attitude of utter insincerity of white Republicans in dealing with colored men.
6. White Republicans seem anxious to get votes of colored men and then treat them as Democrats do.

ORGANIZE OPPOSITION

That the colored men of this city should get together and start a movement to effectively resent the reatment that white Republicans have accorded the race is the opinion of Rev. C. H. Stepteau, pastor of Allen A. M. E. Church.

"The leading men should get together," he said the other day, "eliminating those who are in politics to bleed the candidates, and organize for the fight. Let the race finance the opposition, and thus show that we resent our treatment.

"I am tired of the way the race has been treated," said Daniel Lee

W. Ashbie Hawkins to Run for U. S. Senate

Afro American
The Afro-American
8-20-20

Independent Colored Voters Put Up Candidate To Oppose Smith And Weller

ACTION NOT HASTY

Long Known That Colored Voters Were Dissatisfied And Would Bolt

WHITE MEN BACK NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR NEW COUNCIL

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
MAY 13, 1920

Examination of Petition Aided Only by City Directory; May Have Been Still Others.

In carefully perusing the petition of R. H. Pree, colored attorney, candidate for the new city council of five, yesterday, the names of nine white citizens were found among the 249 signatures. There may have been more; but with only the city directory and poll tax list at hand effort to discover them was fruitless.

Preas in a statement recently made to one of the newspapers declared that his petition had been signed by not only colored citizens but by white citizens as well, and that he was very thankful for their help.

Names of those men who signed the petition of Pree for council follow:

Sam Street, of 645 Twenty-sixth street.

Kenneth Arch, of 510 Twenty-eighth street.

,D. Shapiro, of 2404 Jefferson avenue.

George A. Godwin, of 217 Forty-second street.

Sam Jacobs, of 645 Thirtieth street.

B. I. Conn, of 2403 Jefferson avenue.

Simon Conn, of 628 Twenty-eighth street.

L. Kirsner, of 2206 Jefferson avenue.

Morris Bandas, of 2123 Jefferson avenue.

No effort was made to discover if any signers of the petition were not qualified voters. S. R. Buxton, attorney who had much to do with the framing of the city charter, when asked how it would be possible to find out whether there were names of others than qualified voters on a petition, enough of which might make it illegal, said some one would have to protest. Then the list would be gone over with a view to finding names of those not qualified to vote

In a mass meeting of younger men in politics of the city last Tuesday night, Attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins was nominated for United States Senator as an Independent Republican. His name will go on ballot by petition, he will oppose John Walter Smith, Democrat and O. E. Weller, Republican, both of whom are white.

Nearly thirty men attended the meeting which was addressed by Mr. Hawkins, Revs. George F. Bragg and J. R. L. Diggs, Linwood Koger, Attorneys J. Steward Davis and W. Norman Bishop, J. H. Murphy and others.

The need of an independent movement was stated by the chairman when he said that there is city-wide dissatisfaction with Mayor Broening's administration for which O.E.Weller as boss of the party is responsible. "Mr. Weller is credited with having backed Mr. Broening for Mayor and having contributed largely to his campaign expenses. As boss of the party thruout the State, he could have interfered to stop the constable measure or he could have urged the Mayor to make colored appointments. He did neither of these things. Weller must agree with Mayor Broening's policy or else would have denounced his administration."

Mr. Hawkins stated that there are colored constables in Montgom-

SCOTT LAUDS L'OVERTURE

Councilman Reviews History of Haitian General

WORCESTER [illegible] TELEGRAM
FEBRUA[illegible] 2 1920

WHIPPED ENGLAND FRANCE AND SPAIN

Fell Only When He Said He Was "Napoleon of Haiti"

That men and women of the colored race have executive ability and other attributes of a high order if they are given an opportunity to express their talents, is the conviction of Councilman Charles E. Scott, one of the champions of the race. He names some eminent colored men like Booker T. Washington as a representative of the intellectual side of the race; Toussaint L'Overture, as a representative of both intellectual and military abilities; Hon. William H. Lewis, ex-assistant United States district attorney, as an exponent of legal ability, and other prominent men who achieved distinction thru sheer weight of merit and mental force.

"Are you aware that the first American who fell a victim of English tyranny and whose murder helped to bring about the War of the Revolution, was a colored man, Crispus Attucks?" inquired Councilman Scott. "Attucks was shot down by redcoats in Boston. Are you aware that the murder of Crispus Attucks was avenged by another colored man, poor Peter Salem, a recent slave, who saved his fire at the battle of Bunker hill until Maj. Pitcairn was in range, and then shot the English commander who gave the order to slay Attucks? Peter Salem was a Leicester man. But it is not of these unknown heroes of the race that I wish to speak. I would like to call attention to the military prestige of the great colored military strategist, Gen. Toussaint L'Overture, who freed his fellows in the Island of Haiti. His full name was Dominique Francois Toussaint, and he ranks as the George Washington of his race.

"He was born in Breda, near Cape Francaise, in 1743, and died in the castle of Joux, near Pontarlier, France, April 27, 1803.

"Born a slave, he was brought up in fear of the overseer's lash. In his early teens his master made him coachman, and later promoted him to be overseer over the plantation working force.

"Historians have published statements that L'Overture as he called himself, was very severe to his fellow slaves. I think that this is refuted by his actions and by reason of the fact that the colored people loved him and trusted him, which they would not have done, had he been brutal to them. In 1790 came the uprising in the island when the mulattoes appealed to the negroes to help them in asserting their rights. Toussaint refused to join at that time but forwarded supplies secretly to his friend, Jean Miassou, leader of the insurgents. In August, 1791, occurred the general massacre of the white people on the island and blood ran literally like water. It was the most bitter of all fights, a racial war and neither age or sex were spared. The frightful atrocities of that time are still a matter of shuddering memory in Haiti. Toussaint joined the rebel force under Gen. Jean Francois after the massacre and became very prominent in the colored army and was made chief surgeon.

"It was first as an overseer that he proved himself a born leader of men. His fellow slaves adored him and obeyed unquestionably his every command.

Haiti at that time belonged to France, but both England and Spain were plotting to seize it. The local white folks, the black slaves and the free mulattoes hated one another. Trouble was smouldering. The dawn of the French Revolution was the signal for a general uprising in Haiti.

"The negroes and the mulattoes joined forces against the whites. Toussaint joined the revolt and saved his master from death in the general massacre which followed. So gifted a military commander did he prove that the French made him a general. At the head of a small army he attacked the Spanish and English forces, which had invaded the island, and thrashed them both. Then he put himself in sole command of the island, setting it free from slavery and from foreign dominion and ruling it with a wisdom that was the wonder of all Europe.

"An English army under Gen. Maitland invaded Santo Domingo. Maitland offered L'Overture the throne of Haiti if he would join forces with him. He refused and drove the English from the island. Next a French expedition, under Hedouville, tried to overthrow him. L'Overture defeated this army and sent its survivors back to France.

"Napoleon had a keen admiration for military genius. He recognized the greatness of L'Overture and offered him a commission as commander-in-chief of the Haiti armies, but as he was working for his country, not for selfish advancement, he declared Haiti a republic. This was in 1801. The islanders elected him president of the new republic and accepted the wise constitution he framed for them.

"'This constitution,' writes a historian, 'showed L'Overture at his greatest, for it might well have served as a model to the world's greatest statesman. It provided for free trade for a half century before Europe took up the idea, demanded religious liberty and tolerance, gave equal rights to all and insured safety and justice to the poorest.'

"Incidentally, L'Overture invited all former land owners to come back and he restored to them their confiscated property. He also taught his followers that liberty and hard work must always go hand in hand. He took the surname of L'Overture, meaning 'the opening,' as he declared himself the opening wedge to his people's freedom and progress.

"But he made the mistake of referring to himself as 'The Napoleon of the blacks.' Napoleon Bonaparte heard of this. Furious that a negro should dare to assume his sacred name, he sent a powerful expedition to Haiti to put down L'Overture. With 25,000 veteran troops, the French general, LeCleric, attacked the island. He could not hold his own in battle against the negroes, so at last he invited L'Overture to come to a conference with him. Trusting to LeCleric's promise of safety, L'Overture went to the conference. Gen. LeCleric treacherously seized him and had him sent in chains to France, where he died in prison."

"Bob" Jackson Re-elected

All was quiet Tuesday in the Second ward. No blood was shed at all. "Fighting Bob" Jackson "ran away with the bacon," romped home with 5,133 votes, carrying every precinct except two. Those were carried by Perrigo (white) a Democratic candidate, who received seven hundred votes. Richard E. Westbrook, the brilliant young lawyer, received 1,019. Both the victor and the vanquished desires to thank their friends and constituents for the valuable services rendered them in the campaign. Alderman Jackson and Attorney Westbrook met in the press room of the Defender Tuesday evening and clasped hands of mutual friendship and interest in the civic advancement of "a city beautiful." Major Jackson had the endorsement of the Municipal Voters' League, the regular Republican organization and many fraternal organizations and women's clubs.

Negro Alderman Mayor's Floor Leader

5-13-20
The Savannah

(Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., May 12th—The re-organization of the City Council for the coming year reveals that a colored man is to be reckoned with as one of the Council's leaders and also as the Mayor's personal representative on the floor of the City's legislature. Mayor William Hale Thompson, has been making a vigorous fight on the Municipal Voters' League, a reform body of citizens who have been keeping an eagle eye on the proceedings and ventures of the Council for a number of years.

Faint echoes of revolt have been heard in the Council during the past and this spring when the time drew near for the annual re-organization the echoes assumed the proportions of loud thunder and then it was that Louis B. Anderson, one of the aldermen from the second ward, blossomed forth as the Mayor's floor leader. It is declared in some circles, that the colored man was chosen as the goat in the matter, but if such is the case Alderman Anderson has come out of the fight with increased prestige and the reputation of being the most skillful parlimentarian in the council.

By a pronounced majority the representative of the Municipal Voter's League was deprived of the privilege of a seat in the Council Chamber among the aldermen. The local daily press is apparently getting much joy out of the situation by playing up the part that Anderson played in the ousting as a victory of the sinister forces of the City Administration. Mr. Anderson retorts that the reason he made a vigorous fight against the continuation of the League's activities in the Council's affairs was because he regarded the members of that organization a lot of busy bodies who worked from selfish motives rather than for the public good.

In the meantime, the colored citizens appear to be getting a deal of satisfaction out of the important and what they call the dignified part their colored representative played in the fight

State Col. Preparing For Commencement

The Savannah
4-24-20

Every preparation is being made for the closing exercises of the Ga. State College. The school is planning and hoping that this commencement will be one of the best in its history.

The foundation for the new auditorium of the school will soon be finished. The work is being done by the students and they have all done excellent work up to date. The goal of all is to have the building finished by next October. The corner stone of the building will be laid by the Masons of Savannah, the exercises to be held on June 8th, at which time addresses will be delivered by several distinguished persons.

The Freshman class gave a very entertaining comedy on last Friday night. Those who took part in the play rendered their parts well.

President Wright in his Sunday afternoon talk to the students, gave a very interesting and inspiring account of his recent trip to Florida. He was invited there by Prof. John A. Lockette, who is a graduate of the normal and college departments of the Ga. State College. The work Pro.. Lockette is doing as described by Pres. Wright, is worthy of our praise. The county school superintendent, in speaking of Prof. Lockette said that he is indispensable in the in community.

Pres. Wright had an opportnity also to see and visit Dr. N. B. Hester, who graduated from Ga. State College in 1910. Dr. Hesteer has really made good. Pres. Wright stated that there are two colored members of the city council of Palatka, Fla., one of the colored councilmen spoke of the splendid work of Prof. Lockette and Dr. Hester.

Pres. and Mrs. Wright entertained the Freshman class on Monday night, April 19. All members of the class expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the kindness and hospitality given them on this occasion. Pres. Wright gave each member of the Freshman class a souvenir which he brought from the battlefields of France

The Commencement exercises of the Ga. State College will begin on June 6th. The baccalaureate sermon, Bishop I. A. Ross, Washington, D. C. The Y. M. C .A. address, Prof. G. W. Hill, Augusta, Ga. The Literary address, Dr. C. S. Morris, Baydton, Va. The Commencement address, June 9th Miss M. M. Bethume, Daytona, Fl and Supt. L. B. Evans, Augusta, G.. The Cornerstone exercises willl take place on Tuesday, June 8th, and a number of important addresses will be delivered on this occasion.

PERRY HOWARD FIGHTS ON

Unseated, but still fighting within the party organization, Perry W. Howard, the leader of the Race forces in Mississippi, came out of the Republican national convention smiling and with hope, saying that the Colored voters North and South are alive to the perils which confront them, and knowing this, will yet see that the Negroes of Mississippi, comprising 85 per cent of the Republican vote, will gain control of party affairs in that state and sustain the cause for which they fought.

Attorney Howard contends that the vote of M. J. Mulvihill (white), who won over him, against every Race man in a contest before the national committee, has aroused the indignation of every Colored voter and that "Dennis" is Mulvihill's name.

With the Howard faction were Chas. Banks, capitalist, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson; C. N. Miller, planter, Rolling Fork; G. B. McCuen, Brooksville; E. H. McKissack, Holly Springs; W. W. Phillips, Kosciusko; Charles Hyde and Dr. E. E. Howard, Meridian; Thomas I. Keys, Ocean Springs; F. S. Swalm, Brookhaven; W. W. Blackburn, Port Gibson; John L. Webb, Yazoo City, and V. L. Reuben, Bolton. Representing as they do, the substantial interests of the Race, before leaving Chicago the entire delegation voiced their sentiments as being "on with the fight" and down with the white men who want our support to get federal offices and who vote to stifle the aspirations of our Race in political affairs.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

EXTRA DELEGATES WIN, GEORGIA CONTEST UP

Straight Lowden-Wood Fight Between Rival Bodies from Cracker State.

FIFTEEN SEATS INVOLVED

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JUNE 1, 1920

Seating of all of the excess delegates elected from eleven states to next week's big convention in the Coliseum is the important work accomplished by the republican national committee to-day. This action was taken to aid republican leaders in ironing out local factional fights.

Illinois' two additional delegates at large are just as sure of seats in the convention. So, too, are the pair of extra alternates at large from Illinois.

Georgia Contest Stirs Interest.

The Georgia contest aroused especial interest among the southern disputes which engaged the attention of the committee at the morning and afternoon sessions.

The Georgia contest involves fifteen of the seventeen seats the republicans of the state are ntitld to hold in their national convention. It revolves around two state conventions which were held in the same place at the same time, with two rival chairmen both attempting to wield the loudest gavel.

The Georgia contest is a straight out fight between the Lowden and Wood campaigners. The Lowden delegates are know nas the "regulars" and number seventeen. They are headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, a colored leader, who was elected national committeeman by the convention, which eletced the seventeen delegates. These delegates, though unpledged, are admittedly for Gov. Lowden. Johnson presented the arguments of his delegation. The claims of the Wood delegation of fifteen were voiced before the national committee by Former Governor Hooper of Tennessee. This delegation, which is pledged to Gen. Wood, is headed by Roscoe Pickett, chairman of the Georgia republican state committee.

Both delegations contain white and colored men, and the "lily white" issue is not involved.

D. C. "Regulars" Seated.

The "regular" delegation from the District of Columbia was seated to-day by the republican national committee in next week's convention. They are Frank J. Hogan and James A. Cobb as delegates and Chairman W. J. Gallihar of the district committee and Dr. Charles H. Marshall as alternates. All are from Washington. This is the delegation sponsored by National Committeeman Edward F. Colladay of the District of Columbia. The two Washington delegates are considered friendly to both Gov. Lowden and Gen. Wood.

Florida Contest Is Taken Up.

Florida's three cornered contest between twenty-four delegates for the peninsula states eight delegates in the republican national convention .3 proving a hard nut to crack. The national committee decided to-day to eliminate the "lily white" set of contestants and to hear the other two groups fight it out further. One of these groups is headed by National Commtteeman Bean and State Chairman Gerow. The other is headed by H. L. Anderson of Jacksonville and J. E. Merrill. Owing to the absence of Attorney Lake Jones of Jacksonville the committee voted to pass the Florida contest for a while, and take up the District of Columbia contest, where six delegates seek the two seats allowed the district.

The hour of 9 a. m. proved too early for most of the members of the republican national committee, plainly wearied by their long and arduous session of yesterday. It was 9:30 before Secretary Clarance B. Miller thought he saw enough committeemen in the hearing room on the top floor of the Coliseum annex to justify calling the rolls. The ayes showed only twenty-five of the fifty-three members of the committee on hand. That was two short of a quorum and the committeemen present were forced to sit quietly and smoke up until Committeemen Herbert Parsons of New York and R. H. Todd of Porto Rico hurried into the room then the second day's inquiry started into the mass of contests which confronts the national committee for seats in next week's republican convention.

Refuse to Reopen Arkansas Case.

"The first unfinished business is whether the committee desires to reopen the contest adjudicated yesterday in the first district of Arkansas, the contestant desiring more time," announced Chairman Will Hays. The committee ascertained there were no new facts to be introduced and refused to reconsider its proir action.

The next contest on the calendar is from Louisiana, where a regularly reported delegation, headed by National Committeeman Emil Kuntz is being opposed by a delegation headed by Victor Loisel of New Orleans. The contesting delegation is listed among those favorable to the Wood candidacy and to Frank H. Hitchcock.

The committee does not hope to get further than the Louisiana contest in its work to-day.

TWO PROMINENT TULSA NEGROES ELECTED DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION

The Tulsa Star

The Tulsa Star heartily congratulates the Democracy of Tulsa County for its broad minded liberality in selecting two of its energetic and faithful Negro adherents as delegates to the Democratis State Convention, held at Muskogee during the present week. The Star is glad to know, and believes that very many of its readers also will be glad to know, that when the Tulsa County delegation was seated, it signalized the entrance of not only women, but Negro men on equal terms in full participation in the affairs of the Oklahoma Democracy. We feel that this is a great stride forward which will result in attracting a larger number of the more intelligent and law abiding class of our Race to join the Democratic party, thus materially aiding in preserving the supremacy of the party in state and local affairs.

—From The Tulsa Star.

Rome Negro Seated at Republican Convention

ROME GA TRIBUNE-HERALD
JUNE 10, 1920

A. T. Atwater, well-known negro politician and editor of the Enterprise, a newspaper for colored people has been honored by the Republican party by the office of delegate-at-large from the state of Georgia to the national convention which convenes in Chicago this week.

Atwater was one of the delegates seated by the national committee, Henry Lincoln Johnson, colored attorney of Atlanta headed the ticket, which was contested by Hon. Charles Adamson, of Cedartown, C. W. McClure, and others who were attempting to build up a "lily white party" in Georgia. The lily-whites were for General Wood, and the faction to which Atwater belongs is said to favor Governor Lowden.

The news of Atwater's victory was received with interest locally.

A few white men in Rome had been interested in the new branch of the Republican party, most of them being former Progressives who followed Roosevelt. Most of the Republicans hereabouts, however, are negroes, and are delighted at the rebuke administered the "lily-whites" by the national committee.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
JANUARY 23, 1920

NEGRO ON EDUCATION BOARD; TWO RESIGN

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23. — Dr. Clement T. Branch, a negro, was appointed a member of the Camden (N. J.) Board of Education by Mayor this Monday. E. E. Read, president of the board for many years, resigned that night. Harry C. Dole, a member seven years, has now sent his resignation to the Mayor. Mr. Dole assigned his health and "other reasons" for resigning, and Mr. Read found business duties were pressing.

Those who object to the appointment do so on the ground that the Mayor had not consulted the members of the board, and the appointment was purely political, Dr. Branch being active in politics.

WANT COLORED MAN ON EDUCATION BOARD

Governor Richie Is Only Luke Warm on the Subject However.

Afro American

Annapolis, Md. April 29—Governor Albert C. Ritchie has received several letters recently, urging him to appoint a colored man on the State Board of Education to fill one of the existing vacancies.

One of the letters condemned the administration of M. Bates Stephens and declared that the trouble with the system was that it was being run for the colored people of the State rather than by them.

"It is impossible for the State Board of Education as at present constituted, to have more than passing interest in the colored schools of the State because none of the children of the Board members attend the colored schools."

In his statement issued Saturday he declared he is very much interested in the "education of the colored race as I hope to be able to prove during my administration, frankly however, I do not know whether I will be able to appoint one of your race on the State Board of Education."

Negro Takes Place of White Committeeman

The Journal

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—The Republicans of the Seventeenth ward elected Ernest Cattle, a Negro, ward committeeman last Saturday in the place of Frank M. Slater, a white man who had held the position for several years. It is rumored that the Farmer-Labor Party in the Twelfth District intend to nominate a Negro to oppose Congressman Dyer, the present member from the district.

DEMOCRATS ELECT NEGRO DELEGATES

The New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Tulsa, Okla.—The white democracy of Tulsa county has established a precedent for southern states in not only according full political rights to the women voters but in recognizing Negro democrats by electing two colored men as delegates to the democratic state convention held at Muskogee during the week bginning February 9. Fred Douglas and E. J. Sadler are the two Negroes chosen as delegates. 2-28-20

A number of women delegates were also selected.

Colored Men Keep Jail And Court House

The Washington Tribune

Upper Marlboro, June 16.—As a result of the determined stand for recognition made by the colored voters of Prince Georges county last fall four are now occupying fair positions. They are Thomas Perry, keeper of the jail here, John T. Jones, custodian of the courthouse and grounds; Richard Johnson, deputy sheriff at Fairmount Heights, and Richard Johnson, road director for the Brandywine district.

Jeremiah Hawkins, Thomas Galloway and Howard Proctor are among the colored leaders who have fought for race recognition.

Ex-Wisconsin Legislator To Run for Alderman

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6.——Lucian H. Palmer, 411 Cherry street, who created a sensation by being elected to the assembly of the 1907 state legislature, obtained nomination papers Friday to make the race for alderman of the Sixth ward in the primary that will precede the April municipal election.

Three Men In Next Legislature

The Philadelphia Tribune 3-28-1920

Harrisburg, Pa., May 27.—Three colored members will probably occupy seats in the next assembly. They are Andrew F. Stevens, John C. Asbury, Republican, nominated from the 6th and 7th districts of Philadelphia and W. L. Randolph, from the 1st Allegheny district. Nominations are said to be equal to election.

Negroes On Committees

The Afro American

Chicago, June 10.—Benjamin J Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., and Isaiah T. Montgomery, of Mound Bayou, Miss., are the colored members of the committee on resolutions.

Walter L. Cohen, of Louisiana, is a member of the committees on permanent organization and credentials and James A. Cobb, of the District of Columbia member of the committee on credentials. None of the Maryland delegation received an honorary position.

Colored Man For State Legislature

The Afro American 3-26-20

Philadelphia, March 25.—With

3916 colored voters and 3032 white voters in the 30th ward here G. Edward Dickerson, political leader, announces that his party has endorsed Boykan G. Collier as a candidate for the State Legislature.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Louisville News. 4-3-20

Owing to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Colored schools as evidenced by thousands of complaints that are daily being made that our children are being sadly neglected, that many go to some of the schools month in and month out and neither do any work there nor ever receive any report of their progress or status, we feel it incumbent upon us to suggest a remedy through an intelligent, constructive organization. We are further cognizant of the fact that if present prevailing conditions continue growing from bad to worse, the ends of education will be completely subverted and our school system so far as our children are concerned, become a byword and a sneer. In some of the schools we have competent principles and able and conscientious teachers, but in numbers of them, the powers that be have placed unqualified persons to have charge and the child's time and the people's money are absolutely thrown away.

It is a notorious fact that music has become almost a lost art among our schools since the resignation of Miss Mildred Bryant and the schools as a whole are under no supervision whatever—it is go as you please, every one for himself and devil take the hindmost.

Nobody seems to have any interest in the Colored schools so far as it concerns officialdom. Our girls graduate from the Normal Schools and go on looking for positions as maids and nurses, while outsiders with no evidence of any training whatever find the open sesame to the best positions—so there you are and what are you going to do about it? Pull and graft exert their mighty energy somewhere, for in one instance a women who had not taught nor seen inside of a school for nearly thirty years was taken on and made the principal. That outmerits merit itself. In several other instances persons have been given positions who never were examined, nobody passed on their fitness, they were absolutely without experience and the Press and the Superintendent come forward and tell us we should be proud of what is being done for us. Oh, what a grand thing is the Louisville school system thus run on merit alone, no gall, nor graft, no nerve, no brass, just genuine 18 karat Merit. There has hardly been a child to graduate in the five years last past that can really write a correct English sentence. The principal of the school can hardly do it.

The schools have been steadily deteriorating in general efficiency ever since they have been Southernized by the War Board.

One of the recent appointees was asked by a surprise friend how she got in the schools and she described the mode of operation as follows:

"You sees de Reverend Blank, who sees Prof. Bank, who has de ears of de Grand Mogul and you pays your Money and takes your pick."

We feel that any clearly differentiated class of citizens is best represented by a member of that class and that all such classes should be represented by some one of them on the Board of Health and the Board of Education.

We are opposed to such flagrant acts of favoritism as has been shown in the appointment of those who are to teach our children.

Numbers of gentlemen have been spoken of to make the race and after a careful selection, the News pledges its support of such a candidate and we believe that he can be elected. Our schools are in a bad condition indeed and many teachers so called are ocerpaid as far as any thing they do for the children merits pay.

Among those mentioned to run are:

DR. JOHN CATALAN,
MR. J. B. COOPER,
DR. E. M. BATES,
LAWYER A. A. ANDREWS,
DR. HORACE MORRIS,
DR. MAURICE BLACKBURN,
LAWYER CHAS. L. TAYLOR,
EDITOR I. WILLIS COLE.

Republicans Join Democrats to Bar Colored Constables

The Afro American 6-11-1920

Police And Jails Committee Cut Out Names Of Colored Constables

COLORED SOLONS AWAY

City Solicitor Marchant And Republican Leaders Join With Democrats In Eliminating The Colored Nominees

"I won't vote for any ordinance with the names of nigger constables in it," William G. Towers, white, Democratic member of the Second Branch City Council from the Second District, is said to have told the joint committee on Police and Jails this week. He did not say "Negro" nor did he say 'colored," but according to several hearers the far uglier word "nigger."

Towers lives at 2141 West North avenue. He is a lawyer, and came into the limelight recently by his activity in trying to locate a moving picture theatre on Druid Hill avenue opposite the Y. M. C. A.

John C. Huthwelker, white Democratic member of the First Branch from the Fourth Ward, also opposed the appointment of colored constables from the 14th and 17th wards. He said there are few colored voters in his ward, and whites, whom he represents, would not like his voting for colored constables.

The constable ordinance as amended and passed to the third reading this week contained the following white men:—Howard T. Norris, 106 McMechen street, and John E. Knox, 1410 Bolton street, Fourteenth ward, and Charles H. Staisloff, 709 Edmondson avenue, and Walter Medinger, 1022 Myrtle avenue, Seventeenth ward. They were named to succeed John A. Matthews and John R. Goldsborough, Fourteenth ward, and George A.

Continued on Page 2

NEGRO ELECT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

The Gazette

Keystone, W. Va., March 11.—At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of McDowell county, West Va., held in the court house at Welch, the county seat, on February 28th, T. Howard Hill, Keystone lawyer and business manager of the McDowell Times, was unanimously elected secretary of the committee. Mr. Hill is the first and only colored man in the state to be so honored by a County Committee of either party.

The McDowell County Republican Executive Committee is composed of twelve members, two from each of the Magisterial districts elected by the republican voters every four years at a primary election. of the present committee, eight are white and four are colored, of which Mr. Hill is one.

McDowell County is the second largest county in the state and gives the largest republican majorities. T. Edward Hill is the president of the McDowell County Colored Republican Organization, composed of more than 5,000 voters, 27 members of which hold elective offices in the county, 19 hold appointive positions in county and state from deputy sheriffs to state supervisor of colored schools, the annual salaries of the members of this organization from the public treasury aggregate approximately $32,500.00 excepting fees received by justices of the peace, constable and deputy sheriffs and per diem of jurors in criminal and circuit courts.

From April 1917 to June 1918, Mr. Hill was record clerk in the office of the Secretary of state of West Virginia, resigning to devote all of his time to the McDowell Times. Hon. Houston Young, secretary of state of West Virginia extended to him the courtesy of recommending his successor, Hon. John G. Gilmer, Charleston, formerly State Liberarian, who was appointed and still holds the position.

PERRY W. HOWARD ENDORSED FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE-MAN

The Atlanta Independent 4-10

To the Colored Republicans North, East and West:

The Mississippi State Republican Convention on April 1, 1920, unanimously instructed me for national republican committeeman for the state of Mississippi for the next four years. Each and all of the eight congressional district conventions also instructed for me for national committeeman.

But there is a handful of "lily whites" with three or four colored men, who are doing their bidding, that are threatening to hold another pretended convention to defeat my confirmation by the national committee by trumping up a trival contest.

Now, at our state and district conventions, there were about as many colored as white and we elected just about the same number of colored delegates to the national convention. At our state convention we had represented 80 out of 82 of the counties of the state.

I was not elected national committeeman merely by my own people, but I was elected by conventions made up of both colored and white republicans. Notwithstanding this fact, this handful of "lily whites" will go before the national committee at Chicago and seek to unseat me because of my racial identity, and the only weapon that they hope to use in this effort is the fact that they are white men.

I want to appeal to you to send representatives to see the national committeeman of your respective states and urge him to see to it that we are given a square deal. I have a delegation of 19 men representative of the best white republicans and colored republicans of the state of Mississippi—men of wealth, of character, of attainment and other essentials and prerequisites to good citizenship.

I appeal to you to not allow us to be slaughtered at the hands of those who place color above party and greed for office above justice.

We, who are toiling and sacrificing here in the southland commit our fate into the hands of you and believe that you will protect us.

Signed:
PERRY W. HOWARD.
Jackson, Miss.

200 Appointed Clerks

Washington D. C. Sept. 2.—Two hundred colored women and girls were appointed last clerks in the census office last week with a basic salary of eleven hundred and forty dollars. One of the new appointees will receive twenty-five dollars doing piece work.

CITY COUNCILMAN McGUINN'S SPEECH FOR COLORED CONSTABLES

The Afro-American 6-18-1920

"Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Council, I move that S. B. 451 be referred back to the Committee on Police and Jails.

"During the past week I have been performing a public duty by attending the National Convention in Chicago as a delegate. While out of the city, the Committee on Police and Jails, of which I am a member, met and substituted names of four white men for my nominees in the 14th ward and the nominees of Mr. Fitzgerald in the 17th ward.

"I understand that the purpose was to eliminate colored nominees from the ordinance.

"Governor Frank Brown said seven years ago he did not believe a Negro should hold any position in the government from handling a spade up. Of this remark I have no criticism to make, except to say that I do not believe he expressed the most enlightened sentiment.

"Your Democratic President Wilson nominated Robert Terrell for the office of municipal judge in the District of Columbia, and a Democratic Senate confirmed him.

Wm. F. Taylor served twenty years as a bailiff in the city courts under Democratic as well as Republican administrations.

"Colored letter carriers deliver mail to your doors.

"Now these constables have no power, no authority. They simply serve processes of the courts.

"Simply because a man is colored ought not to be a bar to his holding this or any other political position. Should you pass this ordinance you are saying, no matter how intelligent a man may be, how god-fearing he may be, however much taxes he may pay, the fact of his colored blood bars him from holding public office.

"In the ward I represent, the 14th ward, the ratio of vote is 6 to 1, that is 1800 colored to 300 white Republicans. In the distribution of patronage, I have had the pleasure of recommending a number of white men for offices. In fact all patronage except two jobs in comfort stations has gone to white voters on my recommendation.

"This proposition to pass this ordinance is not fair, is not just. The names of men substituted in the ordinance in my absence are unknown to me as to their fitness or character. Those names were placed in that document by the committee in my absence without consulting me, and I ought not be compelled to shoulder the responsibility for them without an investigation.

"If there is anything against the character, intelligence or fitness of the men I named in the original ordinance, I am perfectly willing to withdraw their names and substitute those who will stand the test. But I cannot and will not allow my nominees to be kicked out solely because of their color, with no chance to name other men in their places—when the responsibility is mine.

"For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the members vote to return the ordinance to the committee for amendment."

CARE IN SELECTING NEW HEALTH OFFICERS

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVT
APRIL 29, 1920

Incoming Board Understood to Plan Seeking Advice in the Matter.

While the members of the incoming Board of Health, just appointed by Mayor Taylor, have not conferred as to plans, according to one of the number they have in mind, it is understood, seeking advice from Republican ward committeemen before appointing executive officers and inspectors. In fact, at least one member of the board has asked one or two ward chairmen to submit to the board two names each for consideration in this behalf. The purpose, it is stated, is to obtain only reliable men, who come recommended by reliable men who know them.

If this plan is followed throughout, the board will have 24 names from which to select the six who will be appointed, as the board has the appointment of four executive officers and two inspectors. While a host of applicants can be counted upon, many are sure to be disappointed. At least one of these minor officers, it is understood, will be a Negro, detailed to work in Negro sections of the city, in view of the fact that Dr. Harvey Murray, a Negro has been appointed a member of the board.

Although there is already a scramble for the office of secretary, with John Moore of the Eighth ward, a member of the Board of Education, apparently leading, it was intimated today that the board might do the unusual thing and select Lieutenant Hart of the United States Public Health Service, who is assisting the state health authorities here and has been in Wilmington long enough to acquire a residence. He is said to be an expert on health matters. So far as is know he is not an applicant for the place but he is said to be under consideration by one or two members of the board, as are also Thomas E. Peeney, Harry J. Guthrie, retiring secretary of the Board of Education, and Prothonotary Joseph Wigglesworth, though it is not believed that at least two of the three are really candidates.

It was said today that, if Hart is not chosen, the contest for the secretaryship will be between John Moore and Samuel M. Ford.

The new board can do nothing, however until after the appointment of the members has been confirmed by City Council, which will probably be done at tonight's meeting. The caucus to nominate officers is to be held next Tuesday night.

W. M. RANDOLPH NEGROES' CHOICE FOR ASSEMBLY

Well-Known Attorney Wins in Elimination Contest and Enters the Race.

PITTSBURG PA. TELEGRAPH
APRIL 15, 1920

RUNNING IN 1ST DISTRICT

WILLIAM M. RANDOLPH.

Attorney William M. Randolph, one of the oldest practitioners in point of service at the Allegheny county bar and a Negro of national prominence, is an aspirant for one of the Republican nominations for the legislature in the First district and is the sole choice of the Negro voters, Attorney Randolph having been selected in an elimination contest, after which all other Negro candidates withdrew.

Admitted to Practice Law.

Mr. Randolph was born in New York City and received his education in the public schools there. He was graduated from the law school of New York University, with honorable mention, in 1888, and was admitted to practice at the New York bar the same year. In 1891 Mr. Randolph came to Pittsburgh and was admitted to the Allegheny county bar shortly afterward.

Mr. Randolph has always been an active Republican. In 1896 he was chosen a presidential elector and cast his vote for President William McKinley in the electoral college in 1897. In the presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Randolph took a conspicuous part in behalf of President McKinley and the Republican ticket.

Made Assistant City Solicitor.

Appointed assistant city solicitor in 1909 by Mayor William A. Magee, Mr. Randolph fulfilled his duties in a manner to win the commendation of City Solicitor Charles A. O'Brien.

Mr. Randolph has always taken a lively interest in local politics and civic movements. He is extremely popular with the colored population of the Hill district. He is well known for his uncompromising attitude on all questions pertaining to the public interest. As an attorney Mr. Randolph has won the respect of both bench and bar.

Mr. Randolph's two sons were in the service during the war. Maurice D. Randolph, aged 19, and John R. Randolph, aged 18, were students in the University of Pittsburgh when the United States declared war. Maurice served in the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Field Artillery, Ninety-second Division. The other brother served with the Students' Army Training Corps at the University of Pittsburgh.

BALTIMORE, MD AMERICAN
JUNE 5, 1920

A Pretty Sharp Criticism of City Councilman Huthwelker's Position Regarding Colored Men As Constables.

To the Editor: We are surprised at the very unreasonable position taken by City Councilman Huthwelker in re colored men as constables. He objects to the color, per se, of the men. No question of ability or character concerns Mr. Huthwelker. He wants a white man, that is all. This is a mere childish whim and unworthy of a man of thought. It puts color forth as the supreme qualification for office. It is a false assumption to which rational beings will not assent. It is a logical fallacy of infamous content; it is worse than a common petitio principii, because of the supposed intelligence of our councilmen as a body. In the high court of common sense, in the realm of moral and ethical culture, Dr. Huthwelker's position would be laughed to scorn. Southern men should have some regard for the reputation of their states and municipalities.

We often hung our heads in shame in our days at Cornell when the irrational and unconstitutional acts of some states came under fire in the ordinary course in a lesson in political science. Professor Wilson, of 20 years ago, advocated world political morality and we were glad to have a Virginian state great principles so clearly. Though in an atmosphere hostile to Southern error, we were proud of our section and the writer, a native Prince Georgian, declared that Maryland did not stand for disfranchisement or any kind or variety of nullification. This was 25 years ago. The electorate of the state voted on some of these proposals, and, though advocated by the brilliant Gorman and Poe, they were defeated. Our defense of Maryland was thus justified.

Professor Wilson is now our President, and though he seems to err seriously, we have never criticised his actions. We wanted him to have a fair chance to put in execution his political ideals as set forth in his greatest work, "The State." He has not yet done so. He has rather turned to the narrow groove in which most Southern men move—the non-ethical and non-moral position set forth in the reported remarks of Dr Huthwelker.

Such remarks were harmless, did they not mislead the public and give thoughtless men erroneous and dangerous notions. If color is the sole ground of opposition, neither angels, demons, men, gods or The Eternal will follow our misguided Dr. Huthwelker. If our colored members were to so bring disgrace upon our race we would never again call for their services. If they ever oppose a man simply on account of his color we would regard them as unworthy representatives of the race and wards, and we would vote to replace them by a worthy man white or colored.

If the Council defeats the Constable Ordinance because colored men are on it, the city fathers will prove that they are hostile to the merit system and out of touch with modern life.

West Virginia Man Elected Secretary

Keystone, W. Va., March 18—T. Edward Hill was elected secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of McDowell county here last week.

The whole committee is composed of twelve members of whom eight are white and four are colored.

McDowell county is second largest county in the state and gives the largest Republican majorities. Mr. Hill is the president of the colored Republican Organization of more than 5000 colored voters, 27 members of which hold elective offices in the county, 19 hold appointive positions in County and State from Deputy Sheriffs to State Supervisors of Colored Schools, the annual salaries of the members of this organization from the public treasury aggregate approximately $32,500.00 excepting fees received by Justices of Peace, Constable and Deputy Sheriffs and per diem of jurors in Criminal Courts.

Political—1920
Office Holding

OHIO REPUBLICANS CHARGED WITH DOUBLE CROSSING THE RACE MEN

The Times Dispatch

Only One of Six Elected, State Goes Republican By Great Majority, Negroes Disgruntled Over Their Defeat.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12.—In the midst of the joy over the election of Senator Warren G. Harding there is gloom here and in Columbus over the defeat of all our candidates for the legislature. Out of six candidates in the state. only one was elected, Henry Higgins of Cincinnati. Ohio.

The defeated candiates are Capt. Wi-liam R. Green. for the senate; Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods for the house, Cleveland; Rev. G. L. Davis and Attorney Hughes of Columbus.

It is the opinion of some that the white women concentrated against these candidates because the race issue had been put forward by the Democrats. The Democrats, through the official Democratic state committee, called for the voters to knife the candidates, because, they claimed, their election would mean social equality.

If there was fear that the so-called Beaty civil rights bill would be introduced, making all discrimination in public places a crime, there seems to be little hope for those who do not care for the bill to be introduced. The legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and the colored voters of the state have sufficient influence and determination to have the bill passed, it is declared. The defeat only has aroused all the Ohio voters to work all the harder for economic justice.

Some persons are charging the Republican organizations in Cleveland and Columbus with double-crossing. It is stated that it is very strange that in the Republican unprecedented landslide only the colored candidates were defeated on the legislative tickets. Cincinnati, which is known to be more prejudiced than any other city in Ohio, backed its candidate through the organization to success. It is difficult to believe, however, that the Cleveland organization, under Maurice Maschke, who always has been known to be 100 per cent fair, would double-cross, with Councilman Thomas Fleming and all other Cleveland leaders. Most anything is expected of the Columbus organization, as it has failed to stand the test on previous occasions.

'THIS IS A WHITE MAN CITY,' LEWIS DEFY TO MAYOR

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 26, 1920

Scores Use of Negroes to Control Votes.

It was a trio of frenzied barkers, aided and abetted by a brass band, who apprised the noonday throng yesterday that Col. Lewis' Chicago campaign had begun.

J. HAMILTON LEWIS.
[TRIBUNE Photo.]

"J. Ham Lewis, the next governor of Illinois, is now speaking!" shouted the megaphone artists—and the Thompson horns which utter propaganda along our giddy Rialto were outclamored by the racket.

The hungry citizenry — evidently preferring to feast its gaze on the famous gilded whiskers — forewent such banal business as eating and streamed into the Colonial theater, where Francis X. Busch, Democratic candidate for county judge, was exhorting the populace in his behalf.

Mr. Lewis Appears.

"The Thompson crowd hate me like the devil hates holy water," he was saying. Then J. Ham stepped upon the stage from a wing where chorus girls congregate o' nights—and the cheering was on.

"My friends," he said, standing with folded arms and gazing out upon the crowded house, "upon my return to this home city of mine, after a strenuous campaign in the country, I am exceedingly gratified to be received at your hands in such a welcoming manner."

And then, lest Tammany spokesmen charge that Col. Lewis maligned Chicago downstate and uttered flattering words just as soon as he entered her metropolitan precincts, he proceeded to tell his hearers of the rottenness within our gates.

Bankrupt of Honor.

"I repeat that the city hall political manipulators are bankrupt of political honor and municipal pride," he shouted. "His honor, the mayor, was not so sensitive to the matter of honor to the city when under his direction his cohorts put Chicago on the map of civilization as the dirtiest spot in all the United States. His political machine manipulators were not so sensitive to the cry of dishonor when in the black belt they surrounded the white voter and the honest Negro voter with the criminal band of ballot box stuffers and ballot return forgers, and, protecting these with armed men, put Chicago in a place of discredit and dishonor before the earth.

"When I see my city preventing its white men from voting, I lay down the creed that this is a white man's government——"

A mighty cheer, rising from pit and balcony, and gallery, interrupted him.

"So long as I have breath to speak I shall raise my voice to prevent criminal Negroes from lording it over Christian white men," he finished.

COLORED MEN FOR SENATE AND HOUSE

The Journal.

Richmond Colored Republicans Adopt Resolutions Endorsing Pollard and Price

10-16-20

Richmond, Va., Oct. 14.—The colored Republicans of this city in a meeting recently held adopted the following resolutions in which J. R. Pollard was pledged their support for the United States Senator from Virginia and H. H. Price for Congress:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States requires the election of a president and a vice-president once in each four years, whose duty it is to uphold the laws of the land, which laws are the sovereign will of the people, and

Whereas, In order that the president may effectively perform the duties of his high office, effectuate the ideals of true Americanism by legislation in accord with his views, and the needs of the people, consistent with good government, that the Congress be of like kind in principle and policy, with him, and

Whereas, Many thousands of loyal people of Virginia qualified themselves to express their views with the ballot at the polls on election day, Nov. 2, 1920, and

Whereas, those in charge of the Republican organization in Virginia have woefully failed to measure up to the reasonable expectation of the electorate by failing to nominate a candidate for United States senator from Virginia and a congressional candidate in each of the ten congressional districts of Virginia so that the people, when voting for the president, might have an opportunity to vote for and elect a Republican senator and ten Republican congressmen, and as a means of inspiring a full and complete Republican vote in the coming general election,

THEREFORE BE IT: RESOLVED By the qualified voters of the City of Richmond, in mass meeting assembled and called together for that purpose,

1st—That we again endorse the Republican candidacy of Senator Warren G. Harding for President and Governor Calvin Coolidge for vice-president of the United States and pledge our untiring efforts to get as many people as is humanely possible to vote for them on election day so that they may get the largest popular vote ever given any candidate for the high offices to which they justly aspire.

2nd—BE IT FURTHER: RESOLVED, And for which we contend, That it is the right and privilege of any American citizen to seek to serve the plain people in public office and to submit their claims to political preferment at the polls on electioning day so that they may be given the chance to appear in the councils of the nation in defense of the rights of all Great Britain and France, but to wage cause, by their unselfish and untiring efforts, by their force of character and integrity, and all other necessary qualifications we hereby endorse the candidacy of our fearless and uncompromising leaders: J. R. Pollard for United States Senator from Virginia, and H. H. Price for congressman from the 3rd Congressional district of Virginia, hereby pledge them our vote and influence and call on all people who believe in the just rule of right to support them at the polls on election day, and

Be it further resolved that the chairman of this meeting, by and with the advice of our candidates, appoint such committee as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of these resolutions.

TRANSFERRING THE RACE QUESTION

When Governor Cox was in Montgomery on a visit a little more than a year ago, he said to friends with whom he was discussing the race question, "I am afraid that the large exodus of unskilled negro labor in late years has transferred the race question from the South to the industrial States of the North. The signs of racial feeling in my State of Ohio are already apparent; in fact, we have had some mild outbreaks of that feeling. What you have lost we have gotten. I expect even more trouble from racial animosities than we have yet had."

The Governor's prophecy has proved true; not only have there been sporadic outbursts of racial trouble in the industrial States of the North, but the race issue has become aggressive and paramount in some of the border States. A month ago in one of his letters, David Lawrence said that in the border States it was becoming the paramount political question. Kentucky which had been carried by the Republicans by 40,000 majority in 1918 had been considered safe for the Republicans this year. But they registered all negro men and all negro women, favored the giving of every political right to negro voters and actually nominated a colored man for a municipal office in Louisville.

The Democrats seized upon this part of the Republican record in Kentucky and carried it to every part of the State. In a short while the State was aflame with a racial issue which has affected the situation to the extent that it is considered reasonably certain that the Democrats will carry Kentucky. The issue is cutting a conspicuous figure in Indiana; it may decide the election in that State. It has also been raised in Illinois, with the effect of it very much in doubt.

In none of the border States is the feeling more bitter than in Ohio. But in Ohio the politicians estimate that approximately 150,000 negro men and women will vote next Tuesday. This is a large body of class voters; a considerable counter sentiment will be required to overcome it. The New York Times correspondent from Ohio reports that the issue is "cutting a considerable figure."

It is surprising to learn that the Democratic State Committee of Ohio has gone out on an aggressive racial campaign, and that in Ohio as direct and positive appeal to racial feeling is made as was ever made in any Southern State. A circular letter on the race issue has been sent out broadcast

to supplement newspaper editorials and campaign speeches. The circular is headed, "A timely warning to the white men and white women in Ohio."

It warns the people of Ohio that "An ominous cloud has risen on the political horizon which should have the interest and attention of all men and women before casting their ballots. That cloud is the threat of negro domination."

The circular contains extracts from negro papers published in Ohio boasting of the balance of power held by their race through the enfranchisement of women, and declaring that when the Republicans are elected full social equality with their political rights will be assured to them.

The bold and aggressive manner in which the Democrats put the issue, astonishes one to learn that such political appeals are made in a Northern State. The circular letter says:

> White workingmen in many communities owning or paying for homes in factory districts can testify to the effect which the importation of these negroes into the community has had upon the value of their properties. In many of our cities it is well known that the best residential districts have not been free from invasion of negroes. It naturally follows that the efforts upon the part of Republican candidates and leaders to further intensify negro ambitions can only result in greatly magnifying the evils we are already facing.
>
> Ohioans should remember that the time has come when we must handle this problem in somewhat the same way as the South is handling it, and in such a way bring greater contentment to both whites and negroes. We should remember what history tells us of the dark days when negroes controlled the Government in the South, the enormous expenditures and debts incurred, the indignities heaped upon the white women and children, the vicicus attempt of the South Carolina negro Legislature to give every negro forty acres of land and a mule.
>
> Men and women of Ohio, rally to the ballot box and give such a verdict as will forever rid Ohio of this menace to yourselves and your children.

The coming election will define the immediate future of the racial issue in Ohio, yet, all observers agree that it will be more intense and of a larger significance in the election to come two years in the future. They confirm the opinion of Governor Cox, that the race question has been transferred to Ohio and the border States, and that there is trouble in it.

DIRECT ANSWER TO DIRECT QUESTIONS.

"Will you kindly state your position on the League of Nations?" writes Mrs. Charles Dewitt, of Bullock county, in a letter to The Advertiser, published on this page. "In all your editorials I fail to see where you give it your whole-hearted support. Do you believe in the League of Nations as submitted by President Wilson, or do you favor reservations of the Lodge or Hitchcock type, or do you favor any League at all?"

To the direct question we return the direct answer, "No, we have not and do not favor a League of Nations." The Advertiser is giving whole-hearted support to the Democratic ticket, not on account of the League of Nations, but in spite of it. To the direct question, "Do you favor any League," we answer directly, "We do not favor any League of Nations, which can inveigle the American government into a participation in the political affairs of any European nation, or open the way for any sort of participation in American political affairs by any nation in Europe." Holding such views, we are opposed to any of the various forms of reservations suggested for the present League, or any Republican substitute for it.

The Advertiser, when asked a direct question, as to its views on the League, can answer in no other way than it has—its regular readers would quickly remind it that when the League was in embryonic state in Paris, a year and a half before it became an issue of partisan politics, The Advertiser opposed it, as a departure from the traditional American policy, fraught with the possibilities of grave consequences. With the record of extensive editorial discussions in these columns, all criticizing in parliamentary manner the proposed departure from our accepted policy, and the theories involved in the League, The Advertiser could not stultify its reputation for sincerity and convictions, by declaring that it had shifted its position and believed in, in 1920, what it opposed in 1919.

We would have preferred that our correspondent had delayed her question until after the election next Tuesday, but since it was asked it had to be answered. It was with a regret that we saw the San Francisco convention under the remorseless pressure of events, do what it could not hardly avoid doing—accept the League of Nations as a party question. But since the party did adopt it—since it could not reject it without rejecting the Wilson administration—The Advertiser could at least refrain from giving comfort to the Republicans by assailing the League, or criticizing it until the result of the campaign had been determined.

The League of Nations is but an incident—the presentation of one of a thousand issues by the Democratic party in its long life of more than a hundred years. The party in that time has favored many issues which it later rejected and rejected many issues which it once favored, as have all political parties. League of Nations or no League of Nations, the Democratic party is still the agency which restored white supremacy of the South, and to which it must look for the guarantee of that supremacy in the future. No Southern Democrat should permit himself to forget this, no matter how much he may be aggravated by the Democratic officials, whom he helped to select. The Democratic party is still the party of the Constitution and of representative government, still the party to which we may look for any protection in the slender remnants of State's Rights left to us, still the party of the fundamental principles which are in the Federal and State Constitutions, still the party to protect the American people from the unfair high protective policy under which the government guarantees the profits of the manufacturer. Democrats honored with office may forget fundamental principles, but their derelection neither destroys those principles, nor shifts the purpose of the Democratic party.

It is deeply unfortunate that the League of Nations had to become a party issue in this campaign; it will be settled finally within a month after the next Congress assembles in March. But the party which wins this election will be in power for at least two and probably four years, and it will pass upon a hundred issues as vital to the masses of the American people as the League of Nations.

NEGRO TO CONTEST ELECTION OF GLASS TO THE U. S. SENATE

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representatives here of Joseph R. Pollard, a negro, who ran against Senator Carter Glass of Virginia for the seat in the Senate, announced here tonight that they would file with the senate Monday a contest based on the claim that Senator Glass had failed to comply with the Virginia election laws.

Virginia laws, Pollard's representative said, require filing with the secretary of state forty days prior to the election a certificate of candidacy. They asserted that Senator Glass had not filed his notice of candidacy for the Senate within the required time.

COMPLIED WITH LAWS

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 4.—When informed tonight that Jos. R. Pollard, negro, intended to contest his election to the United States Senate, on the ground that his notice of candidacy had not been filed within the required time, Senator Carter Glass made the following statement:

"It's nonsense. I did file my notice within the required time and have my certificate of election from the Secretary of State."

LILY-WHITE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

The announcement has been made that for the first time in its history the National Republican party has established Southern headquarters in Washington, with Congressman Slemp of Virginia in charge of it. The Lily White Republican leaders of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, have in some way magnetized the National Republican Committee into the belief that one or all of those States can be swung into the Republican column in the November elections.

In a letter to Mr. Scoby of Texas, the mysterious friend of Senator Harding, the latter even talks as if he had a remote idea that Texas might desert the Democratic party and get into the Republican column. We can't imagine anything more miragical than these pipe dreams.

Certainly no decent Afro-American in any of the States named would so degrade himself as to support or vote for a Lily-White lot of candidates for State offices in whose nomination they should have no voice and in the conventions nominating them they should be allowed to have no part whatever, and should be Jim-crowed as simple spectators of the performance.

We respect a Southern Democrat because he is against us and we know it; we despise a Southern Lily-White Republican because we are against him and want him to know it.

HIGHEST PAID OFFICER GETS $3,300 PER YEAR

Cleveland Mayor Has Appointed Many Colored Men To Positions

Cleveland, O., Aug. 19.—Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland, recently nominated by the Republicans, for Governor of Ohio, has not been lax in giving patronage to colored people.

The highest paid colored employee in the Government is Dr. J. T. Sykes who gets $3,300 per year as District physician. Inspectors in the garbage department, bookkeepers, weight masters, bath house superintendents and street foremen hold a number of positions paying salaries of over $2,000 per year. Thirty men and women are clerks and foremen in other departments with salaries above $1,500 per year. Two hundred men drive garbage carts at $5.50 per day and twenty-seven m are on the police force with s aries over $2,000 per year. Colo ed voters lined up solidly behin Mr. Davis.

HENRY L. JOHNSON HAS QUIT POSITION, M'CLURE BELIEVES

Rumors that Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro republican national committeeman for Georgia, had been asked to resign, were given more color Saturday by C. N. McClure, Atlanta republican, who stated it was his belief Johnson's resignation has already been sent in.

"I am inclined to think that Johnson's resignation has already been sent in," said Mr. McClure. "Johnson issued a circular statement to negro voters of the Chicago and Illinois, saying he had been living in Chicago for two years and had kept silent, but would not do so any longer, and that while he was born and reared in Georgia and loved Georgia, he would not live in a state which disfranchised the negro.

"I can say further that if Johnson has given in his resignation, it will be accepted and acted on not later than the January meeting. He and his henchmen in Georgia have eliminated themselves by disavowing the regular electoral ticket of the organization, by giving out a ticket of their own and if they insist on voting for this ticket it will not be recognized by the regular organization," he said.

Political—1920
Office Holding

OTHER NEGROES FAIL BECAUSE OF GROSS FRAUD

Ernest Patillo, Who Ran For Committeeman In The Seventeenth Ward, and Geo. L. Vaughn, Candidate For Congress In The Twelfth District Claim They Were Elected But Were Counted Out By The Bosses Because They Were Colored Men.

BALLOTS MANIPULATED BY THE MACHINE GANG

People Are Indignant Because Their Rights Have Been Taken From Them In The Most Flagrant Manner. Ballot Count Was Deliberately Reversed In Some Precincts. Pattillo's Campaign Manager Thrown Out Of Polls. Believed Pattillo Beat Slater 5 to 1. Venerable Gets Only 199 Votes.

In the face of hard fought battles and manipulations by the political bosses, who opposed the Negro candidates, two race men were nominated in the primary election here last Tuesday.

It was the most corrupt election that has been pulled off in St. Louis in many years.

The republican political bosses were determined to beat every Negro who aspired for once and they resorted to every scheme known in the game to carry out their purpose.

Challengers and watchers were thrown out of the polling places, by the wholesale, before the dirty work was commenced. So numerous were the calls from all parts of the city that the election commissioners were literally swamped and threw up their hands in despair. According to one of the commissioners, the Primary was corrupt throughout.

Total Ballots Before Polls Close.

At one polling place in the 16th Ward the judges totalled the votes and wrote up the returns three hours before the polls closed. Nearly all the votes were given to Congressman Dyer while the candidates for Senator and Governor got a fifty-fifty break. It is said that these tactics were repeated in numerous precincts of several wards.

Abbott Refuses to Sign Returns.

In the 12th precinct of the 17th Ward, Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial Church, who was serving as a Republican judge, refused to sign the election returns because of fraudulent manipulation of the ballots by a watcher. He charges that nine ballots were added after the polls closed and that Patillo was scratched and the name of Slater was written in while the ballots were being counted. In this precinct 41 ballots read by Dr. Abbott have the name of Geo. L. Vaughn for Congress, while 91 called by the other judge failed to give Vaughn a single vote. Workers and voters of the precinct say that both Vaughn and Patillo received nearly all the votes in the precinct but were fraudulently counted for Dyer and Slater.

Patillo and Banks Beaten by Fraud.

It is charged that both Ernest Patillo and I. E. Banks were beaten for the office of Republican Central Committeemen of the 17th and 16th Wards respectively by wholesale frauds. Patillo's name was the only one printed on the ballot for committeeman in the 17th Ward. In order to vote for Frank M. Slater, it was necessary to scratch the name of Patillo and write in the name of Slater, yet Slater is credited with 1,111 votes and Patillo with but 527. Walter Lowe, Patillo's campaign manager was thrown out of the 7th precinct as a watcher and William Cross suffered a like fate. In Cross' precinct Slater's watchers are said to have handled the ballots. In the first precinct Slater is credited with 118 votes and Patillo with but one, yet the precinct is almost wholly populated by Negroes. It is the opinion of well-informed politicians that Patillo beat Slater for the committee by a vote of 5 to 1. Banks suffered a like fate in the 16th Ward. It was in that ward that the judges wrote in the totals before the polls closed. Both Banks and Patillo will contest.

Vaughn Defeated By Manipulators.

Geo. L. Vaughn, an attorney, who was a candidate for Congress against L. C. Dyer, suffered defeat at the hands of the manipulators. In the twelfth precinct of the sixth ward, Vaughn lead Dyer by 27 white in the adjoining precinct, with equally as many Negroes, Dyer is credited with 89 and Vaughn with 5 votes. Workers in the sixteenth ward claim that nearly a thousand votes were cast for Vaughn in that ward, while he is credited with but 313. Fifty-four of the 89 precincts in the twelfth district are populated almost wholly by Negroes, several others have a considerable number of Negro votes. It has been estimated by persons credited with being informed that Vaughn lost through fraud an average of 50 votes in the heavy Negro precincts. These votes deducted from Dyer and added to Vaughn, together with the vote in the other precincts where Negroes live, would have nominated Vaughn by a nice majority.

Negroes Angry Over Steal.

All over the city groups of angry Negroes may be encountered, discussing the rotten primary and the gross frauds perpetrated on their candidates. They are threatening to beat the ticket in the fall. They point to the fact that L. S. Williams, who beat Frank Slater 3 to 1 for committeeman from the seventeenth ward several years ago, was counted out by the machine and they cite the justice of the peace fight two years ago in the fourth district and the counting out of Dr. Riley in 1918. They charge that there has not been an honest primary election in several of the wards in which Negroes live in the past ten years.

Election Commissioners Fail to Act.

According to members of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Liberty League, the Board of Election Commissioners failed to take steps to prevent the frauds in the seventeenth ward. They charge that the commissioners promised to appoint new judges and clerks for the primaries and state that they submitted an entire list of names with a petition of voters of the ward asking their appointment. The commissioners failed to act and the machine was left free to manipulate as it had always done.

Liberty League to Back Contests.

At a meeting of the Executive committee of the Citizens Liberty League, Wednesday night at Pythian Hall, it was decided to contest the election of Frank M. Slater and Bobbie Moore as committeemen from the 17th and 16th Wards. Attorneys, Geo. L. Vaughn, Homer G. Phillips and Daniel W. Bowles, were placed in charge of the contests.

Venerable Gets 199 Votes.

Dr. Wm. A. Venerable was a very poor 4th in the race for Congress. He received but 199 votes in the whole district and never exceeded 5 votes in any precinct. He was not endorsed by the Liberty League.

Harrison and Moore Win.

Two Colored Men were nominated for the Legislature at the Primary, Tuesday. Langston Harrison in the 3rd district and Walthal M. Moore in the 6th district. Both were on the Liberty League ballot and received the support of the League's workers at the polls. It is predicted that both will be elected in November. Harrison was nominated by a vote of 2,893 and Moore by a vote of 2,317. Dr. Darrington, Weaver and Julius M. Weil the other Colored men who were candidatees, were defeated. Weaver received 1,258 and Weil 1,952 votes.

NEGROES TO BE ON TICKET FOR NOV. ELECTION

PINE BLUFF ARK COMMERCIAL
OCTOBER 19, 1920

Republicans Oppose Several County Nominees for Minor Offices

COX, HARDING, NOT ON IT

Only Names of Democratic and Republican Electors Appear On Long Ballot That Will Be Voted November 2—Three Constitutional Amendments To Be Voted On.

In addition to the name of J. H. Blunt, Helena Negro who is an independent candidate for governor, the Jefferson county election ticket which will be furnished voters on November 2 will contain the names of several Negroes who are candidates for justice of the peace and constable in several of the townships. The Democratic candidates for county offices have no opposition.

When the Jefferson county election commissioners—Ben H. Harvey, G. E. Lytle and R. M. Galbraith—met yesterday they received petitions signed by Republicans in several townships, nominating Negroes for township offices and these names will be placed upon the ticket, according to an announcement made today when the commissioners completed their work of making up the ticket and naming judges and clerks who will serve at the election.

The ticket will also contain the names of seven men who have been nominated by petition as Jefferson county bridge commissioners. This petition was filed under act of the legislature of 1917 which provides that these commissioners shall be elected by the people of the county at the general election. The commissioners who have been nominated are J. R. Core, L. W. Clement, W. N. Trulock, C. H. Triplett, Jr., D. E. Tucker, A. W. Lowe and H. C. McGaughy.

Many of the voters who have made up their minds to vote for Cox and Roosevelt or for Harding and Coolidge will be surprised to find that their names are not on the ticket. Only the names of the nine presidential electors' names by the Democratic and Republican parties in this state will appear on the ticket as the man who wants to vote for Cox and Roosevelt must vote for the nine Democratic electors who will in turn cast their votes for the nominees for president and vice president, and the same course will be followed by those who wish to vote for Harding and Coolidge.

The ticket will be a lengthy one, as it will contain the names of party nominees for presidential electors, all state offices, United States Senator, Congressman, all county and township offices, bridge commissioners and the three proposed amendments to the constitution which will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection.

IN COX'S COLUMN MISSOURI STANDS, IN SPITE OF REED

According to Hollomon There Is a Regular Ground Swell On for the Democratic Ticket.

DEMOCRATS TO ELECT

LONG TO THE SENATE

James Hamilton Lewis May Be Elected Governor of Illinois, Though State's Electoral Vote Will Go to Harding.

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Staff Correspondent.

St. Louis, October 23.—(Special.) There is a veritable ground swell in Missouri for Cox and Roosevelt, despite the efforts of Senator Reed, renegade democrat, who is openly campaigning in the indirect interest of the republican national ticket. Pro-league sentiment is growing rapidly, especially among the women voters, and the whirlwind campaign in St. Louis of the group of republican and progressive pro-leaguers, headed by ex-Congressman Parsons, of New York, just concluded, has turned thousands of republican and Roosevelt followers of 1912 to the democratic standard bearers.

The large German and pro-German vote of St. Louis has always been republican, but democratic leaders here tell me the sentiment among this element for Harding now is much less than the sentiment in the same element in 1916 for Taft, showing a drift toward Cox. This is presumed to be due in a measure to the well-known liberality of Cox on the liquor question, although he stands as flat-footed for law enforcement as Harding or the most ultra prohibitionist. It is a notable fact that the Anti-Saloon league in Missouri, as in other states, is campaigning for the republican ticket, an act that is serving to destroy its usefulness, and to indelibly mark the organization as political rather than moral.

Baker Stirring the Voters.

Secretary Baker has just concluded several speeches in populous centers in Missouri, and caught the people everywhere as no other speaker, irrespective of the nominees, has during this campaign. I was particularly impressed with his explanation of the origin of the league of nations, and I will quote him verbatim.

"It was born in some of the best minds of America," he said. "Mr. Taft, Senator Lodge, Mr. Root and Wickersham were among its parents. Acting upon the idea, they formed the league to enforce peace and gave a great banquet at Washington, to which they invited the president.

"The banquet was a grand success. Mr. Taft made an eloquent oration in favor of a league of nations. He fairly took the diners off their feet. Senator Lodge made a really great speech, bringing his peroration to a close with those stirring lines in which Arnold urged the idealist, unheeding the jeers of the world, to make the supreme sacrifice for his ideal.

"'Charge once more then, and be dumb,
Let the victors when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body of the wall.'

"The only question then, was whether the other nations could be brought to this ideal. The great problem was to secure their acquiesence in this plan and their consent to enter such a league. There was no doubt in their minds about America's faith in it.

"Under the spell of all this," Secretary Baker continued: "The president was converted. He frankly admitted that he had become convinced that such a league was the hope of the world, and there his labors for it began

But Times Have Changed.

"But times have changed. A political campaign has come upon us, and we find Mr. Taft and Mr. Root attacking the league covenant and advocating the election of a candidate who has declared that he proposes to turn his back on it.

"Senator Lodge," he observed dryly, "isn't dying at the wall just now. Some other time, perhaps, but not today, thank you. Of all that brilliant aggregation, only one man remains where he was. President Wilson is standing squarely upon the position to which they converted him. Like the mother's soldier son, he is the only man in the regiment who is not out of step.

"The rest of the nations are in the league. That great problem was overcome by the president. Only America, that was to lead the way, remains out."

Referring to Root, he said: "Mr. Root was a great secretary of war. I am in a position to know. Mr. Root was also a gerat secretary of state; on that we will agree. But, above all, Mr. Root is a great lawyer, and he has just got a great client. His client is the republican party, and he has just filed a voluntary petition in moral bankruptcy in its behalf."

Old times in St. Louis tell me that never before has Missouri shown such general interest in a national election. The republicans, in their desperation to clutch at every straw, have been making concentrated efforts to capture the state's electoral vote. State republican leaders are hungry for patronage, but Harding has been a sore disappointment. Instead of holding his own, he has been steadily losing strength for the past two weeks, the more so each day as the evidence of his lack of conviction and his subserviency to the reactionary ring of his party, impress themselves upon the voters.

Not only will Missouri be found in the democratic column, but Senator Spencer will be walloped by young Breckinridge Long for the United States senate in truly gladiator style. No man ever made a more vigorous or a more forceful fight than Long. He has not hesitated to stand true to the San Francisco platform on the league, to uphold the candidacy of his party nominees and to denounce Jim Reed from eevry stump in Missouri. It is having its effect, and the most unpopular man in all of this great state today is the renegade democratic senator from Kansas City, whom the voters intend to dethrone two years hence. Reed knows it, and this may be the incentive for his frantic efforts to build up an independent party in America.

Lewis May Win in Illinois.

It was my pleasure to meet James Hamilton Lewis, the democratic nominee for governor of Illinois, in East St. Louis, where he spoke last night. Thousands of republicans in Illinois, who are disgusted with the Hearst-Thompson machine, maintained by the black vote of South Chicago, are turning to Lewis, and it now looks that his chances for election may be good. The Chicago Tribune, one of the oldest and strongest stand-pat republican newspapers in America, is openly out for Lewis, though supporting Harding nationally. I will quote Lewis' rather pungent reference to his opponent, Ten Small, republican nominee for governor, and the machine behind him:

"I declare that the state was disgraced by a primary contest openly conducted to turn the state over to the Chicago city hall, and to make Mayor Thompson the master of the republican party and the dictator of the state.

"I am asking people to repudiate the methods of ballot box stuffing, forced returns, bludgeoning of heads and murder of men by which the black district of Chicago were enabled to cast sufficient votes in a single district to give the false results on which Thompson's man, Small, was returned as the republican candidate for governor.

Control by Negroes.

"I point out that if this control of the state by negroes can now be ratified, it will lead to the republican party being devoured by that race, and will bring on countless riots and a general chaos among the whites."

Illinois is a rock ribbed republican state and but for the reprehensible tactics of the Thompson regime in Chicago, now seeking statewide control under the Hearst direction, there would be every reason to believe that the republican candidate for governor would be elected. But, with the intrastate G. O. P. factional fight raging, Lewis, who is well known in Georgia, where he resided for years, is not unlikely to become the next governor. There is no indication, however, that Illinois will not roll up its usual republican majority for Harding. However that may be, put down Missouri for Cox.

REV. ABBOTT TELLS BOARD OF FRAUD IN 17TH WARD

Acting As Judge In Twelfth Princinct, He Refused To Sign Returns Because The [illegible]

ipulated To Favor Slater.

Arrangements Are Being Made To Ask Grand Jury To Investigate Elections In Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Fifth, Sixth Wards.

Charges of fraud in the Seventeenth Ward in the primary election Tuesday were presented to the Board of Election Commissioners Thursday and arrangements are being made to ask a grand jury investigation of the conduct of the election in the Seventeenth, Sixteenth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, where Frank M. Slater, Anton Schuler, Robert E. (Bobby) Moore and Gabriel Roth, all machine candidates, were elected on the face of the returns as members of the Republican City Committee.

The Rev. B. F. Abbott, 3212 Pine street, pastor of the Union Memorial Church, who was one of the Republican election judges in the Twelfth Precinct of the Seventeenth Ward 3310 Olive street, appeared today before Glendy B. Arnold, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners and Vincent Dempsey, a member of the board, and explained why he refused to sign returns from the precinct.

Rev. Abbott said he would not sign the returns because, he charged, a challenger in the precinct had changed some of the ballots after they were removed from the ballot box.

Rev. Abbott said that only 170 ballots were recorded as cast on the books, but the count showed 179. He said he saw the challenger alter one of the ballots, and he explained that he was merely correcting a mistake the voter had made in marking the ballot.

Negroes Counted Completely Out.

"It seems almost a miracle to me," said the Rev. Abbott, "that the only votes Lieut. Vaughn, a candidate for congress against Dyer, and Ernest Patillo, candidate for the Republican City Committee, received, were in the 41 ballots I counted. They did not get a single vote in the 98 ballots counted by the others."

Plans for contesting the election of the machine candidates to the Republican City Committee were made public early today by Theodore J. Wolfley, a Republican worker in the Seventeenth Ward.

Wolfley said the election of Frank M. Slater, Anton Schuler, Robert E. (Bobby) Moore and Gabriel Roth, machine candidates, as members of the Republican City Committee, would be contested before the Board of Election Commissioners and in the courts.

Wilfley said he understood charges of fraud would be presented to the circuit attorney in the election in the Fifth, Sixth and Sixteenth wards as well as in the Seventeenth.

Seventeenth Ward Evidence.

In the Seventeenth Ward, according to Wilfley, evidence has been gathered to show that election judges in some of the precincts scratched the name of Patillo on the ballots before handing them to voters. In other precincts he said the judges scratched Patillo's name and wrote in Slater's on ballots which had been cast for Patillo, and in other instances the judges counted for Slater votes which had been cast for Patillo. In one precinct, he said, the judges had completed their count and made out their tally sheets ten minutes after the polls closed, showing that the tally sheets had been made up in advance.

Another charge is that the Slater watchers intimidated the voters and drove away from the polls men who intended to vote for Patillo.

Attorney Homer G. Phillips, who represents William Menough, who on the face of the returns was defeated by Anton Schuler for committeeman from the Sixth Ward, and I. E. Banks, who the returns show, was defeated by Moore for committeeman from the Sixteenth Ward, said that his clients would file contests. He also said he understood charges of fraud in these wards would be presented to the circuit attorney Thursday.

Julius Avendorph, Society Editor, Returns From Western Trip

Julius N. Avendorph, special representative of the Republican national committee, and possibly the first colored man to make a trip across the continent addressing colored organizations and railroad men, returned a few days ago from a trip to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma Portland, Ore.; Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and Omaha where he succeeded in stirring up a lot of enthusiasm with a propaganda which he claims interested white as well as colored voters. "I have spoken to over 3,500 people, he said, "since Sept. 23, which included pullman porters, hotel waiters, dining car waiters and railroad men of all classes. On Oct. 3, at one of the meetings which I addressed in Portland Ore., there was 2,000 men and women and I have never seen such enthusiasm accompanied by intelligent actions as in this campaign among my people. The colored men and women of this country realize more than ever before the importance of a change and they are putting forth every effort to play a large part in bringing about this change. Why on several occasions I had men come up and tell me they were going to, for the first time in their lives, vote the straight Republican ticket. My people have every confidence in Senator Harding, and I have tried to convince them to my way of thinking, namely, that Senator Harding is the strongest candidate we have had for President since Lincoln and Roosevelt. I noted with a great deal of interest that every state west of Minnesota are pretty much in the same condition as Illinois, and I regret to say, nevertheless, it is true, unless there is some real politics played before election day, there is likely to be several Democratic governors and senators elected. I feel sure Harding and Coolidge will be elected throughout the country. I had a wonderful trip is the only way I can explain it, and my advice is, to the persons who wants to see some of nature's beauty of this country, the west is the place. The snow top mountains and flowers and canyons will appeal to the most undeveloped mind.

Political – 1920
Office Holding

Futile Fight for Negro Candidate

The New York Age
8-14-20

Attempt to Secure Congressional Nominee Fails of Success

Wilford Smith Loses

Alleged that Defeat is Due to Compromise Action of Prominent Colored Leaders in Nominating Convention

Negro Republican voters of the 21st congressional district of New York, comprising the 13th, 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Aldermanic districts of Manhattan, will not have a chance to vote for a colored candidate for congressman this year on the regular Republican ticket, for the delegates attending the nominating convention held on Monday night, August 9, at the Republican Club of the 22nd A. D., corner Amsterdam avenue and 145th street, decided to name Martin Ansorge of the 13th A. D. as the party nominee for congress. And Mr. Ansorge is not a colored man.

Race hopes were centered on Attorney Wilford H. Smith of 205 West 135th street. Mr. Smith was given the undivided support of the delegates from the 19th A. D., under the leadership of John J. Lyons, and he also had the support of a goodly number of the delegates from the 21st A. D., which is the home district of Assemblyman John H. Hawkins.

Eight Ballots Taken.

Charles W. Anderson named Mr. Smith for the honor, and the seconding was led by Mr. Solomon, followed by many others. The first ballot showed the votes divided between the candidates: Dr. Rufus Johnson, Roscoe Conkling's candidate, with 235; Martin Ansorge, 234; and Wilford H. Smith, 118. This remained about the way the votes were cast through seven ballots.

On the eighth ballot, the delegates from the 21st, which had been dividing its vote between Johnson and Smith, switched bodily to Ansorge. This change of face was brought about, it is alleged, by some kind of a compromise agreement between Conklin and colored leaders, John M. Royall and Alderman George W. Harris. These men, it is declared, threw their influence to the white candidate and thus made it possible for Conklin to respond to the roll call on the eighth ballot with the announcement that the 21st A. D. cast a solid vote for Ansorge.

This made the selection of Mr. Ansorge a practical certainty, and this was clinched further by the swinging over of the 23rd A. D. vote, which had been cast solidly for Dr. Johnson. The selection was finally made unanimous by the entire delegation, without a dissenting vote.

Colored Women Stood Firm.

It was a noteworthy fact that colored women, present for the first time as delegates, stood firmly for the candidacy of the colored man, and they refused to be stampeded even by the representation of the colored men who entered into the agreement which killed the chances for a Negro congressional nominee.

Another circumstance worthy of note, and to be remembered by the true hearted race voter, is the support given Mr. Smith's candidacy by John J. Lyons, Republican leader of the 19th A. D., Arthur Murtha and Dave Costuma. These white men had promised to support a Negro candidate for congress and they kept their promise to the end.

Charles W. Anderson's Efforts.

In this attitude these men allied themselves with Charles W. Anderson, and were in frequent consultation with the colored leader in attempting to bring about the nomination of the colored candidate. It was interesting to note that while the Jewish delegates from all the district gave their support consistently to Ansorge, the Negro delegates from the 13th A. D. neglected entirely the claims of Mr. Smith. The 13th vote was cast solidly from beginning to end for Mr. Ansorge.

Charles W. Anderson fought consistently and earnestly against the efforts of the other colored leaders to bring about a coalition with the forces favoring the nomination of a white candidate as against a colored man, but it was impossible to overcome the combinations finally effected when the Conklin forces swung not only their white delegates but the colored men also to the support of the 13th district man. The regular Republicans of the 21st congressional district will give their united support to the candidacy of Martin Ansorge, but a regret remains that the colored candidate was defeated.

Andrew B. Humphrey announced beforehand that he intended being a candidate regardless of the convention's action, and he would not allow his name to be placed before the nominating convention. He will probably go into the September primaries as an independent candidate.

Louis A. Leavelle took a similar stand, refusing to allow his name to be presented before the convention. In his letter of declination, however, Mr. Leavelle emphasized his intention to support the party's nominee in the regular election in case he, Leavelle, should be defeated for nomination in the primary.

HENDERSON N. C. DISPATCH
OCTOBER 29, 1920

WHO IS RAISING THE NEGRO QUESTION ?

Tales that have come through to the outside world about the raising of the negro question in Ohio are somewhat amplified by the receipt here of a large photographic circular which is being used by the Republicans there in an effort to carry that State for Harding and to defeat Governor Cox. We do not know what the people of Ohio think of it, but in North Carolina, or any Southern State, the distribution of such propaganda would be all that is needed to kill the opposition campaign as dead as Hector.

The circular has two lines of reading matter in large type spread across the top of it. The first one reads "Some Ohio Republican nominees," and the second, "Who is raising the negro question in this county?" Underneath this in still larger letters is the phrase, "Equality for All."

Then follow nine photographic cuts. On the lefthand side appear the pictures and names of three negro candidates for office. On the right-hand side appear the pictures and names of three other negro candidates. Down the middle, between these two rows of negro pictures, appear the pictures and names of three white candidates. All of them are Republicans.

In the upper lefthand corner is the picture and name of Harry E. Davis, runing as the representative of Cuyahoga county in the legislature; underneath is Sam E. Woods, a second candidate for the same office. Under these two is W. R. Green, candidate for State senator from the same county. In the upper righthand corner is Rev. George L. Davis, A. M. D. D., and under him B. F. Hughes, both candidates for the legislature from Franklin county. In the lower lefthand corner is Henry F. Higgins, candidate for the legislature from Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is located. All of the negroes.

On top in the middle column is Harry L. Davis, white, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. On the bottom in the middle column is Frank B. Willis, Republican candidate for United States Senate, Mr. Willis being a former governor of Ohio. And in the middle is a picture. Who? Just make a guess. It is none other than the Honorable United States Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for President of the United States.

Underneath all of the pictures is this wording:

"I want you to know that I believe in equality before the law. That is one of the guarantees of the American constitution. You cannot give one right to a white man and the same right to the black man." The circular then gives the authority for that statement as "Senator Harding at Oklahoma City, October 9, 1920."

That circular needs no comment. It has herewith been introduced, and every white voter is left to formulate his own opinion, and to decide for whom and how he will vote for President next Tuesday.

Colored Assemblyman Not to Be Race-Bound

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
NOVEMBER 4, 1920

Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, First of His Race to Have Legislative Seat, Tells Aims.

Will Try to Represent Everybody

When Dr. Walter G. Alexander of 14 Webster place, Orange, takes his seat in the House of Assembly January 16 next as the first colored man to ever hold a legislative office in New Jersey, he will make it a point to be merely what his title implies, an Assemblyman from Essex County. He will strive to represent all of the people of this county for their best interests and will not act as a representative solely of the colored race.

That is what Dr. Alexander said at his Orange home today.

"I have nothing in mind at present to introduce into the Legislature," he declared. "At no time will I attempt to promote legislation in the interests of the race of which I am a member. I have been termed a radical in this respect, but I am not."

Dr. Walter G. Alexander.

Dr. Alexander believes colored people should be given public office in proportion to their voting strength. "I have always advocated a square deal for my race," he said. "As I said in my campaign speeches, 'Americans should be Americanized as much as

Americans are attempting to Americanize foreigners.' That means that the colored people should be given a fair, square deal. This is nothing more than American. I do not believe that any special advantage should be given to the colored race, but I have always maintained that in proportion to the votes that they give the Republican party to that extent should they be voted for."

When questioned about his reasons for entering politics Dr. Alexander said politics had always appealed to him, admitting that one of his reasons was to fight for the amount of recognition he thinks his race should have.

"We are entitled to as much as we give; it is my aim to see that we get it," he said. "I want nothing more than that. I have always been politically active since coming to Orange, because I have always been interested in politics and the betterment of the colored race."

"Fortunately for me," he replied to a question as to his early life, "my parents had nothing to start me with. I was one of seven children of a poor couple. Five were young, and it was all we could do just to get along. At the age of fourteen I entered Lincoln University for colored people near Philadelphia. I worked my way through college as a janitor and also worked my way through the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which I was graduated when twenty-two years old.

"In Boston I was a bell hop and did other work around hotels in order to pay my tuition. I guess nobody deserves any special credit for what I may have accomplished. I was always able to take care of myself, and I did it; that's all."

Dr. Alexander's wife is a sister of Miss Anita Hemmings of Boston, the only colored girl graduated from Vassar College. He met her while studying in Boston, and a year after his graduation they were married. His mother lives at Lynchburg, W. Va., where he was born. His father died last year.

After practicing in West Virginia for two years, Dr. Alexander came to Orange and during the fifteen years of his residence there has built up an extensive practice. His latest campaign was his fourth effort to obtain an elective office. Twice before he failed to make the Assembly and a few years ago he was defeated for a member of the City Commission of Orange. He has been a county committee man for five years. He is a member of various secret and business organizations and is secretary of the National Medical Association.

In principle he is an ardent prohibitionist, believing in national prohibition, with no modifications. He favors the complete elimination of the saloon, which he claims to be a detriment to humanity in general and to the colored race in particular.

Prohibition is the best thing for the colored race that ever happened in Dr. Alexander's opinion. He believes it will result in greatly improving the social and home life of colored people and thereby give them better education.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO STORM FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Savannah Journal

National Campaign Committee Seeks Liklihood of Good Opening in Seacost District So Long and Sadly Neglected

(From The Hawkeye)

That the eyes of the big guns of the nation are being focused on the First Congresional District of Georgia, is evidenced by the following, which has been handed into our advertising columns:

COL. E. S. FULLER, the Republican candidate for Congress, is in receipt of a letter from Senator Harry S. New, national director of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican party, telling him that speakers of national reputation would be sent to aid him in his candidacy for Congress in the First District.

The plan is for Mr. Will H. Hays, national chairman to come and open the campaign with a speech in Savannah, and then other speakers will come and campaign the district with Col. E. S. Fuller, in the interest of his candidacy for Congress.

That the eyes of the world have seen that one of the most important Congressional Districts of the South has been wantonly neglected is not a surprise.

They must know that we must feel that we have had no representation in Washington.

They are not besetting districts that have been efficiently and ably represented.

And that they are singling out the First Congresional District is not a surprise to those who have kept in touch with events.

The above exceprt is self-explanatory. It is of interest to all republicans of the First Congressional District of Georgia and to the republicans of the nation.

This district, like the state, has been always hopelessly democratic because of the fact that there has been no contestant of the republican persuasion who has had the heart, under prevailing conditions, to make an effort to win out.

But now comes Col. E. S. Fuller who dares to "beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall" in the interest of the party of his choosing.

The above excerpt will show the extent to which he has gone and the effect of his efforts. He has stumped the entire district and propounded the principles of republicanism with strength and fervancy. His efforts have not been without effect and we opine that results in the November election will attest the fact.

—o—

A SEND-OFF PARTY

On Tuesday night, at the home of Miss Evelyn C. Conyers, she and her friend, Miss Ayler Mae Williams were delightfully entertained by their parents and a few of their friends with a send-off party.

The house was beautifully decorated, having the color scheme of old gold and red, which are the Tuskegee colors. Dancing and games were indulged in until a late hour after which a dainty repast was served by Miss Jaunita Conyers. Those resent were, Misses Edna Taylor, Johnnie Curry, Blanch Dix, Ardis Parkhurst, Lula Belle Woodson, Louise Austin, Orene Chiles, Ayler M. Williams, Jaunita Conyers, Evelyn Conyers, Mrs. Oallie Crittenden of Columbus, Ga., Mrs. Mamie Davis, Mrs. Daisy Conyers, Mrs. Lillian Young, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nixon, Jr. Messrs. Charlie Johnson, Cornelius S. Stripling, Otis S. Gibson, Welmot Green of Brunswick, Ga.; Johnnie Seabrooks, Washington Jones, David Parkhurst, Henry Burney, Wm. Wright, Arthur C. Maxwell, E. C. Wright, T. J. Hopkins, Jr. Fred Reeves and Albert Burroughs.

Miss Ayler Mae Williams and Miss Evelyn C. Conyers leave for Tuskegee Sunday night to complete their course of study.

POLLARD'S PAPERS FILED

Richmond Lawyer Like W Ashbie Hawkins Succeeds

In Getting Name On Ticket

FOR CONGRESS ALSO

Colored Republicans Put Up Congressional Candidate From Several Districts

Richmond, Va., Oct. 21—Petitions containing nearly a thousand names filed recently with the Secretary of State in behalf of J. R. Pollard, leading colored attorney here, have been found officially okey, and his name will be placed on the ballot as independent candidate for U. S. Senate. Several other colored men have filed for Congress.

The revolt in Virginia makes the fourth for the November election. In Texas, Arkansas, Maryland, and Virginia, colored voters tired of lilywhiteism have put up their own candidates for office, with the full expectation of electing them to office, or else giving the regular party such a rebuke that in the future, it will put up only white men for office in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of progressive Negroes.

In Virginia there are colored candidates for congress in the First, Second, Third and Fourth districts as "Lily black Republicans" in opposition to the "lily white" faction of the party in Virginia.

Pollard was active in the recent registration of Negro women in Richmond. So far as known. it is the first time that a Negro has been put up for the Unted States Senate in Virginia.

Following is a list of the candidates complied by political leaders of the state:

United States Senate—Carler Glass, of Lynchburg, and J. R. Pollard, Richmond.

First district—S. Otis Bland, of Newport News, Democrat; S. P. Powell of Spottsylvania, Independent, and J. T. Newsome of Newport News, colored Republican.

Second district—Joseph T. Deal, of Norfolk, Democrat; Menalcus Bankfor, Norfolk, Republican and T. H. Reid, Portsmouth, colored Republican.

Third district—Andrew Jackson Montague, Democrat; John L. Grubbs, Independent Republican; W. G. DeCourcy, Labor, and H. H. Price, colored Republican (all of them from Richmond.)

Fourth district—Patrick H. Drewry, Petersburg, Democrat and F. L. Mason, Petersburg, colored Republican.

Fifth district—R. A. James, Danville, Democrat, and S. F. Landreth, of Franklin, Republican.

Sixth district—James P. Wood, Democrat and W. N. Noak, Republican (both of Roanoke.)

Seventh district—Thomas W. Harrison, Winchester, Democrat and John Paul, Harrisonburg, Republican.

Eighth district—R. Walton Moore Fairfax, Democrat, and F. W. Brooks, Fairfax Republican.

Ninth district—Bolling H. Handy, Bristol, Democrat and C. Bascom Slemp, Big Stone Gap, Republican.

Tenth distret—Henry D. Flood, Appomattox, Democrat, and J. H. C. Grasty, Augusta, Independent.

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
OCTOBER 31, 1920

AS TO POLLARD'S CANDIDACY.

Republican Assertion That Democrats Brought Negro Out Shown to Be Absurd

The assertion of certain Republicans, who are wincing under the burden of the candidacy of J. R. Pollard, a Richmond negro, against United States Senator Glass, that the Democrats brought out Pollard, is officially characterized by the Democratic State chairman as emphatically and absolutely false.

Pollard was nominated by a mass meeting held in Richmond and composed mostly, if not wholly of negroes. The same mass meeting passed lengthy and insidious preamble and resolutions praising their candidate, and these the Richmond newspapers published on their front pages, together with Pollard's picture. and that is where The Register got the picture with which to make the cut which it reproduced in its issue of Saturday, October 30th. The candidacy of Pollard and that of four other negroes who are running for Congress in the First, Second, Third and Fourth congressional districts, where many negro women had registered, has become a flareback to the Virginia Republicans, and they are squirming and striving to get from under the burden and are everywhere telling the old tale, "The Democrats put out Pollard."

There would be no sense in the Democrats putting out a negro candidate against Mr. Glass, who had no opposition otherwise. If they were up to such tricks, they would have to put out negro candidates in all the other congressional districts in which the Democratic candidates have opposition; for instance in this (the Fifth), and the Ninth districts, to switch or split the negro votes, which otherwkise would go to Landreth and to Slemp, the white Republican candidates, in those districts and thus divide the Republican vote. There would be some sense in the latter piece of political strategy, but none in bringing out a negro candidate against Senator Glass, who had no opposition.

The positive and explicit statement is made by the Democratic State chairman that the Democrats had no part in the candidacy of the negro Pollard, who, he said, had the reputation of being a loud-mouthed and assertive negro Republican leader.

Political—1920
Office Holding

ELEVEN NEGROES ELECTED TO STATE LEGISLATURES

Hawkins Gets 7000 Votes, For Senator, In Maryland, Pollard For Senator From Virginia, And Blount For Governor Of Arkansas Are Defeated. Women Played Strong Part In Election.

WILL LEAD ON TO VICTORY SAY LEADERS

Race United As Never Before. Movement Started For Political Recognition Will Not Stop.

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The outstanding fact in the recent election has been the important part played by our group. The largest number of Race candidates since the disfranchisement laws went into effect, were on tickets in various parts of the country. The activity of the citizens is an unmistakeable sign of their determination to get somewhere in American political life.

Hawkins Gets 7000 Votes

The two candidates for seats in the United States Senate, Hon. W. Ashbie Hawkins in Maryland and Hon. Hon. J. R. Pollard in Virginia, were defeated. Hawkins received 7000 votes causing the regular Republican candidate to fall behind the national heads of the Republican ticket who got a substantial majority at the hands of the voters. Hawkins' vote in Baltimore City was 4,677 and the surrounding counties gave 1,121. He received 1,006 votes in his own ward. It is said that 30,000 colored women voted in the state. In a statement issued to the Associated Negro Press, Mr. Hawkins says:

"Less than three months ago the Independent Republican League started its career, without funds and almost without following. It was made the object of the vilest abuse and misrepresentation; every possible effort was made to curb its activities, to shut off its avenues of publicity, and to deny its speakers a hearing, but the returns show that 7,000 free men in this state are willing to stand up in protest against the wrongs inflicted upon the Negroes of this State by the local Republican party."

This is the second time in the history of the state that the Republican party has come out ahead in a national election. Five out of six candidates for Congress were successful. Candidate Hawkins' run for the Senate was the outcome of a protest by many prominent colored Republicans against what they deemed shabby treatment of the regular organization in the state of which O. E. Weller, who was elected, is the titular head and "boss." Pollard's vote in Virginia was a neglible quantity, but it is believed to have served the purpose of creating a nucleus for a strong organization of colored Republicans in the state.

Democratic Vote Buries Blount

Virginia furnished a candidate for Congress, H. H. Price in the Richmond district, who was defeated, and in the 12th Missouri district Robert Owens, the candidate of the Farmer-Workers party fell before the large vote given to Congressman Dyer. The one Negro candidate for Governor, J. H. Blount of Arkansas, was buried beneath the large [illegible] for the Democratic nee.

Illinois Elects Three

Three colored candidates for the legislature were elected in Illinois. Adelbert H. Roberts and Warren B. Douglas, who succeeded themselves in the 3rd district and S. B. Turner who was standing for re-election.

Only One In Ohio

In Ohio Henry Higgins was elected a member of the legislature from the Cincinnati district, but William R. Green was defeated for State Senate in the Cleveland district as were Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods, who were candidates for seats in the lower branch of the legislature. The Rev. George L. Davis and Attorney Hughes were unsuccessful candidates for the lower house in the city of Columbus.

Deleware One, Penn. Two

Deleware takes a new place on the political map by electing to the lower branch of the State Legislature, Dr. W. Henri Pikes from one of the Wilmington districts. Missouri sends a Negro to its lower house, Walthall M. Moore of St. Louis, while Langston Harrison of the same city lost. J. G. Asbury and Andrew Stevens are successful candidates for seats in the Pennsylvania lower house.

New York and New Jersey One

In New York John C. Hawkins was re-elected but Miss Grace Campbell, a candidate on the socialist ticket went down to defeat. However in the Orange district of New Jersey, Dr. Walter G. Alexander came through with flying colors.

California Re-elects One

Frederick M. Roberts, California's lone colored candidate, was re-elected and will represent the LosAngeles district in the State Legislature.

K. C.Hoodlums Run Amuck

The Kansas City Sun advises that gangs of hoodlums in motor cars rode furiously through the streets of the Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards firing pistols and intimidating Negro women and men voters. A bullet fired by these gangs lodged in the left shoulder of W. M. Greene, a Negro.

"The Eighth ward hoodlum automobile riders made it their special mission to assail any man seen wearing a Republican badge. Two young men wearing Harding badges were assaulted after they had refused a challenge from the "hoodlums" to remove the Harding buttons."

Oklahoma and Tenn. Problems

With Oklahoma and Tennessee going into the Republican column, opinion is divided as to the fortunes of the Race. It was Oklahoma that President-elect Harding made one of his famous references to the Negro citizenry of the country, after question had been put to him by the Oklahoma daily newspapers. Senator Harding replied that he would not "be fit to be President" if he did not tell the people of the south as he tells the people of the north, "there must be equality before the law." While there are many of the opinion that southern Republicanism is merely Democracy in disguise, there are others who feel that there is awakening of the better element among the whites who desire to give the Negro fair play.

Women Determined

The vote of the women has played an all important part in the results of the election, and it is plain to be seen that henceforth this element must be reckoned with at all stages of the game. The women are more determined than many imagined they would be, and they have the organization instinct that means so much in political success.

Negroes Voting For Self

This review of the recent election by the Associated Negro Press gives in practical detail the results and feelings of the people with reference to political matters. It may be said definitely that the voters are thinking for themselves. They are defying tradition, and voting for themselves. They are defying tradition, and voting on principle as they see it.

There is no question but what the voters all feel the most important issues are lynching, disfranchisement and "Jim Crow" cars; next to these, education, immigration and industrial opportunity. The unrest among the voters is due to the fact that these subjects have been neglected both by the Democrats and the Republicans, although it is known and admitted, that all that has been done has been by and through the Republican party.

Leaders Must Deliver Results

Republican organization leaders throughout the country will argue that the Race is united as never before, and even though true, the leaders must demonstrate their ability to "deliver results" after the election, for there is no question but that the voters expect to hold all who assume leadership to a strict accountability.

Will Lead On To Victory

Contrary to the usual custom, sitting at ease after election, the news papers, which are read by twenty times as many pepole as four years ago, are talking not only of inauguration in Washington March 4, but are also talking about the elections two years, four years and some as much as eight years hence. One editor has written The Associated Negro Press as follows:

"The people have placed the responsibility of front line leadership on our newspapers, and we have assumed the duties with solemn earnestness. Products of long sacrifice, in the days of prosperity, our publishers will not fail the people, nor will we place job-seeking and self promotion above racial welfare. We know no North, South, East or West, but we do know results, and that is what we demand. In previous years the people have been cajoled and fooled into following blind leadership; now they have repudiated it everywhere and the newspapers will not only point the way but lead on to victory."

MASS RESOLUTIONS AND FILE TICKET. CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS FORMERLY OF TEXAS SCHOOL.

10-30-20 The Dallas Express

At a mass meeting of qualified Colored voters of the City of Richmond, held on Monday night, October 4, 1920, representing approximately 5,000 voters.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolutions.

Resolutions.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States requires the elections of a president and a vice-president once in each four years, whose duty it is to uphold the laws of the land, which laws are the sovereign will of the people, and

Whereas, In order that the president may effectivelv perform the duties of his high office, effectuate the ideals of true Americanism by legislation in accord with his views, and the needs of the people, consistent with good government, that the Congress be of like kind in principle and policy, with him, and

Whereas, Many thousands of loyal people of Virginia qualified themselves to express their views with the ballot at the polls on election day, Nov. 2, 1920, and

Whereas, those in charge of the Republican organization in Virginia have woefully failed to measure up to the reasonable expectation of the electorate by failing to nominate a candidate in each of the ten congressional districts of Virginia so that the people, when voting for the President, might have an opportunity to vote for and elect a Republican Senator and ten Republican Congressmen, and as a means of inspiring a full and complete Republican vote in the coming general election.

Therefore Be It: Resolved, by the qualified voters of the City of Richmond, in mass meeting assembled and called [illegible] for that purpose,

1.—That we again endorse the Republican candidacy of Senator Warren G. Harding for President and Governor Calvin Coolidge for vice-president of the United States and Pledge our untiring efforts to get as many people as is humanely possible to vote for them on election day so that they may get the largest popular vote ever given any candidate for the high offices to which they justly aspire.

2nd.—BE IT FURTHER: RESOLVED, And for which we contend, That it is the right and privilege of any American citizen to seek to serve the plain people in public office and to submit their claims to political preferment at the polls on election day so that they may be given the chance to appear in the councils of the Nation in defense of the rights of all oppressed people, therefore, and because by their unselfish and untiring efforts, by their force of character, and integrity, and all other necessary qualifications we hereby endorse the candidacy of our fearless and uncompromising leaders: J. R. Pollard for United States Senator from Virginia, and H. H. Price for Congressman from the 3rd Congressional District of Virginia, hereby pledge them our vote and influence and call on all people who believe in the just rule of right to support them at the polls on election day, and

Be it further resolved that the chairman of this meeting, by and with the advice of our candidate, appoint such committee as may be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of these resolutions.

Mr. Price is a graduate of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, class of 1905, came to Viriginia, in 1907 ,and has made good in the printing and publishing business. He is president of the Richmond Negro Business and is prominent in public affairs.

That Mr. Pollard had filed his name as a candidate for the senate against Senator Glass was published in The News Leader, Oct. 2, the day he gave notice of candidacy. He is thought to be the first Colored man ever to offer for the United States senate in Virginia.

GARDNER HERE LAST NIGHT

WILSON N C TIMES
JUNE 29, 1920

Speaks to a Packed House—Answers Charges About Woman Suffrage AND NEGROES VOTING

A packed house and an enthusiastic audience from miles around greeted Hon. O. Max Gardner, candidate for Governor here last night and Mr. Gardner answered severally and specifically the charges made against him by his opponent, Mr. Morrison and his zealous adherents.

The meeting had all the spice and pep in it that one would want, and from the opening introduction of Mr. W. A. Lucas who presented Mr. E. J. Barnes, a prominent lawye and member of the school board wa: in the first primary was an ardent Page Supporter, and is now as ardently supporting Mr. Gardner,, through the speech of Mr. Gardner who said that it was not his intention to inject any bitterness into this campaign, but alleged that he had not been treated fair. There was pepper in plenty, and the applause was vigorous and unmistakable as regards the temper of the adherents of Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Lucas did not call names, but he made it clear that the manner of holding the last primary was not at all satisfactory to the Gardner forces and alleged that the voting of strangers who were here for only a while from other states to work on numerous buildings that are in process of erection here and the espionage exerted over the polls in examining the tickets of voters and giving information to Morrison adherents was not at all in line with the spirit of a Democratic primary, and was not fair, and that it would not be tolerated in the one next Saturday.

He alleged that this spirit of unfairness to both the Page and the Gardner forces in the first primary had driven a great many Page supporters to Mr. Gardner and the general treatment of Mr. Gardner by the Morrison forces in the state would greatly aid in the nomination of Mr. Gardner in the primary this week, for if there was anything a Democrat loved it was fair treatment in a family fight among Democrats, where the best man should win.

The introduction of Mr. Gardner was a high tribute to the worth of the distinguished North Carolinian. Mr. Barnes said that Mr. Gardner was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. That when a mere child he had been bereft of his parents, and without any means of support, and that alone and unaided he had carved out his own fortune, worked his way through college, and with habits of frugality and industry he had gained a competency and a station in life and in the confidence and esteem of his friends and the people of the state of which any man might be proud.

The ovation that met Mr. Gardner when he arose shook the rafters of the court house, and did not subside at the first but was renewed again and again. From time to time as he answered the charges made against him in circulars and the public prints by his adversaries, the applause was renewed. It was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings that has ever assembled in the court house in this city, and it evidently exerted its influence on the speaker for Mr. Gardner was the very fire of enthusiasm, eloquence and inspiration. Old timers who have heard many a campaign speech declare that it was the best they ever heard. And yet Mr. Gardner was not vindictive. He said that in all the games that he had ever played at school, or in politics, he had never taken the advantage, in fact, he did not think that any game was worth the winning unless it was played fair. He hoped a sense of fairness and justice so thoroughly leavened and seasoned his being that he would never be allowed to act in any other way except squarely with his fellow man. He declared that not a single word of personal attack had emanated from his lips against his opponent and he determined when he entered the race for the nomination that he would say nothing that would engender bitterness or vindictive in this campaign.

Mr. Gardner stated however that he felt that he had a right since attacks had been made against him to defend himself.

He exhibited a paper published in New Bern which alleged that Mr. Gardner had encouraged the registration and voting of negroes in the primary, and that this had cost him a great many votes in the state. The truth of the matter is, said Mr. Gardner, 28 negroes registered in Raleigh and only three voted for him.

With reference to suffrage he said that he had voted twice against suffrage, and that at the state convention when the resolutions committee brought in a report in favor of suffrage that many of those who favored it are staunch Morrison men, and that Mr. Morrison did not say a word against the resolution but when chided as to why he did not sa yanything against it remarkstanding on the Democratic platform with reference to suffrage as well as everything else, just as Woodrow Wilson, Josephus Daniels and other Democrats of the nation are doing, and that Mr. Morrison had said in the Progressive Farmer that while he was opposed to suffrage that since the convention had declared for it that he stood on the platform and that is where I stand said Mr. Gardner, and that is the only way we can get together. We must abide by the decision of the majority in convention assembled.

Mr. Gardner paid his respects to Mr. Watts, and his force of revenue agents who were working systematically to bring about his defeat. This he alleged was not fair, and he believed it would be resented by every thinking and fair minded Democrat.

With reference to the outrageous charge that he favored the voting of negroes, Mr. Gardner said that he did not want to say what he was about to say. He wanted this campaign to be free from bitterness but since there had been this charge made against him that he had not attended a Republican convention and been elected a delegate to the state convention along with Dancy Abe Middleton and other leading negro Republicans. He wanted it distinctly understood that if he was elected Governor that if the negroes desired to gain political supremacy they would have to knock somewhere else, though he was willing to give the colored man the justice that he was entitled and fair treatment as a citizen.

Mr. Gardner said that his opponent, Mr. Morrison, was living in the past, and like the lightning bug he was carrying his light on behind. The great work of reconstruction the wonderful work of uplift is something that Cameron Morrison is not thinking about. He did not say so but intimated that Mr. Morrison was a stand-patter of the old school, and that when he died he would not want to go to heaven but to Senator Simmons.

Mr. Gardner analyzed the vote of the last primary. He said that it had been freely predicted that he would alienate the farmer and the labor vote by not answering the questions propounded to him. But the primary tells a different story. In Wilmington, in Winston-Salem, in Charlotte, in Wake county and in Gastonia the largest industrial centers of the state, he received a larger vote than his opponent, which proves the sensible, self-respecting laboring man and farmer are not only not afraid but that I will give them a square deal if Governor but admire the fact that I refused to yield to any class of men in this state, and subscribe to their dictum, in order that I might be bound by pre-convention pledges. Mr. Gardner said that before he would go into office tied up with pledges that he would prefer to remain a private citizen the rest of his life.

Mr. Gardner closed a most effective and illuminating address of an hour and a half with a beautiful oration on the child of the state. He said that the state had come to the conclusion that the child is the future son or daughter of the commonwealth and that everything possible should be done for its development, and this is right, and that he was heart and soul in sympathy with this thought, and that he would be the next Governor and as such every man, woman and child in this state would find in him a friend, for like Woodrow Wilson who at Princeton placed over his desk everything for humanity, he wanted above all things to be the friend of man.

The Dirty Deal To Negro Republicans of Baltimore

The Baltimore

In the rejection of Negro constables for the 14th and 17th wards, named by the councilmen from those wards, and whose rejection was accomplished through the treacherous approval of the white Republicans of the city council, the Negro Republicans of Baltimore were handed a dirty deal that should never be forgotten by them, nor permitted to pass into the realm of incidents that could not be helped.

The color line has been drawn in the official life of Baltimore by both parties. The dirty deal in the rejection of Watty and Matthews and the substitution of white men for the sole reason that they are white forces to the front a situation that can be met in one way only.

The men who were parties to this betrayal must be marked and remembered when they come up for office before the voters of Baltimore. Negro Republicans are weary of doing the voting on election day, putting men in office who believe and act up their belief that color determines the fitness for even subordinate positions.

Negroes are no longer Republicans because of what the party did for their ancestors sixty years ago but are drawn to the party for the same reasons other groups or classes are drawn believing it to be the party in whose hands the interest of the whole people can be most safely trusted and that it stands for justice to all men without regard to race or creed and will give recognition to every group alike. If it fails to measure up to these standards Negro Republicans will not blindly follow it and the twenty thousand Negro Republicans of Baltimore have got to be reckoned with before another Republicn city administration is voted into power.

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS

LYNCHBURG NEGRO CANDIDATE

NOVEMBER 3, 1920

Two native Virginians, both negroes, were candidates for office in Newark, N. J., yesterday. Dallas Flannagan, who was born in Charlottesville in 1866, is a candidate for congress from the tenth district on the democratic ticket. Dr. Walter G. Alexander, colored, who was born in Lynchburg 39 years ago, is running for the state assembly on the republican ticket.

Political—1920
Office Holding

Many Votes Polled By Negro Candidates

The Baltimore Sun
11-11-20

Aspirants To Office Successful In Many States. Final Review Of National Election Outlook For Future Action.---Loyalty Of Race Ably Exhibited.

By The Associated Negro Press.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The outstanding fact in the recent election has been the important part played by our group. The largest number of Race candidates since the disfranchisement laws went into effect, were on tickets in various parts of the country. The activity of the citizens is an unmitsakable sign of their determination to get somewhere in American political life.

The two candidates for seats in the United States Senate, Hon. W. Ashbie Hawkins in Maryland, and Hon. J. R. Pollard in Virginia, were defeated. Hawkins received 7,000 votes causing the regular Republican candidate to fall behind the national heads of the republican ticket who got a substantial majority at the hands of the voters. This is the second time in the history of the state that the Republican party has come out ahead in a national election. Five out of six candidates for Congress were successful. Candidate Hawkins' run for the Senate was the outcome of a protest by many prominent colored Republicans against what they deemed shabby treatment of the regular organization in the state of which O. E. Weller, who was elected, is the titular head and "boss." Pollard's vote in Virginia was a negligible quantity but it is believed to have served the purpose of creating a nucleus for a strong organization of colored Republicans in the state.

Virginia furnished a candidate for Congress, H. H. Price, in the Richmond district, who was defeated, and in the 12th Missouri district Robert Owens, the candidate of the Farmer-Labor party, fell before the large vote given to Congressman Dyer although the Negro vote in the district outnumbered the white vote regardless of party affiliations. The one Negro candidate for governor, J. H Blount, of Arkansas, was buried beneath the usual large vote for the Democratic nominee.

Three colored candidates for the legislature were elected in Illinois. Adelbert H. Roberts and Warren B. Douglas, who succeed themselves in the 3d district, and S. B. Turner, who was standing for re-election.

In Ohio Henry Higgins was elected a member of the legislature from the Cincinnati district but William R. Green was defeated for the State Senate in the Cleveland district as were Harry E. Davis and Samuel E. Woods, who were candidates for seats in the lower branch of the legislature. The Rev. George L. Davis and Attorney Hughes were unsuccessful candidates for the lower house in the city of Columbus.

Delaware takes a new place on the political map by electing to the lower branch of the State legislature Dr. W. Henri Pikes from one of the Wilmington districts. Missouri sends a Negro to its lower house, Wathall M. Moore, of St. Louis, while Langston Harris, of the same city, lost. J. G. Asbury and Andrew F. Stevens are successful Philadelphia candidates for seats in the Pennsylvania lower house.

In New York, was re-elected but Miss Grace Campbell, a candidate on the socialist ticket, went down to defeat. However, in the orange district of New Jersey, Dr. Walter G. Alexander came through with flying colors.

The following statement has been received from Robert N. Owens, who was a candidate for Congress in St. Louis:

"My vote is estimated at 3,000. I made a good showing considering the strength of the opposition. The last two weeks of the campaign, the Republican National Committee flooded the district with a veritable army of speakers in the interest of Congressman Dyer. Among them were Henry Lincoln Johnson, Chas. Cottrill, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Mrs. Lethis Fleming, of Cleveland; Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, and many others from all sections of the country. In addition to the Negro job holders of the City Hall machine, there were more than an average of five paid workers in each of the 99 precincts of the district, who were making a house to house canvass for Dyer.

"About four days before election Mr. Dyer stated that he had discovered that 8,550 Negro majority which the Election Commissioners had given out was a distake, that the Negro vote was only 18,000 and that of the white was 37,000 and that I could not possibly win if I received every Negro vote, that a vote for me was only in favor of the Democratic nominee, this propaganda was assiduously spreaded by all of his paid cohorts. We did not spend one penny for a speaker or worker during the entire campaign, consequently it was a difficut task to overcome their propaganda. It is estimated that at least $15,000 was spent to carry the district. Our total expense will not exceed $250.00.

"Considering the fact of the illiteracy of the Negro, many of whom were just from the South, voting for the first time, the sacredness of the Republican ticket in the estimation of the average mind of the Negro and the organization of the opposition, the vote I received represented 3,-000 men and women who could not be intimidated and whose loyalty to their race was above price."

The following telegraphic statement for The Philadelphia American has been sent the Associated Negro Press:

"The Republican victory has placed large responsibilities upon the Republican party, not the least of which is the responsibility to the Negro voters of the party who have suf-
than any other race group b-
troublesome blight of Wilsonism.

"Negro voters supported the Republican party because they believe that the party of Lincoln and Grant will right the wrongs committed in the name of democracy, and, in order to retain the confidence of the Negro, in and and out of politics, the Republican party must do something in a political way the effects of which will be felt in every town and hamlet throughout the nation.

"Negroes in eastern Pennsylvania are not surprised at the results. The Harding color canard meant nothing in Pennsylvania. It was never brought into the campaign seriously. Senator Penrose, who was re-elected, controls the republican organization. He has never done anything conspicuous for th race. Negroes are not looking to Senator Penrose for any political favors. He has been notoriously conspicuous in blocking the reduction of southern representation in Congress. It is not believed that the overwhelming victory will cause the senator to have a change of heart."

"J. C. Asbury and Andrew F. Stevens have been elected to the legislature by large majorities.

"Ngro voters throughout the nation believe that Congress should make lynching a Federal crime and that something should be done immediately to suppress the Ku Klux Klan organization. The race should participate fairly in the distribution of patronage and should be recognzed as a potent factor in the party.

"That a large number of Negroes are not satisfied with the party as organized is evidenced by the conditions which developed in Maryland Vrginia, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri West Virginia and elsewhere. There s a desire to clean house, and reorganize the race, as it were. How far this movement will dvelop depends on what practical bnefit the race can secure by renaming a Republican.

"In a statement for The Associated Negro Press, Attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins, of Baltimore, Md., -who an independent Republican candidate for the United States Senator, had the following to say:

"The election of its candidate for President and Vice-President, and a majority in both branches of Congress, by the Republican party, marks a notable event in American History. Leaving out of consideration the South, where a large party of the electorate is disfranchised, the verdict of the American people is practically unanimous.

"The Republican party from the Fourth of March, 1921, will be in absolute control of the executive and legislative branches of the government, with such majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives as will no longer permit of any reasonable escape from its duty to our race group, on any pretext whatever.

"If the party we have loyally supported doesn't enact some of the all oo long deferred remedial legislaion, securing our personal and property rights in the South, it will not be for any lack of power to do so. Perhaps, however, and I hope I am wrong in this, the tremendous vote, entirely unprecedented, with which the nation has returned it to power may lead it to overlook the claims of our weak race.

"Our movement didn't succeed, but a foundation has been laid for the election of a Negro to Congress from one district, and the election of a number of members to the State legislature from sections of the state where our numerical strength warrants it. The movement discloses that there are more than 7,000 independent Negroes in the state who have thrown off the shackles of political serfdom."

The Kansas City Sun advises that "gangs of hoodlums in motor cars rode furiously through the streets of the Eighth, Ninth and Eleventh Wards firing pistols and intimidating Negro women and men voters. A bullet fired by these gangs lodged in the left shoulder of W. M. Greene, a Negro.

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that southern republicanism is merely democracy in disguise, there are others who feel that there is awakening of the better element among the whites who desire to give the Negro fair play.

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NEGRO NOMINEES TAKEN FROM CONSTABLE LIST

Names Of White Men Substituted In Ordinance Appointing Peoples' Court Officers.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS' ACTION

BALTIMORE MD MORNING SUN
JUNE 9, 1920

Measure Then Reported Favorably And Attack Is Begun By Councilman Gross "To Promote Party Harmony."

The names of the four negroes nominated for places as People's Court constables for the Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards were stricken from the ordinance appointing the officials last night by the Joint Standing Committee on Constables and white men were substituted.

It was the action of the Republican leaders and was taken in the absence of the negro Councilmen from these wards, Warner T. McGuinn and William I. Fitzgerald, who are at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. The Republicans said they could not get the ordinance through unless the negroes were dropped.

The new men are Howard T. Norris, 106 McMechen street, and John E. Knox, 1410 Bolton street, Fourteenth ward, and Charles H. Staisloff, 709 Edmondson avenue, and Walter Medinger, 1022 Myrtle avenue, Seventeenth ward. They were named to succeed John A. Matthews and John R. Goldsborough, Fourteenth ward, and George A. Watty and John H. Cooper, Seventeenth ward.

Kelly Leader Opens Attack.

The ordinance, which was held up by the Democrats because of the negroes, was at once approved by the entire committee and reported favorably to the First Branch of the Council. Eddie Gross, of the Eighteenth ward, leader of the Kelly people, at once began his attack on the ordinance, which cuts the Kelly Councilmen out of the deal, not giving them a single constable. Mr. Gross moved that the original ordinance, which reappointed all the old constables and gave the Kelly Councilmen their share, be substituted for the report of the committee, but his attention was called to the fact that the old measure could not be substituted, since it originated in the Second Branch and was not before the First Branch. Mr. Gross thought it could be recalled from the committee.

"The old ordinance takes care of all the men now serving People's Court," Mr. Gross declared, "all of whom are competent men. I made my motion from a standpoint of party harmony. We (referring to the Democrats) have been trying to get together for some time, but it seems that our efforts have been of no avail. I am now acting not only in the interest of the service but for the sake of harmony among the Democrats."

Edward S. Stanley, of the Eleventh ward, a Mahon Democrat, asked that the ordinance as reported by the committee be read, in order tha tthe branch might know what it had before it.

"I don't see why you should make that motion; you know very well what is in tht aordinance," Mr. Gross retorted.

Withdraws His Motion.

After the measure had been read Mr. Gross withdrew his motion to substitute the original ordinance, having been convinced that it could not be recalled from the committee, being a Second Branch measure. He then moved that the old ordinance be substituted as an amendment to the committee's ordinance, but was ruled out of order by President Frank W. Jacoby, on the ground that an ordinance was not open to amendment on its first reading.

Mr. Gross accepted the ruling, and proceeded to say that he "had no regrets for what I did in the past," evidently meaning the part he took in the election of Mr. Jacoby to the Presidency of the branch over the nominee of the Mahon Democrats.

"If my amendment is out of order tonight, then I will offer it tomorrow, when the ordinance will be on its second reading," Mr. Gross said.

Dr. George Y. Everhart, of the Twenty-eighth ward, also announced that he would have some amendments to offer tonight.

Judges Ask For Chief Clerk.

Judges Allen Bryant and Vincent Demarco, of the People's Court, went before the committee at its open session and asked for the appointment of a chief, clerk to the court, who is not to be a constable. They said they wanted a justice of the peace, who could sign writs, and pointed to the fact that a constable cannot be made a justice, since he would be in the position of a man holding two paid offices.

Judges Bryant and Demarco said they had no objection to the appointment of Capt. John T. Owens, Republican, who is named for the place in the ordinance, but said he could not also be a constable. They promised to have him made a justice by Governor Ritchie.

City Solicitor Marchant said that in drawing the ordinance he followed a measure, offering some time ago at the request of the court, authorizing the appointment of a chief clerk. The argument was somewhat heated at times, but the committee decided to stand by the City Solicitor's ordinance.

THE CLOVEN FOOT STICKS OUT

Henry Barton Jacobs is an outstanding white man of Baltimore. On most subjects he has an opinion that is worth expressing and worth hearing. It is partly for this reason as well as for his financial standing that he is a member of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University. Yet this same Mr. Jacobs, who speaks so directly and forcibly on most questions, stammers and stutters when he tries to explain in justice why colored boys and girls are not admitted to Hopkins University.

If he knew how ridiculous he appeared halting and groping for an explanation where there is none he would come out with the plain truth and state "Yes it is unfair, unjust and un-American that every qualified person in Baltimore is not admitted to the University on equal terms."

* * *

The Baltimore News likewise finds itself in the same predicament in its editorial recently opposing Mayor Broening's appointment of a colored member on the School Board. The News said among other things:

"The News recognizes the city's right to be fair to colored citizens.

"Naming a colored member on the Board would hurt the colored people because it would bitterly emphasize the race issue.

"Class representation is wrong, and putting a colored man on the Board is class representation.

"The News cannot conceive that a board of white men would discriminate against colored people and hamper them in their efforts to improve themselves educationally.

"If the all white board did discriminate then the remedy would be to select a broader board of white men."

* * *

This kind of argument made by the News above is typical of the soap box palaver of the Cracker South in its opposition to the Negro. Hypocritically it begins by saying that it intends to be "fair" Then comes the usual argumentum and hominem that what the colored people want will prove harmful to them because it raises the race issue and arouses the Negro baiters who yell "social equality" at the least provocation.

There is the usual statement also that the News cannot conceive of the Board of Education discriminating in spite of the fact that the News knows as well as we do that there are no colored junior high schools, vocational, technical and scientific training in the Colored High School; no classes for cripple and atypical colored children, altho these educational features have long since been introduced into the white schools of the city.

The News knows, too, that for the past thirteen years the Colored High School building has been so inadequate that the enrollment in the school is just one-half to one-third the size it should be. NEVERTHELESS IT IS "INCONCEIVABLE THAT AN ALL WHITE SCHOOL BOARD WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST COLORED CHILDREN."

* * *

Finally the most foolish part of the News editorial is the argument that putting a colored man on the Board is class representation, when as a matter of fact, keeping him off is the worst kind of class representation.

Throughout the whole article the News seems to us to be acting very much like Isaiah Fountain, who hid from his pursuers under a hay stack and left his feet sticking out. The News has crawled here under a stack of piffle to escape the logic of thoughtful readers but has left exposed the cloven feet of race prejudice.

Beaten In Ohio For Office Negro Will Quit State

Announces That Republicans Accepted Democratic Propaganda About Negroes Being Menace to Public Good In Ohio

ROME GA TRIBUNE-HERALD
NOVEMBER 10, 1920

In a late issue of the Cincinnati Enquirer appears a card from Rev. George L. Davis, one of the negro candidates for the Ohio legislature from Frankiin county in the recent elections, in which he says:

"The returns seem to show that I and the other negro candidates for the legislature in the state were defeated by my own party. The Democratic propaganda that negroes are a menace to good citizenship in Ohio seems to have been believed by a majority of the Republicans, judging by the election returns.

"Since the Republicans of this state therefore believe that I am such a menace, I have decided to leave Ohio, where I am looked upon as an enemy of the public good."

NEGRO SENATOR ELECTED.

Two Afro-American members of the Ohio Legislature were elected in this county in 1893 when the editor of The Gazette and Hon. Wm. H. Clifford were the lucky ones. Tuesday, three were elected—one to the State Senate—Wm. R. Green, Harry E. Davis and S. E. Woods. This shows an encouraging advance in local politics for which our people of this community are to be credited. It was their vote at the August 10, 1920 primary that made it possible.

Political-1920
Suffrage

POLL TAX NOT NECESSARY TO CAST VOTE IN FALL ELECTION, RULES TEXAS' LEGAL HEADS

Houston Informer 9/18/20

Austin, Texas, Sept. 14.—All men and women of Texas, who are otherwise qualified to vote, may participate in the general election to be held November 2, without payment of poll tax, according to an opinion from the Texas attorney general made public late Monday by the governor, who declined to comment upon it.

Male inhabitants are still liable for the payment of a poll tax, the opinion said, but failure to pay the same will not disqualify a man from voting who is otherwise a qualified voter.

The opinion said that the suffrage amendment is now recognized by the federal government as part of the constitution of the United States and that all states are prohibited from exercising discrimination against citizens who desire to vote and who are otherwise qualified to vote by reason of, or on account of sex.

The opinion was written by Assistant Attorney General E. F. Smith, assisted by First Assistant Attorney General W. A. Keeling and Assistant Attorney General W. W. Caves, and was in answer to questions propounded by Governor Hobby.

Immediate Action Needed to Arouse Negro Vote in West

New York Age 10/2/20

Age Correspondent Finds That Newcomers in Middle West Are Apathetic As Regards Using Right to Vote

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Chicago, Ill.—Notwithstanding the extensive publicity given the Presidential campaign and the opening of headquarters here for the colored Republicans, it is an undeniable fact that the new Negro voter of the Middle West is not being reached. The Negro, lately up from the South, is looking upon political matters with apathy and indifference. He is interested, it appears, solely and simply in the industrial situation and hardly realizes that now he is in position to exercise that long-wanted and muchly-coveted boon—the right to vote.

It is possible that his apathetic state is due to the fact that he has been, for so long a period, deprived of the suffrage. But it is believed by close students of the Negro migrant that he needs only to be awakened to the opportunity which is now open to him. And this the political managers, local and national, seems to be neglecting.

An urgent necessity, it is urged by certain far-sighted students of political situations, exists for immediate action on part of those in control of the campaign towards creating an interest among these newcomers in the vital value of their eligibility to vote. This will undoubtedly mean a large accretion to the regular Republican vote of the Middle West, as these men, without exception, will retain their allegiance to the G. O. P.

Know Only Republican Party.

An AGE correspondent circulating among these men and questioning here and there, found that they know only the Republican party, and any thought of the Democratic party is allied with their memories of prejudice, persecution and proscription, the conditions which led to their becoming migrants. These prospective voters are, therefore, Republican material, and it is entirely up to the managers of the campaign as to whether this enormous bulk is added to the party's weight in the November election.

THE AGE correspondent has talked to many of these men and they are alike in expressing faith in Harding and Coolidge. But they are also indifferent and lukewarm as to qualifying themselves for the franchise, and they are ignorant as to what steps are necessary to be taken. It would be a wise step if the party's various committee heads were to start immediately a plan by which information as to how to register and vote could be supplied to these men.

All they need is to be aroused, but that needs to be done without delay.

Would Fear for His Life.

In connection with this phase of the situation, THE AGE correspondent met a man of considerable prominence and distinction who formerly lived in the South. He now lives in Chicago but certain connections still exist which make it necessary for him to return at intervals to his old southern home. He was asked to write an article for THE AGE, giving some reasons why Negroes should vote for Harding and Coolidge, as such a statement would have considerable weight with his fellow migrants from the South.

He replied as follows: "Your very kind invitation to write an article for THE AGE on "Why Negroes should vote for Harding and Coolidge," is before me. It is a great temptation to me to do so and nothing would please me better than to "swat" the Democratic party; but I would have to pay my respects to the red-necked southern oligarchy which has been running this government for the last seven miserable years and encouraging the lynching and burning of my people in the South as a side issue if I did write the article. As I would have to be in the South again after the article was published I fear I could not get away alive from down there after they read my article. So I will have to forego the pleasure of "swatting" them this time for the sake of my work."

NEGROES AND THE VOTE

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
JANUARY 20, 1920

A phase of the race issue in Alabama is becoming acute and we may be sure is going to grow to be very interesting and perhaps important before the elections of this year have concluded. Six of the most prominent and, apparently, highly esteemed negroes of Birmingham, have appeared in print with a petition asking the good offices and the friendly aid of the Birmingham News and other conservative white institutions and leading white men in securing to them the right to vote. We had always thought that the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution guaranteed every citizen of the country, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude," that right. But not so, and these Birmingham negroes, after recounting the loyalty of the men of their race in the war, both at home and abroad, say,

> Our hands and hearts are clean and clear of all I. W. W. propaganda, and all that we possess is represented here in Birmingham. We, therefore, appeal to the editor of the News and all our white friends to make it possible for the intelligent, industrious and honest negro to register. We are more interested in the election of high-class white men to govern us locally than we are interested in national politics. Hence we again ask the News to use its power and influence to secure equity and justice for the negro.

It appears that through the "grandfather" clause of the state constitution negroes in Alabama are not qualified to register as voters, and to that extent the fifteenth amendment is nullified. Up to a few years ago—and perhaps in certain sections even at this time—this resort to a constitutional device to have white supremacy and prevent the control of public affairs by ignorant and, in many cases, vicious men, was justified and was, tacitly at least, acquiesced in by federal authorities.

The News takes a fine view of the request and it calls upon the white people of the state to consider it as presenting not alone an opportunity for rewarding men of the colored race who have won a right to citizenship by reason of their education and achievements in the practical fields of industry and business, but at the same time to hold fast a great economic asset the state is about to lose. "It would be a legal, a civic, reward for intelligence, industry and honesty, which are the dominating influences in the progress and uplift of the white race. Are not good negroes entitled to some new recognition? What more satisfying one than earned citizenship?" Continuing, the News very frankly acknowledges the economic value of the negro to the south; "this great industrial district needs the continued residence of the best negroes. Too many of them have gone in the last few years. Many are going today from all over Alabama. What better method of ending the exodus?" And, may it not properly be said, how much better is it to voluntarily and because it is not only in accordance with the intent and purpose of the federal constitution, but an act of simple justice to do this than to be compelled to do it through the operation of a federal statute providing for an administrator to see that the constitutional requirement is observed? There appears to be a very decided inclination on the part of the republican congress to interfere with the complaisant practice nearly all of the southern states have indulged of disfranchising all the negroes—the good with the bad, the intelligent with the ignorant and the law-abiding with the vicious. It would be much better for the state to forestall that action by at once rewarding the intelligent, industrious and honest negro of the state by prompt bestowal upon him of the right of suffrage, retaining, if it can the inhibition against the ignorant and the vicious.

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
AUGUST 22, 1920

Negroes Appeal For Registration Here

Two Greenville negroes have appealed to the circuit court of common pleas to have the decision of the registration board, which refused to permit them to register, reversed. The registration board has retained Bonham and Price to answer the appeal, and the case probably will be heard at the September term of court. The board members staate that they refused to register the negroes, whose names are John C. Thompson and Joe Davis, because their educational qualifications, in the opinion of the board, did not entitle the into registration. The board is composed of E. E. Kennemore, A. G. McKinney and J. D. Ray.

WAR N POST
1920

New Jersey In Line

If New Jersey completes ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment on Monday, as seems likely, the number of states which stand between the women of Connecticut and the right to vote for President in 1920 will be reduced to eight. The states from which the [illegible] must be secured include the commonwealths of Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona, in each of which the women possess the right to vote, hence there is no doubt about their action once the matter gets before their legislatures.

How much longer the bitter enemies of suffrage will consider either necessary, or wise, or expedient, to continue their opposition remains to be seen.

One of them already has hopped off the fence. Carter Glass, formerly Secretary of the Treasury and now Senator from Virginia, with all of a Southerner's prejudice against suffrage, sees the handwriting on the wall and while he does not want the nation to go any further in enfranchising the black race than it has, he sees that the views of himself and men like him cannot prevail and it is idle to try to impose them upon the country at large, which is determined upon equal suffrage for women. In a letter urging ratification by the Virginia Legislature Mr. Glass says:

"I have been and am utterly opposed primarily to woman suffrage, but being opposed to a thing does not make me refuse to see facts as they exist. Even without constitutional amendment women have the right to vote in every pivotal state in the Union.

"The simple, sensible question is: Do we want them to vote with the Democratic party in the next presidential election or with the Republican party? De we want the Federal amendment, the ratification of which seems inevitable, applied by a friendly Congress and a Democratic President or by an adverse Congress and a Republican president? Are we going to refuse or repel women votes merely because we did not want women to have the ballot?"

Certain Connecticut "bitter enders" on the suffrage question will do well to ponder these remarks. They apply to Connecticut precisely as they do to Virginia except that the identity of dominant party is reversed.

Because they are opposed to Suffrage, Republican leaders of Connecticut cannot prevent it, nor can they alter the fact, as stated by Mr. Glass, that women vote in every pivotal state in the union already. By continuing opposition they make doubly certain and doubly intense the anger against their party when women do get the vote, which is certain to be in season for the presidential election next November.

The "simple, sensible, question" for Republican management of Connecticut is just exactly what Carter Glass states it to be for Virginia.

Letters From Our Readers

N Y C POST
FEBRUARY 13, 1920

The Negro's Political Op[illegible]

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: I read last night a letter criticising former Senator Hardwick of Georgia for upholding the right of the Socialists to retain their seats in the New York Assembly, and this gentleman stated that the rights of the negro in the State the Senator comes from are trampled on in the same way and that negroes in the South are denied the right of suffrage.

This statement is not true. Negroes in Georgia and throughout the South are not disfranchised and have the same rights they have in the North. Georgia requires the payment of a $2 poll tax to entitle citizens to vote, but the negro will not pay the tax, and a great majority of them never go to the polls. The negro himself is responsible for his condition. He is actually worse off in the North than in the South. No Republican candidate could carry the State of New York without the negro vote. Still they never have any representation; they sit supinely by, see the Republican party nominate a complete white ticket and vote it straight.

There are enough negro voters in Philadelphia to swing the city one way or the other and enough in the State of Pennsylvania to change the State, but with its large negro vote there is not a single Councilman in Philadelphia, nor a representative, Senator, Congressman or State official in that State that is a negro. As long as the colored voters of the United States submit to this they will have no representation, and they have only themselves to blame. Conditions in the South are better for the negro than they are in the North, for in the North they can and do vote but are denied any elective offices by their own party

Equal Rights.

"The Negro Controls the South" is the information volunteered by the Chicago Tribune, and explains itself by saying that nothing is attempted in the legislation until it is known how it will affect the colored people. Following this line of reasoning the South controls the Democratic party, and the Democratic party controls the government. In the final analysis the Negro controls the country. In proof of this the Tribune demonstrates that the country is dry because it was dangerous for the Negro in the South to drink, and further that Congress turned down universal military service only recently because the South said it was dangerous to give the Negro firearms. Whoever thot that the voteless colored man in the South had so much power?

EVILS OF TOO MUCH POWER.

Editor The Advertiser:

Hugh Roberts, of the Birmingham Age-Herald, says prohibition officers insist, "One of the principal defects in the present Federal prohibition laws is that the right of search is not broad enough."

Under the 17th amendment we have given the Federal government unlimited power to tax and the government is using its power to such an extent that we appreciate Judge Marshall's statement, that the power to tax is the power to destroy.

Under the 18th amendment the following two cases have come under the writer's notice:

First—The writer had a negro tenant, 70 years old, very fat, and with hair very white from age, and any one who could run, could have caught this negro in a sprint of 75 yards.

This negro was hauling pine to a still and saw the Federal officers coming when he started to run, the Federal officer shot him in the back, went up to the dead negro, kicked him in the side and remarked to his associates, "he is dead as hell." This negro was left in the woods from Thursday until Saturday following unburied. This is the report made to me by one who lived near the action, and who told me, the owner of the still, so stated the facts to him. Such owner being at the time hidden behind a log near the scene of action and both saw and heard what the officer did and said.

Second—The officer who did this shooting, a little while later went on the premises of a white man, searching same without warrant, flashed a light into the face of the owner of the premises and left there feet foremost, in his own language, "dead as hell."

The 19th amendment will take from us all power of local control over our elections, and some of our women now clamoring for Tennessee legislators to violate their oath, may yet live to be treated in a way they would much prefer to be "dead as hell." Have we not gone far enough?

H. L. McELDERRY.

Talladega, Ala., Aug. 6, 1920.

THE NEGRO SITUATION.

Richmond Planet

The fight now being waged in behalf of the ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution and the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment to the same instrument has a deeper significance than now appears upon the surface. The advocates of these measures have taken absolutely the same position as that once occupied by the so-called "bloody-shirt Republicans." They are now familiarly designated as the "Old Line Republicans." Men of this type took the position that the federal amendments should be enforced in the several States by federal authority.

2-7-20

This is exactly the position of the Prohibitionists and the Women Suffragists. Certainly, colored citizens, who have been denied the right to vote under the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States would logically be in favor of enforcing the other amendments without regard to the rights of the several States. As a result we now see a clash, not only between the State authorities and the "army" of federal prohibition officials, but we note ill feeling between this class of people and the federal officials, who have been superceded and virtually supplanted by this new element, riding rough-shod not only over the rights of the people but disregarding the powers of these other classes themselves.

The only thing to do now is to appoint another bureau for the enforcement of the provisions of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. Congress cannot logically refuse to do this. The position of the opponents of Woman Suffrage in this State is that the qualification for suffrage is and should be determined by the State. If Virginia wishes to enfranchise its women, it has the power and the authority so to do without outside interference from any quarter. It takes the same position relative to its colored population. It insists upon its rights to make such restrictions as it pleases in the exercise of the franchise. The outlook is gloomy for the advocates of the States Rights plank and after more than fifty years, a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress have destroyed one of the most treasured heritages of the Southland and are about to turn over to a Republican administration all of the power and authority for which that Party has sighed for more than half a century.

The predicament in which the people of the Southland will find themselves as a result of this centralization of power can only be guessed. Certain it is, that no king in monarchal Europe is more absolute now than will be the President of the United States, who succeeds the present occupant of the White House. Personal rights have been obliterated and the fundamental guarantees of the Constitution nullified.

WILMINGTON, DEL. EVENING
OCTOBER 2, 1920

LASH TWO PRISONERS.

White Man and Colored Man Disfranchised; Both Accused of Larceny.

Two prisoners, a white and a colored man, received lashes at the New Castle County Workhouse this afternoon. The first to be whipped was Harry McAllister, white, 22 years of age who was charged with larceny, He received 20 lashes and will be confined at hard labor for one year.

Leroy Morris, colored, 35 years of age, charged with larceny received 10 lashes and will serve 18 months in the prison Warden Plummer administered the lashes and only McAllister seemed to feel the sting of the whip. Three men from New Jersey came to the workhouse this morning out of curiosity, to witness the whippings, They were not adtted.

Political – 1920
Suffrage

Suffrage Is Discussed In A Plain Common Sense Way In A Letter To B'ham News by J. Melancon

Birmingham Reporter 9/11/20

EDITORS NOTE—In the Birmingham News Wednesday, September the eighth appeared a very encouraging article by a Mr. J. Melancon, referring to a special letter of Editor Oscar W. Adams and he takes the opportunity to wisely and justly discuss the suffrage question as it exists in the South. The letter is an appeal to white people of Alabama and a fair and sober presentation of the facts. Here is progress for the Negro.through this plan will the powerful element of the whites be awakened to a sense of duty and common justice; it's no new law that we seek but common justice and a fair administration of the laws. Our race will be wise and will continue to gain if it is encouraged by common sense and sympathetic friendship, such as is expressed by this white man who feels free to expose in our behalf, and in the sense of justice, sanity and cool headedness must mark our every act, regardless of how serious the question or painful the punishment, we will gain by common sense and manly methods and by no other means. Here is the letter to the News:

Political Status of The Negro.

To the Editor The Birmingham News

Having read the letter of Oscar W. Adams, a Negro editor, appearing in your columns on Saturday, embodying a very conservative and respectful plea for justice and encouragement for the Negro, and being struck by the appositeness of the closing paragraph, referring to the suffrage, I would ask space in your columns for a few words on the subject.

Your editorials of January 12 and 30th, last, in regard to Negro suffrage, very ably and fearlessly limting a broad position worthy of adoption by the more advanced and broadminded thinkers of our race, very clearly show the sympathetic attitude of The News on this question, and it seems to me that their careful purusal can hardly fail to carry conviction to any person not entirely obsessed by race prejudice, that the Negro is not getting a square deal.

What are the facts? Some fifty-five years ago the Negro, just emerging from slavery, and, of course, as a race, wholly ignorant and entirely unfit for the exercise of such a right, was suddenly and very unwisely granted the ballot. The result for the South was political chaos, commercial and industrial stagnation, and the intolerable domination of the ignorant and white-hating Negro element for some twenty years. When the Southern whites regained control the Negro was entirely disfranchised and I believe it will hardly be denied that the attempted sudden application of the fifteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution has been the principal factor in retarding by many years the admission of the Negro to his full political rights. This condition of complete disfranchisement still persists, although in the meanwhile the Negro, under the tutelage of the more advanced race, has made astonishing progress, and many of them could now be safely admitted to suffrage.

But no thinking man believes that this condition can continue indefinitely. In the natural course of human progress the time must inevitably come when the Negro will obtain his political rights. I believe, with The News, tha tthe time has come for a cautious and gradual move in that direction.

Theoretically, both the Federal and State Constitutions guarantee the Negro equal political rights. As a matter of fact he does not get them. Why? Largel yon account of race prejudice, although honest fear of a return to reconstruction conditions may be considerable factor. But are there any reasonable grounds for such fear? Conditions have radically changed. The Negro has advanced wonderfully in education and intelligence, the registration lists are fairly well protected by wise laws against the ignorant, criminal and shiftless elements of the race, and if deemed necessary it would be easy to erect additional barriers while admitting worthy Negroes to the exercise of their political rights.

The ultimate result is inevitable. Every consideration of the higher interests of our beloved Southland, of simple justice, of human brotherhood, of the progress of the human race, of ethics and morals, of the teachings of Christ, points to the same conclusion. Will not Alabama grasp the honor of being the first State with a sufficient number of unselfish, broadminded white leaders to inaugurate a movement looking to the gradual enfranchisement of the Negro?

J. MELANCON.

THE BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, SUFFRAGE PLAN.

A good part of the country is afflicted with a troubled conscience over the Negro question. This is because there is an increasing number of colored people with wisdom enough to see to it that the conscience of the nation gets no rest, is not allowed to go to sleep on the question.

The New York Age
3-6-20

If the Negro would only let the American people alone, and stop reminding them that they have done and are still doing him great injustices; if he would only stop holding up their sins before their faces; if he would only stop making himself a demonstration to them and the world that American democracy is hypocrisy and a sham; if he would only confine himself to proclaiming loud thanks for what opportunities this country affords him, and keeping quiet about the denial to him of natural and common rights the American people would be grateful, the conscience of the nation could go to sleep, and the doom of the Negro in the United States would be sealed.

But the Negro is doing nothing of the kind. He is holding up the naked, ugly facts before the face of the nation, no matter which way it turns. He is holding up the mirror to it so that it sees itself as it is. He will not let the nation escape from contemplating its wrong doing; therefore, he keeps the conscience of the nation troubled.

And this troubled conscience is not only evident in the North; it also shows itself in the South. In the South they are ashamed of it and hate to acknowledge it, but they can't completely hide it.

Our attention was attracted a few days ago to a case of troubled conscience down in Birmingham, Alabama, over the question of Negro suffrage. It might be thought that white men down in Alabama are never conscience-stricken over the question of Negro suffrage; but they are. All thoughtful white men in the South know and realize that they are violating the Constitution of the United States and are perjuring themselves when they defraud colored citizens of the right to vote, and it often worries them. They know it can't be kept up forever, and they wonder sometimes when and how it will all end.

It appears that five prominent colored citizens of Birmingham wrote a letter to the ditor of the Birmingham "News" asking if something could not be done to give to intelligent, industrious members of their race the franchise. The "News" published their letter and in the same issue Frank P. Glass, the editor, wrote an editoria in response. Mr. Glass wrote in part:

> "Why may there not be a beginning of an experiment in this matter? For instance, as a suggestion, why should not some representative body of high-class Negroes be encouraged to investigate into the standing and record of several hundred of the best of their race, as they see them? Why could not that body after such an investigation certify the list of some limited number of colored residents to another corresponding committee of representative white men? And then why should not the resultant list of 'intelligent, industrious, honest Negroes' be turned over to the County Registers by that advisory body with a recommendation that the qualifications of the list for registration should be legally passed upon?
>
> "This program would be an experiment worth trying. It would not result in any large addition of Negro voters. It would not endanger white supremacy. It could not lead to Negro supremacy, for such a careful process, if kept up, would necessarily exclude a large proportion of Negro residents for years to come. The experi-

ment could be continued for some years, according to the light of results, which would be determined largely by the course of the Negro voters themselves.

"It would be a very great stimulus to all Negroes to right living, to character growth, to civic progress."

In the language of the street, can you beat it? This Birmingham suffrage plan shows just how far astray a smitten conscience can go, unless it takes the straight and narrow path.

We say to Editor Glass and to the other white men of Birmingham and Alabama that there is only one relief for a smitten conscience, and that is the old-time religious one of open confession of sin and determination to sin no more.

What excuse could there be for this complicated process devised by Editor Glass? In the first place, there is no body of Negroes in Birmingham "representative" enough or "high-class" enough to be given the power to draw up a list of the colored citizens of that town who should be allowed to vote. And in the next place, there could be no corresponding committee of white men "representative" enough or wise enough or good enough or anything else enough to be given the power of passing on that list.

But, we ask again, why all this complicated process, when the State of Alabama has a franchise law which if impartially interpreted and administered will solve the whole problem?

The colored citizens of Birmingham and Alabama do not ask for any special allowances for them in the franchise laws of Alabama, nor do they ask for any lowering of the qualifications of the voter. Let those qualifications be as high as they may; let them include the reading and translation of a chapter from the Greek Testament or a comprehension of the Einstein Theory of Relativity the colored citizens will not complain; provided the qualifications are enforced on all citizens alike.

Editor Glass' suffrage plan is a bad one, and would not be a stimulus to all Negroes to right living, to character growth and to civic progress. Instead, it would prove only another opportunity for fraud and chicane. Nevertheless, the plan shows that the white conscience of Alabama is not entirely at rest on this question; and as long as the conscience is troubled, there is hope that the sinner will turn from his sinning.

Tacit Approval To Suffrage Steal

Republican National Committee Would Curtail Delegates From South

JACKSON IS SPONSOR

Unanimously Agrees On Resolution That Endorses Robbing Negro Of Right To Vote

(Special to Afro-American)

Chicago, June 10.—Further Republican acquiescence in disfranchisement of the colored men of the South is provided for in a resolution offered by National Committeeman [illegible] Jackson, of Maryland. His scheme was unanimously voted for by the Republican National Convention last Saturday and outlines a plan to further reduce the basis of representation made in 1912.

The excuse given for the contemplated action is the many Southern contests over delegates' places that the National Committee had to hear last week, some of which were thrown into the convention. It is planned to allot representation on the basis of votes cast for the Republican party. In South Carolina the Republicans cast only 1,500 votes for Hughes in 1916 and in Florida, the party has been ruled off the ballot, less than five per cent of the votes cast in the last election.

Wih the beginning of Northern acquiesence in Southern Democratic schemes to rob the race of suffrage rights, contests for places as delegates began to grow. A few white men tried to control things in the interest of patronage anad here were some colored leaders who kicked. Some of the latter were after patronage, too, and some wanted a fair chance for all within the party ranks.

The late Senators Matthew S. Quay and Thomas Platt offered a resolution in the Republican National Convention of 1900 providing for the reduction of Southern representatio. It failed. After Roosevelt was bowled over in 1912, a cut was made.

The Jackson resolution caused a storm of indignation among colored and white party men from the South here. Of course, "lily whites" from Virginia, North Carolina and Arkansas and other olina and Arkansas and other

If the program is adopted, the South's representation will be reduced from 168 to 84—that is, it will be cut exactly in half.

REDUCED IN 1912

Under the rule as it existed in 1912 the South was allowed 255 delegates in the convention. After the scandals of that year the convention reapportioned the vote on a basis of four delegates-at-large, one delegate for every Congressional district and one additional for every district casting 7,500 or more Republican votes. This cut he total to 168.

The new rule provides in general that each Southern State shall have four delegates-at-large and two for every Congressional district casting 7,500 or more Republican votes. Those districts which cast less votes are to be unrepresented in future national conventions. As calculated by Republican leaders, the 11 Southern States affected will find their representation reduced in 1924 as follows:

BASIS FOR THE FUTURE

Virginia, from 15 to 6; Texas, from 23 to 6; South Carolina, from 12 to 6; Mississippi, from 12 to 4; Louisiana, from 12 to 4; Tennessee, from 20 to 16; Georgia, from 17 to 6; Florida, from 8 to 4; Arkansah, from 13 to 8; Alabama, fom 14 to 4.

The Jackson resolution follows:

Resolved, That the chairman of the national committee appoint a special committee of three of its members, one of whom shall be from the South, who shall very carefully and impartially study the whole political situation in the South and also its relation to that in the North with a view of reporting at the next meeting of the national committee or as soon as the special committtee thus appointed shall be ready, have the Republiian party in States of the South shall be reorganized or constituted to make it a more effective agent for the spreading and recording of Republican principles and of election of Republican electors.

Chairman Hays, of the national committee, will be an ex officio member of the subcommittee.

Political - 1920
Suffrage
2-14-20.

CHAIRMAN HAYES' SELECTION.

National Committeeman Will Hayes announced some time ago the appointment of Roscoe Conkling Simmons, of Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky; Robert R. Church, of Tennessee; Johnson, of New York; Ferriss, of Indiana, and Will Lewis, of Massachusetts, as the representatives of the colored Republicans of the United States. The National Chairman could not have made a greater blunder, in view of the fact that he left off the real representatives of the colored Republicans in this country—men who stand for something and have a following among the colored voters. Roscoe Conkling Simmons represents no one but himself, and so far as following is concerned and knowledge of politics, he has none. Ferriss, Johnson and Lewis are not known outside of the city to the extent of having a following among the colored voters. Neither would be able to fill a county school with farmers. 2-14-20

The selection of Johnson to represent the New York colored Republicans, while he is a clean and honorable Republican without a following, was a mistake. Washington Bee

Church a . Simmons are at the head of this so-called Lincoln Republican League. This league was organized by a handful of local politicians, with the exception of Walter L. Cohen, of Louisiana, who is the only national character with a following identified with this league. Whoever informed Mr. Will Hayes that this combination, with the exception of Cohen, represented the colored Republicans in the United States misinformed him.

The State of New York will be a factor in the next Presidential election, and the colored vote is a factor in the State, hence such men as Colonel Charles W. Anderson; Fred Moore, an editor in New York, whose newspaper is a strong factor in the State; Ralph E. Langston, who understands the game of politics and is also a strong factor in the State of New York, have not been considered. In Ohio Editor Ralph W. Tyler, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Advocate, has more political sagacity than any colored Republican in the State of Ohio, but has not been consulted. Mr. Tyler is one of the greatest journalists and colored politicians in Ohio. Lightfoot, Miller and others in the State of New Jersey were ignored by Chairman Hayes. Some of the strongest colored politicians in the State of Illinois have been ignored, namely, Morris, Anderson and others. The State of Pennsylvania, with strong colored Republican representatives, have been ignored. There is in this city our own Armond W. Scott, of the Elks. There is not a stronger man in the United States in the Elks than this ex-Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks. Church and Simmons are from Democratic States, with a voteless following. Of course, Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, who represents a voteless constituency and who claimed that he had the ear of National Chairman Hayes, was lost in the shuffle.

The Bee would suggest to the National Chairman that he reconsider his colored appointments and take off the voteless members, who represent a voteless constituency.

HEFLIN'S ELECTION

In one of the bitterest campaigns ever waged for senatorial honors, Mr. J. Thomas Heflin won over Capt. Frank S. White, ex-Gov. Emmett O'Neal and Mr. Ray Rushton.

Without prejudice, let us soberly review one or two issues brought forth by the campaign.

The Negro, as a group, did not participate in the Democratic primary, but he was Mr. Heflin's slogan. Cole Blease nor James K. Vardaman were never more bitter than Mr. Heflin.

He kept to the front in all his speeches that he shot a Negro in Washington. The Times Plain Dealer

At Anniston he assailed former Gov. O'Neal because he commuted the death sentence of Pope, an innocent old Negro.

In his Tuscaloosa speech he practically endorsed the lynching of colored men. 5-22-20.

On every stump he poured out the vials of his wrath upon a defenseless people.

He was triumphantly elected, which shows that the majority of the white people are with him. Good, decent, intelligent white people are in the minority.

It is the Heflin sentiment and not wages that is driving colored workmen from Alabama. Men go where justice is not ravished and equity lynched.

We love Alabama. Some of the best white and colored people in the world live here. It is a state rich in mineral and agricultural resources. It is an empire in itself.

Let brave, honest, God-fearing men snatch from hate its forked tongue, from sarcasm its despised venom, from ridicule its poisonous sting and break the iron grasp of prejudice. Alabama will then lift high her head among the Sisterhood of States.

He who damns another on account of color petrifies his own soul.

Let us hope that the responsibility of high office will broaden and enlighten Mr. Heflin so that he may not bring disgrace to Alabama in the United States Senate.

Let us pray.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE RULING IS REVERSED

The St. Louis Argus 6-11-20

Credentials Committee Throws Out Memphis Colored Delegates After Lily Whites Plea That Republican Organization Be Taken "Out Of Hands Of Negro Domination

Special to The Argus:

CHICAGO, June 9.—Robert R. Church, Colored Delegate from Memphis, was unseated by the Credentials Committee after being seated by the National Committee. The contest was a straight-out Black and White fight. The ruling was made on the point that the Negroes had bolted the Tennessee convention, but was really made after the white contestants appealed to the Committee to take the Republican organization of Memphis "out of the hands of Negro domination." The vote was 25 to 18. Church announced he would make no further effort to be reseated, but would take his fight back to Tennessee.

RACE LOSES IN G. O. P. CONTESTS

The Cleveland Advocate 6-5-1920

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—From facts developed up to date in the delegates' contest, the Illinois governor appears to have more at stake than General Wood, for the reason that a majority of the contestants are believed to be committed to him. The attitude of the committee seemed to be neutral and its main concern was to dispose of the contests as expeditiously as possible and without scandal. Three or four committeemen made very significant comments during the hearing of the Arkansas case.

The substance of these was that the election of Colored delegates in southern states had caused entirely too much trouble in the past and should be stopped. One or two went so far as to declare that they would vote to exclude states where illegal or immoral methods had been adopted in electing delegates. There was some applause at these statements.

From the trend of events during the hearings today it is quite probable that the delegates officially reported to the national committee—which are described as "regular"—will be seated in almost every instance. The widest latitude was given the disputants in the Arkansas case, which monopolized most of the time. The Alabama contest, affecting only one district, was disposed of in five minutes, the contesting delegates failing to show up.

Arkansas proved more troublesome and interesting. Here seven delegates, three of them said to favor Governor Lowden and the other four without presidential preferences, wrangled with each other for a couple of hours. The regular delegation was headed by Wallace Townsend, a vigorous young man who has been awarded the dubious honor of being Republican candidate for governor this year. He captained the Remmell delegation, so-called after the national committeeman.

The Remmell delegation was made up of white men, opposed to whom were seven colored men headed by John A. Hibbler, a fiery little man, who glared at the Remmell folk through a pair of bone spectacles. When it came Hibbler's time to present his case, he provided some entertainment worth while and made a few friends on the committee, although the ultimate decision was against him.

While he was spouting at record-

breaking speed Committeeman Rogers of Wisconsin broke in to ask Mr. Townsend why Negroes were not permitted to vote in Arkansas. Townsend replied that all Negroes who paid their poll tax were permitted to vote and participate in party conferences. Hibbler denied this.

"We all ain't given a show by the white Republicans," he shouted. "We'se just shut out. This crowd ain't got no use for us except when they want us to cast our vote for candidates they pick for office. The meetings that they held to elect the delegates to the national convention they held in a hotel which will n admit Colored folks. The hotel ma wouldn't let us in.

"He said, 'You just can't get it that's all there is to it. Go some where else.' We did go home, and we held as regular a convention as we could, and we are entitled to be recognized."

This was a fair sample of the complaints by the "black-and-tan," as the Colored delegates are styled, against the "lily whites," as their opponents are locally described.

After the Arkansas case had been disposed of the committee turned its attention to Florida. This proved to be the most involved of all the contests, as there were three distinct sets of delegates affecting the delegates at large and the four districts of the state.

George W. Bean, national committeeman from the state, headed one delegation, which was called the "regulars." The first contesting delegation was headed by E. C. Smith, Colored, and the second by A. L. Church of the same race. The issues involved were of so complex a character that after devoting an hour in trying to make head or tail out of them the national committee referred the dispute to a sub-committee, with instructions to straighten he tangle out overnight if possible.

Both the Wood and the Lowden people are directly concerned in the disposition of this case, as each of the contesting delegations contains supporters of these two statesmen. It is probable that the Florida case will be disposed of early tomorrow morning and that the Georgia contest, which is the most important of all, will receive attention.

The issues involved in the Georgia contest are of a fundamental character, which will probably permit the adjustment of disputes based in similar grounds involving Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. It is quite certain, however, that it will require at least three days to pass on the merits of all of the disputes, by which time the real president-makers—the delegates will begin to appear.

Reduction of Southern Representation A Failure

The New York Dispatch

Republican Congressmen Caucas Agianst It—Fear Alienating The South—All Southern 12-States Get Increase

Dispatch Stand in Editorial of Dec. 17 Vindicated as Committee Votes 95 to 42 for Increasing Instead of Reducing Dixie's Numbers

Still breaking the "SOLID SOUTH," the present Republican Congress, in Committee caucus, led by Representative Siegel of New York City, voted 95 to 42 to increase Southern representation, instead of reducing it.

Congressman Siegel, for whom many colored people voted to re-elect on Nov. 2 last, is chairman of the Census Committee; and it is this committee which will introduce and father the Reapportionment Bill through the present Congress. The Siegel Bill will base Congressional Districts upon a population of 219,000, as against the old required number of 211,000.

The present Congressmen number 435. The new House, under the Siegel Bill, will be 483, which gives the State of Texas (Scobey's home, where Senator Harding recently visited, and where ex-President William Howard Taft is now rusticating) three more Representatives. Arkansas, Alabama, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, all get increases; so do other Southern States.

The NEW YORK DISPATCH predicted this action of Congress before election, and showed, in its editorial of Friday, Dec. 17, that neither would, nor could there be any reduction of Southern representation under the Constitution, unless the representation of all other States was uniformly reduced according to population and not votes. In its issue of that date, under the caption of "REDUCTION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION," the DISPATCH said, in part as follows:

Colored citizens should exercise but little patience with those who would have them to believe that the present Constitution of the United States can be tricked into wrenching from the great Southern section of our country certain powers, which that instrument itself reserves to the States.

Why any intelligent person, who can read and interpret the Constitution, should accept the Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde political propaganda of reducing Southern representation in Congress without a Constitutional Amendment to enable appropriate legislation is certainly difficult to understand.

While the 14th Amendment to the Constitution tells us that: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States," these same persons are, nevertheless, citizens of the State in which they reside, and must asume the obligations of citizenship under the jurisdiction of that State, among which, certain qualifications are required to privilege one to vote.

The 15th Amendment substantially says: "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude." Here again the qualifications of electors in the several States are not defined. Though the privilege of the Colored American citizen, however hereunder, is equalized to vote, they must do so upon the same terms and conditions vouchsafed to all others in any given State. This amendment, the Supreme Court of the United States has declared more than once, "does not confer the right of suffrage on any one, but prevents the States or the United States from giving preference in this particular to one citizen of the United States over another on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Section 2 of Article 1 in the original Constitution, signed by ex-President George Washington, attested by William Jackson, Secretary, and ratified by 38 delegates from twelve States, on September 17th, 1787, makes it definitely clear that the electors of each State (meaning voters) shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

It is obvious then the Constitution precludes that a qualification to vote was absolutely unnecessary—and wisely or unwisely, the right and power were left to each individual State to say what qualifications a citizen of the United States should have within its borders, under its jurisdiction; and no subsequent amendment to the Constitution has given to the Colored American the much-sought and needy relief—neither has it been the intention of any one of the amendments to the Constitution to interfere with the prerogative of any State to establish and maintain a uniform qualification for the voters of its commonwealth.

Each Southern State has, as have New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and all other States, enacted laws defining certain qualifications for its voters; and just or unjust, the remedy under the present Constitution rests with the ballot or the Superior Courts.

If the privilege to vote be denied an elector who has qualified in accordance with the laws of the State in which the elector lives, then the duty particularly "rests upon all the courts, State and Federal," as Hon. William D. Guthrie has said in his History of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution to the United States, "When their jurisdiction is properly invoked, to see to it that no right secured by the Supreme Law of the Land is impaired or destroyed."

In the State of New York, a voter must be an American citizen: he or she must live in the State one year, in the County four months, and in the assembly and election districts at least thirty days; then the elector is required to register. These qualifications and none others give him or her the right to vote in New York. In Massachusetts, the State laws call for an educational qualification. In North Carolina and many other States South, North, East and West, and for that matter, call for certain qualifications, differing in one State from the qualifications required in another State for a citizen of the United States to vote in their respective elections.

Uncle Sam's Voting Strength

Cayton's Monthly 2/21

In view of the fact that Congress is now wrestling with the question of re-apportioning the representatives to the House of Representatives of Congress it may be of interest to the readers hereof to know how many votes were cast in the late presidential election and how those votes were distributed among the various states. It is within the power of Congress to base its apportionment on the vote cast rather than on the actual population, and if that be true, the southern states, as will be seen from figures below, should receive a great reduction from their present number of representatives in the House of Representatives of Congress. According to figures just compiled the late presidential vote was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Proh.	F. L.	H. Repr.
ALABAMA	74,690	163,254	2,369	757	———	10
ARIZONA	37,016	29,546	125	———	———	2
ARKANSAS	69,874	105,618	———	———	———	7
CALIFORNIA	624,922	229,191	64,076	25 085	———	11
COLORADO	173,248	104,936	8 046	2,807	3,016	4
CONNECTICUT	229,238	120 721	10 350	1,771	1,947	5
DELAWARE	52,858	39,911	988	986	———	1
FLORIDA	44,353	90,515	5,189	4 286	———	4
GEORGIA	41,081	107,162	465	8	———	12
IDAHO	88 321	46,576	———	———	———	1
ILLINOIS	1,420,480	534,395	74,747	11,216	49 630	27
INDIANA	696,370	511,364	24 703	13,462	16 499	13
IOWA	634,074	227,921	16,981	———	10,321	11
KANSAS	369 195	185,447	15 510	———	———	8
KENTUCKY	452,480	456,497	6,409	3,250	———	11
LOUISINA	38,538	87,519	———	———	———	8
MAINE	136,355	58,961	2 214	———	———	4
MARYLAND	236 117	180,626	8,876	———	1 178	6
MASSACHUSETTS	681,153	276,691	32 267	———	———	16
MICHIGAN	762,865	233,405	28,947	3,646	———	13
MINNESOTA	519 421	142,994	56 100	11,489	———	10
MISSISSIPPI	11 576	69,277	1 639	———	———	8
MISSOURI	727,162	574,999	20,242	5,142	3,291	16
MONTANA	109,430	57,370	———	———	12 204	2
NEBRASKA	274,498	119,608	9 600	5,947	———	6
NEVADA	15,479	9,851	1,864	———	———	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	96,196	62,862	1,234	———	———	2
NEW JERSEY	611,670	258,220	27,217	4,711	2,173	12
NEW MEXICO	57,634	46,668	———	———	1,097	1
NEW YORK	1,854,871	771,774	203 805	17,977	4,676	43
NORTH CAROLINA	232,806	305,447	446	———	———	10
NORTH DAKOTA	160,072	37,422	8,283	———	———	3
OHIO	1,182,022	780,037	57 147	294	———	22
OKLAHOMA	243,415	215,530	25,638	———	———	7
OREGON	143,592	80,069	9,801	3,595	1,515	3
PENNSYLVANIA	1,218,515	503,202	70 021	42,612	15,642	36
RHODE ISLAND	107,463	55,062	4,351	510	———	3
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,632	63,940	28	———	———	7
SOUTH DAKOTA	109,785	35,657	———	906	34,830	3
TENNESSEE	219,829	208,558	2 239	———	———	10
TEXAS	116,640	289,688	8,194	———	———	18
UTAH	81,555	56,639	3,159	———	4,475	2
VERMONT	68 212	20,919	———	774	———	2
VIRGINIA	87,458	141,670	807	286	240	10
WASHINGTON	223,127	84,298	8,913	———	77,246	5
WEST VIRGINIA	282,607	260,789	5,618	1 258	———	6
WISCONSIN	498,576	113,422	80,635	8 647	———	10
WYOMING	35,091	17,429	1,234	265	2,180	1
TOTALS	16,127,062	9,131,701	910,477	177,957	242,160	
Total vote in 1916						18,528,743

It will be observed by studying the above tabulated election returns, that the eleven states, all of the South, which registered Democratic majorities, cast 2,986,088 votes for all candidates, just 132,971 votes more than were cast for all presidential candidates in the state of New York. The eleven Democratic states, Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Kentucky, 11; Louisana, 8; Mississippi, 8; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 7; Texas, 18; Virginia, 10, have a total representation in the House of Representatives of Congress amounting to 106 members; while the state of New York, casting, in round numbers, but 100,000 less votes than the eleven Democratic states, has but forty-three members in the House of Representatives, which gives to the aforesaid Democratic states almost two and one-half times greater voting strength in Congress than the state of New York, which is neither just nor fair. In this country all men may be born equal, as runs the preamble of the Constitution, but the white citizens of the South, from a voting standpoint, are two and one-half times greater than the white citizens of New York.

Here is another comparison that will come nearer

(over)

Political — 1921. Suffrage.

(From other side)

home to a majority of the readers of this periodical: The state of Washington in the recent general election cast 393,584 votes for all presidential candidates, and it has five representatives in the House of Representatives of Congress. The states of Mississippi (82,492); South Carolina (66,600); Georgia (148,716); Louisiana (126,057), together cast 423,865 votes for all presidential candidates, just 30,281 votes more than was cast by the state of Washington, and those four states have a total representation in the House of Representatives of Congress of 35 members. In other words, the voters of those states are just seven times greater than the voters of Washington. The states of Mississippi and South Carolina each cast fewer votes than did the city of Seattle.

The state of Idaho cast for all presidential candidates, 134,897 votes, and she has only one representative in the House of Representatives of Congress, while the state of Georgia cast 148,716 votes, but 13,819 more votes than was cast by the state of Idaho, and yet Georgia has twelve representatives in the House of Representatives of Congress, thus making one vote in Georgia twelve times greater than one vote in Idaho.

Listen again! California, in the recent election, cast 943 274 votes for all presidential candidates, and she has eleven representatives in the House of Representatives of Congress. The states of Missiissippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida cast 944,815 votes for all presidential candidates and those states have fifty-nine representatives in the House of Representatives of Congress, thus making, in this group, a vote in any of the above Democratic states, four and one-half times more powerful in governmental affairs than one vote in the state of California.

And thus could these startling comparisons be carried on almost ad infinitum; all of which makes it plain why the congressman from the South swell all up and feels himself many times over the more powerful and influential in shaping the destinies of this country than the congressman from the North.

In the great Civil War one white soldier from the South figured himself capable to conquer three and four times as many soldiers from the North, because he had nothing to do but fight, while the colored slaves did all of his drudgery. Now the southern white politician prevents by force and intimidation the colored citizens from voting, and yet they get from Congress representation for all of the colored citizens just as though they voted as do the citizens of the various northern states!

Hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Let Congress cut down the number of representatives to the House of Representatives of Congress from the South in proportion to the votes cast in thse states where no class of citizens is disfranchised. If the present or the incoming Congress does not do this, both will be recreant to the trust reposed in them to maintain a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Such legislation is bound to come, if the "grandfather" disfranchisement acts continue to prevail in the various southern states. Had the Force Bill been passed many years ago, long ere this the voting entanglements of the South would have been adjusted. But the fates have decreed it a legacy to W. G .Harding, who will soon be president, to settle, and all because, perhaps, they foresaw that he would settle the question right and proper, and so mote it be.

CLAIMS TENN. LAW MORE LIBERAL THAN MASS.

Georgian 2-5-21

Washington, Jan. 29, 1921—Senator McKellar of Tennessee has had read into the record an article from the Nashville Tennessean in reply to the industrious attempts of Congressman Tinkham of Boston to have Congress enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment requiring that persons disfranchised by states shall not be counted as part of the population in making an apportionment for Congress.

If the 14th amendment should be enforced 11 southern states would lose about 30 seats in the House, Congressman Tinkham believes.

Senator McKellar declared that the law of his state, so far as the question of voting by negroes is concerned, is more liberal than that of Massachusetts. His action led to a general discussion during which Senator Walsh of Massachusetts declared that one purpose of the establishment of voting qualifications in various states was "to prevent the immigrant class from being readily and speedily given an opportunity to exercise the franchise."

A Tennessee View

The article inserted in the record by Senator McKellar reads in part as follows:

"The press of the United States, and especially that part of it which is hostile to the South, has had considerable to say on disfranchisement and reduction of southern representation in Congress since Congressman Tinkham introduced his South-baiting resolution.

"There is nothing new in what the New England press has to say of us, but it is rarely that we see so frank a statement as that which appeared in the Hartford, Conn., Times:

"'If negroes are to exercise their rights under the constitution, they can drive out of power every officeholder in the extreme southern states. As they become more dissatisfied over their impotence in political affairs, and if they see no chance in the South, they will come North, thus depriving the South of labor which it needs.'

"The statements of New Englanders have gone unchallenged so long that a comparison of election restrictions of that group of states with the 11 states of the so-called 'solid South' may be of interest.

"In the New England group there are six states. Each and every one of those states has hedged the ballot box with restrictions. They are:

"Connecticut: Good moral character. Ability to read the constitution.

"Maine: Ability to read the constitution and write name. Paupers and persons under guardianship are denied the right to vote.

"Massachusetts: Ability to read the constitution and write name. Poll tax.

"New Hampshire: Ability to read constitution and write name. Paupers and non-taxpayers are denied the right to vote.

"Rhode Island: Property qualification. Paupers and persons under guardianship denied right to vote. Registry tax of $1 required.

"Vermont: Good behavior. Ex-confederates are denied right to vote.

"Four out of the six states have educational qualifications; three out of the six insist upon the ability to read and write; two bar non-taxpayers, and one disfranchises ex-confederates, the only other state in the Union to have a similar law being Kansas.

"In the southern group there are 11 states. One of them, Kentucky, has no restrictions. The others are:

"Arkansas: Poll tax.

"Alabama: Property or ability to read and write, and employment.

"Florida: Ability to read constitution and write name.

"Georgia: Ability to read.

"Louisiana: Property or ability to read and write.

AN UNEXPECTED REBUKE.

New York Globe

The showing made by the Southern members of Congress, in the hearing before the Committee on the Census, in opposition to the representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was styled "humiliating" by such a devoted exponent of Southern interests as the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. Among other things it said:

The representatives of this organization who appeared before the committee were Negroes of ability who presented their case impressively and with becoming dignity. But the manner in which they were bullied by southern congressmen, who were members of the committee, presents a humiliating contrast. The courtesy and ability with which the northern members conducted themselves, though they evidently sympathized with their southern associates, was highly commendable. From this exhibition it seems quite clear that the south must improve the quality of its representation, if it hopes to retain the respect of the nation. One cannot imagine Lamar or George or Isham G. Harris or Garland playing the role that these men did. 2-5-21.

The fact that a rebuke like this should be delivered by a Southern daily shows that a sense of public decency and decorum still exists in that section, though not manifest in its representation in Congress.

FREE COPIES OF CENSUS HEARINGS AVAILABLE

Georgian 2/5/21

(By The A. N. P.)

Washington, Feb.—Printed Copies of the hearings before the Committee On The Census, House of Representatives, are being distributed, free of charge.

Every American citizen who is interested in knowing the efforts being made to get the rights of voting for all citizens, should secure a copy of these proceedings through his congressman or senator. The report contains every utterance by James Weldon Johnson, William Pickens, Monroe Trotter, Walter F. White, Representative Tinkham, Henry Lincoln Johnson and others, together with the insistent, often vulgar and malicious interruptions of certain southern congressmen.

The N. A. A. C. P., from its New York Headquarters made public a letter charging that southern representatives in Congress, had had the word "Nigger" inserted into the printed report of hearings on disfranchisement of Colored Americans, when they had not dared to use the word to Colored witnesses.

The letter which is addressed to Representative Isaac Siegel, chairman of the Committee on the Census and is signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the Advancement Association, is as follows:

Political - 1920
Suffrage

MENNONITE MIGRATION OPPOSED

THE PROPOSED MIGRATION of the Canadian colony of Orthodox Mennonites into Mississippi and other States in the Mississippi Valley has aroused considerable protest in the press of this country, and in Mississippi and Alabama particularly the State Democratic committees have adopted resolutions opposing the establishment within their borders of Mennonite colonies. The members of this religious order in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, numbering some eight thousand persons and possest of property worth ten million dollars, plan to leave this summer because of the loss of certain privileges under which they were excused all military duty and permitted to maintain a German-speaking sectarian school system. In voicing its protest the Alabama State Committee, according to the religious press, passed this resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Democratic State Executive Committee hereby unreservedly condemns the movement now under way to bring into Mississippi a colony of eight thousand Mennonites from Canada for the following reasons: (1) The said Mennonites refuse to allow their children to attend the public schools; (2) they speak and write only the German language, which is equivalent to thinking in German; (3) it is composed wholly of conscientious objectors who refused to fight for the Allied cause when Canada was being bled by the world-war. We are, therefore, of the opinion that these Mennonites are undesirable citizens, and we are opposed to bringing them into Mississippi."

As an offset to the difficulties caused by their peculiar beliefs, the Mennonites are looked upon as thrifty and industrious, and their departure will result in serious loss to Canada. According to a Winnipeg correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, thirteen or fourteen prairie towns will be depopulated and improved land holdings worth several million dollars will have to be sold for what they will bring. But no obstacle has been offered to the proposed trek, and Bishop Wahl, second ranking bishop of the Mennonites, has secured the required permit from the government authorities. The correspondent of *The Pioneer Press* quotes as follows the Bishop's explanation of the Mennonite move:

"Some time ago the chief officials of the Orthodox Mennonite Church declared that, as there appeared no chance of their regaining the right to special privilege in regard to schools, they would depart from Canada, even as they departed in former years from Germany, Holland, and Russia, and seek a land in which freedom for the exercise of their religion would be given them.

"The Church adheres to the opinion that the Manitoba school law is being forced on the Mennonites in direct violation of the agreement of 1873, made with the Dominion Government. They appreciate now that while they have a charter of special privilege in this respect, this charter was granted by the wrong authority. There is no alternative but to leave Manitoba, and Saskatchewan as well, as the trend of education law in that province parallels that of Manitoba.

"To carry out the project, a delegation of six leaders of the Mennonites was chosen. The delegation was instructed to tour the United States and see what could be found by way of land suitable for colonization in a State willing to give the privileges sought by the Church.

"The State of Mississippi was decided on. Interviews with the Governor of that State resulted in obtaining a specific pledge in writing giving the Menonnite community freedom as to worship and the conduct of schools for Mennonite children."

The Mennonite Bishop, according to this authority, actually secured a promise from Attorney-General Palmer that if the community settles in the United States it will be granted an official pledge of total immunity from military service both now and in the future. The Nashville *Tennessean* does not believe that Mr. Palmer made any such promise, for it would "set a dangerous precedent and have far-reaching consequences." And it comments:

"The Mennonites are an inoffensive religious body in peace time. They attend to their own affairs and let the outside world alone. But in war-time, as proved in the late emergency, they can cause great embarrassment to the Government which shelters them and their peculiar religious beliefs. One of Christ's most famous sayings, 'Render under Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's' they overlook entirely. They are willing to participate in the fruits of peace, but they will not take part in the labor and the fighting necessary to insure peace. It is a truism, old as the hills, that no man should be given citizenship unless he is willing to support his country in days of trouble as well as in hours of prosperity.

"The Mennonites are leaving Canada because the sentiment there favors every man shouldering a gun, if necessary, in defense of the realm. If we welcome such to this country, then we can not refuse to permit pacifists from other countries to immigrate here. . . . We do not believe that Palmer made the statement credited to him."

Tho "they wish to enjoy the blessings that America offers, they do not wish to become Americans," says the Buffalo *Evening News*, which adds that "there are too many of this idea now in America, as we learned to our sorrow in the war." In view of their insistence "in being a law unto themselves in such vital things as education and national defense, will they not be as undesirable as they are in Manitoba and Saskatchewan?" asks the Providence *Journal*. "We have too many such foreign communities in our midst now—Little Russians, Little Germanys, Little Italys, and the like," complains the Minneapolis *Journal*, and "the problem of penetrating and leavening them with Americanism is already heavy enough without the assumption of new burdens of that kind. Unless the Mennonites can show they mean to become good Americans, they should not be admitted." But the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* thinks that "the coming of the Canadian contingent at this time is peculiarly fortunate," for "there is no doubt of the desirability of the Mennonites as citizens, particularly in view of their industry and skill as farmers and their law-abiding character."

DETROIT MICH. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 3, 1920

Fate Evening Up

Section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States recognized, in the most concrete and convincing manner, the injustice of giving the slave states as much representation, in Congress and in the Electoral College, for their bondmen as they would have had for an equal number of free citizens. It provided that representatives should be apportioned among the several states according to their population, which should be determined by "adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all others persons." That is to say, three-fifths of the slave population.

The abolition of slavery wiped out this distinction between white men and colored men in apportioning representatives (and therefore presidential electors) among the states. Thereby the former slave states increased by two-thirds their representation which had been based on slaves. They had been authorized to count, for purposes of representation, three-fifths of the slave population. After slavery was ended they were able to count all of it, or five-fifths, and their gain was two-fifths, which was two-thirds of the part of the old representation that had been based on slaves.

But in many states which maintained slavery until the nation abolished it, this enlarged representation has by no means been followed by an increased vote. On the contrary, the vote has been reduced. The colored population is disfranchised, almost entirely, and the white voters have little inducement to go to the polls to participate in elections the outcome of which is certain in advance.

The net result of all this is that in some of the blackest states of the South white men have twice the representation, in Congress and in the Electoral College, which white men in the North are given, in proportion to their numbers. It is manifestly unfair. Many southerners admit the injustice, though they are unwilling to give up their fraudulent advantage. It is an old sore in national politics, which refuses to heal. Its possibilities of ultimate evil are not to be rated lightly.

But fate is making a beginning in evening up this long-tolerated injustice. It will count less this year than in recent presidential elections. For this reason:

Many thousands of colored men have come north, in the last four years. They left states in which their right of suffrage was held from them, by trickery or coercion. They have gained a legal residence in states where they will be free to vote next November, and it is certain that their votes will be counted. Most of them lived in states in the South where their ballots could not have affected the outcome of national elections, had they been permitted to enjoy equal rights at the polls. But now they are to vote where their ballots may easily determine the result of many contests for presidential electors, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The votes of these colored men, newly enfranchised, for all practical purposes, may give numerous candidates just the support they need to win. It is a factor in the campaign which must be reckoned with. It is a new force, of great possibilities, in close states and congressional districts.

Fate is making a beginning in evening up the old score of a gross and brazen wrong.

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1920

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An Unenforced Amendment.

The careful preparations that are being made to enforce the provisions of the Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, which went into effect at midnight, are causing many newspapers to ask why it is other amendments have not been made operative with such thoroughness.

In recent years much feeling has been caused in the North because, in Congress, and in national conventions, the South gets the benefit of all the persons of voting age, but excludes a very large percentage of them from exercise of the franchise.

Even strong Democratic organs have joined in asking why, in certain states, the fifteenth amendment is shown no respect whatever. The Boston Post, after printing this amendment in full, which declares that race or color shall not abridge rights and that Congress hall have power to enforce this decree, declares that there is no doubt that the South "utterly ignores and flouts this solemn amendment."

Having apparently studied the situation with much care the Boston Post says that in the South, by legal chicanery, the Negro is denied the right to vote, and Congress, with full power to end such a state of affairs, does nothing to insure to the colored man the full privilege accorded him by the fundamental law.

It is one of the most perplexing of recent events that while Russia was helpless to resist the Teutonic onset, during the war, it has so developed its strength, since the signing of the armistice, as to become a menace to all Europe.

N Y C POST
FEBRUARY 9, 1920

The Negro Minority

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: Leading Democrats and Democratic journals have almost unanimously condemned in righteously indignant language the Socialist ouster at Albany. What is the measure of their sincerity? The evil of the Albany proceeding seems to be twofold. Firstly, a majority party is refusing representation to a minority party and, secondly, the proceedings may be unconstitutional.

At Madison Square Garden on the evening of January 28 ex-United States Senator Hardwick (counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the Soviet Ambassador) of the enlightened State of Georgia, protesting against the Socialist investigation, said: "I think such action is on a par with the burning of witches, and we may expect one along with the other." The State of New York should heed the words of this Democratic ex-Senator.

During the period of thirty years ending in 1918 Georgia led the States of the Union (happily still a Union) with 386 lynchings and the South totals the modest number of 2,834 persons, colored and white, burned, shot, hung etc., by mob violence. In this last year, 1919, Georgia lynched twenty-two persons, giving force to Mr. Hardwick's splendid admonition to the Assembly of New York State in the matter of burnings. (During the last thirty-one years there have been three lynchings in this State.)

Mr. Hardwick in his stinging rebuke to the Republicans of our Assembly (all but two Democrats voted to oust the Socialists) exclaimed: "The right of the average man to vote as he sees fit is attacked by this autocratic action of the Legislature. But I still believe that the ballot box is the remedy of the free man for his public ills. Don't be discouraged, folks, for the great mass of American people will not permit such a gross injustice as this to be perpetuated."

Has the ex-Senator in mind the fact that in the South, and in his home State, hundreds of thousands of American free men are refused the ballot and are denied the right of suffrage guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States? Does he raise his voice in angry protest because the Democrats of the entire South now nullify and have for years nullified the Fifteenth Amendment? Does he protest because there are hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States absolutely unrepresented and without a voice in the government of this country? Does he protest because of the fact that while the solid South is represented on the basis of population, millions of the population are not allowed to register an opinion at the polls?

In comparison with this wholesale disfranchisement of an entire race and this frank nullification of the United States Constitution the affair at Albany dwindles into insignificance. Homer Cummings is shocked because of the Albany proceedings—has he used his great position to urge emancipation of the peoples whom his party holds in bondage?

P. E. A.

New York, February 5.

MUST BECOME CITIZENS

The Raleigh Independent
4—20.

(The Star—Newport News, Va.)

There is one awful duty which the Colored people have to perform, and that is, teaching the multitude of our people the fact that we cannot hope to make much headway in getting decent treatment either in city, state or country, until we make ourselves citizens in deed and in truth.

2-11-20

There is no one thing against which the average white man fights hardest in this part of the vineyard, than that of tryiing to keep the colored brother from becoming a full-fledged American citizen.

We might get all the education imaginable; we might get all the wealth of the wealthiest, but unless we can vote our sentiments, we are no more than so many dumb, driven cattle.

It was said, with a great deal of truth, when the franchise was taken away from us, that we had nothing to inspire us to vote, as the white men did; we were ignorant, and did not understand the requirements of a voter; we were poor ,and could be easily influenced and controlled; but we have passed that stage now. Thousands of us are enlightened we have made the best use of our opportunities, in that we have not only got learning, but we have acquired property, and therefore, we are greatly concerned as to what kind of men we have to administer and execute the laws; and our only hope to see that only the men who love justice and right are placd in off ice, is to qualify and help, by our votes, to put them on guard.

Suffrage.

SOCIAL EQUALITY-NEGRO DOMINATION BUGBEAR OF DEMOCRATS FAILS TO WORK

Southern States, Even Aid In Bringing About Great Republican Victory.---Harding Leading In Tennessee.---Apparent Taylor Victory

The entire country manifested their utter disregard for the social equality-Negro domination bugbear used by the democrats in an effort to win votes to their faith, by giving Warren Gamaliel Harding, candidate for president on the Republican ticket and Calvin Coolidge, candidate for vice-president, the largest majorities ever recorded in the history of the party.

The border states of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, and possibly Oklahoma showed up with big republican majorities and precincts in many of the southern states, including Georgia, Louisiana and Texas brought forth more votes for the popular republican than Governor Cox, his opponent received.

The press dispatches from Texas announce that much interest centers around the congressional race in the Fourteenth district of that state where the returns show a victory for the republican candidate.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN CONGRESS

The returns which include many of the democratic strongholds show a gain of twenty members by the republicans in the House of Representatives. The gain in the senate is also large and unprecedented.

NEGRO CANDIDATES SHOW UP WELL

In many states, especially in the south, Negroes were candidates for offices ranging from constable to senator. R. A. Blount, candidate for governor of Arkansas, showed up well and the vote showed that he received the support of his race. In Maryland, W. Ashbie Hawkins was to be reckoned with in his race for the senate, until the polls closed. R. T. Pollard, prominent Negro lawyer, of Virginia, opposed Carter Glass in the senatorial race and the remarkably surprising part about the situation was he was only defeated by a thousand votes.

TAYLOR A BIG WINNER

Equally as much interest centered around the governor's race in Tennessee as on the President's race and of great surprise was the big majority which swept Col. Alfred A. Taylor, republican, into office over his opponent, Governor A. H. Roberts. Present returns indicate that Col. Taylor's majority will exceed fifteen thousand.

Many precincts, throughout the state, where a large number of the voters are Negroes, gave Governor Roberts large majorities in consideration of his high stand favoring law and order. Practically all of the Colored wards went for Roberts in Knox county.

TENNESSEE'S THREE G. O. P. CONGRESSMEN

Lieut. Carrol Reece and Hon. J. Will Taylor, of the First and Second Districts, respectively, had no opposition, but in the Third district, of which Chattanooga is a part, Joseph Brown, republican, overcame the strong opposition of the incumbent, Congressman Moon, and was elected, giving Tennessee three republican congressmen.

30,000 REGISTER IN ST. LOUIS

Woman Age 113, One Of The First To Get Her Name On The Book

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20.—Between 30,000 and 40,000 men and women registered here during the past four days. Over four hundred were registered in some precincts.

Perhaps the oldest registrant in the city was Mrs. Abbie Talbert, age 113 years, who resides at 315 Gratiot St. She registered with the hope of voting, in the 7th Precinct of the 17th Ward.

Few cases were reported where some of the women were a little embarrassed when it came to telling their exact age under oath. But in every case they chose to tell some kind of a story rather than miss registering.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATIONS AMONG NEGROES PASS 4,000 MARK, SAY OFFICIALS WHO WILL PROSECUTE

JACKSONVILLE METROPOLIS
OCTOBER 16, 1920

Negroes From Other Counties "Recruited" for Registrations Here — Negro Girls of 16 and 17 Years Among Those Who Registered, Is Claim—Arrests To Be Made on Election Day.

Investigations of the birth and public school records of Jacksonville and Duval county by members of the Duval Democratic executive committee has disclosed the fact that more than 4,000 negro women and about 370 negro men have registered illegally in the city and county, since the registration books were opened in August according to Judge John W. DuBose, chairman of the committee investigating illegal registrations Saturday.

Not only has it been ascertained that thousands of negro women and hundreds of negro men have sworn falsely as to the ages but many other hundreds of both sexes who reside in other cities and counties in the state have registered in Jacksonville. Several letters have been received by the Democratic executive committee this week from persons residing in other counties and cities in the state asserting that recruiting agents have been there and had taken hundreds of negroes to Jacksonville to register.

In addition it is known that thousands of negro women gave in fictitous addresses when they registered with the result that warrants have been sworn out for them and they will be served on election day when they attempt to vote.

According to Sheriff W. H. Dowling two or more deputy sheriffs will be stationed in every ward and precinct on election day with the warrants for the arrest of every person who attempts to cast an illegal vote.

Plan Double Prosecution.

In addition federal warrants charging violation of the federal election laws will be sworn out for all illegal voters and the guilty persons will be prosecuted in the federal courts as well as in addition to the state courts.

As members of the executive committee pointed out Saturday a person who is illegally registered according to the state laws is guilty of a felony and a person who violates the federal election law is also guilty of a felony with the result that a person who violates the elections laws can be prosecuted in both the state and federal courts.

The Duval Democratic executive committee is determined that the election on November 2 shall be conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner and that no one not entitled to vote shall cast his or her vote, regardless of race, age or sex.

Many negro girls who attended the public schools last year and who gave in their ages as 16, 17 and 18 years of age at that ime have registered as being 21 or more years of age while the birth records of the city shows that hundreds of negro women who were born in 1901-'02 and even in 1905 are registered on the books.

Harris County Shows Heavy Negro Vote.

Houston, Texas, Nov. 10.—Complete returns from all of Harris county's 84 precincts are now in the hands of County Clerk Albert Townsend and a force busy totaling the votes expects to have final official counts ready for commissioners court Monday.

The returns show that the heaviest vote in the history of the county was cast last Tuesday. The total vote polled for presidential electors is estimated at more than 28,750. Four years ago the total vote was around 14,000 ,while the heaviest vote ever cast in a democratic primary was six years ago, when approximately 20,000 were cast.

Official Totals.

When the county clerk's office closed at 5 p. m. Friday, official totals were given on the following: For governor, Neff, democrat, 14,255; Culberson, republican, 6391; Capers, black and tan, 5205, and McGregor, American, 2405.

Official returns on the democratic ticket were complete for the following: For Congress, Daniel E. Garrett, 16,296; State senator, Charles Murphy, 16,555; district attorney, E. T. Branch, 16,696; criminal district attorney, E. T. Branch, 16,696; criminal district clerk, T. A. Graham, 16,892; county clerk, Albert Townsend, 17,088; sheriff, T. A. Binford 17,121; county judge, Chester H. Bryan, 15,989; representatives for the four positions, C. C. Beavens, 16,501, J. W. Hall 16,352, James P. Rogers 16,658, J. L. Thompson 16,459.

T. A. Binford led the ticket with 17,121 and County Clerk Albert Townsend followed a close second with 17,088.

It is estimated 7100 Negroes voted Tuesday. Of that number 5500 voted a straight black and tan republican ticket and 1600 a straight republican ticket. Nearly 6000 of the Negroes voting were women, it is estimated.

Precinct 13, a city box at Preston and Dowling, was the last to report its count to the county clerk, and Tomball was the last county box to

report. Precinct 13 was carried by the black and tan party, and although not as many votes were polled in this precinct as in others the count was much slower.

Amendment Carried.

The school amendment was carried by a large majority. The estimated count is 14,107 for and 3105 against. While all three amendments carried, the school amendment seems to have gone over with far the greatest majority.

County Results.

Returns from the 94 voting precincts in Harris county give the following unofficial results:

Electors: Democratic, 14,853; republican, 7679; black and tan, 5265; American, 655; socialist, 314.

Governor (official count): Neff, democrat, 14,255; Culbertson, republican, 6391; Capers, black and tan, 5205; McGregor, American, 2403.

Lieutenant governor: Davidson, democrat, 15,438; Smith, republican, 6070; Starn, black and tan, 5112; Green, American, 1495.

Congressman: Garrett, democrat, 16,296; Barden, republican, 6140; Broyles, black and tan, 5110; Gibson, American, 985.

County judge: Chester H. Bryan, democrat, 15,989; Jones, republican, 6600; Dickson, black and tan, 5206.

County clerk: Townsend, democrat, 17,088; Hodgetts, republican, 5676; Long, black and tan, 5208.

District attorney: Branch, democrat, 16,696; Warnken, republican, 5788; Allen, black and tan, 5005.

State senator: Murphey, democrat, 16,555; Bosley, republican, 5885; Davis, black and tan, 4283.

Sheriff: Binford, democrat, 17,121; Burgner, republican, 5757; Brown, black an dtan, 5110.

EIGHTY-ONE COUNTIES GIVE OFFICIAL VOTE

Total Vote of State Will Be About 150,000, According to Estimates.

The table below gives the official consolidated vote of eighty-one Georgia counties for James M. Cox, democrat; Warren G. Harding, republican, and Eugene V. Debs, socialist, in the recent presidential election. Governor Cox received 58,921 votes, Senator Harding 22,150 and Mr. Debs 403. If the official vote in the seventy-four unreported counties is in the same proportion as those heard from, the probable total of ballots cast on November 2 will be around 150,000.

Counties.	Cox.	Harding.	Debs.
McIntosh	119	39	...
Bibb	2,030	458	...
Jeff Davis	260	303	...
Cook	339	165	...
Gwinnett	1,645	1,140	5
Burke	387	39	...
Spalding	830	181	...
Fulton	6,635	3,336	205
Mitchell	930	144	17
Meriwether	1,059	186	...
DeKalb	1,847	803	4
Pike	1,277	280	6
Treutlen	263	107	...
Haralson	438	1,108	...
Heard	461	14	...
Marion	236	180	...
Clinch	204	77	...
Jasper	429	42	...
Randolph	534	51	...
Stephens	415	252	...
Catoosa	55	53	...
Crisp	565	83	...
Taylor	491	211	...
Oconee	341	108	...
Calhoun	449	5	...
Oglethorpe	844	42	1
Whitfield	762	1,073	21
Wheeler	359	101	...
Bullock	1,098	248	...
Quitman	135	4	...
Baldwin	554	92	...
Montgomery	169	148	...
Appling	313	196	...
Glynn	422	132	...
Berrien	623	58	2
Carroll	1,632	1,227	5
Upson	957	170	...
Schley	235	58	...
Wilkinson	256	37	...
Macon	482	68	...
Fannin	549	1,083	...
Pickens	447	830	...
Coffee	426	230	2
Fift	576	154	2
Turner	393	182	...
Glascock	232	83	...
Harris	398	9	...
Fayette	331	80	...
Polk	658	1,004	...
Franklin	889	447	...
Muscogee	1,372	101	33
Early	381	34	...
Washington	1,134	118	...
Elbert	1,217	137	1
Rockdale	488	201	...
Clayton	475	34	...
Columbia	476	...	...
Twiggs	273	44	...
Bleckley	262	...	...
Chatham	4,243	995	86
Jenkins	331	49	...
Greene	681	178	2
Colquitt	768	523	3
Pierce	407	122	...
Taliaferro	330	12	...
Bacon	307	219	...
Terrell	509	48	...
Miller	155	30	4
Chattahoochee	87	5	...
Talbott	379	43	...
Douglas	427	475	3
Emanuel	1,444	190	...
McDuffie	382	109	...
Lee	251	19	...
Pulaski	338	57	...
Crawford	235	65	...
Coweta	1,094	169	1
Monroe	837	83	...
Baker	141	80	...
Barrow	731	412	...
Richmond	2,656	511	...
Totals	58,921	22,150	403

In examining the above figures it is seen that in Columbia and Bleckley counties not a single vote was cast for the republican and socialist nominees; Fulton county gave Debs the largest vote so far officially recorded in the state, this number being over half as great as that in the other eighty counties; the smallest total county vote so far received was 88 in Catoosa, Fulton county registered the total vote, 10,176.

DALLAS COUNTY IS DEMOCRATIC BY MORE THAN TWO TO ONE.

Republican Vote Is Larger Than In Former Years, Due To Negro Votes.

Complete official returns of the general election in Dallas county give the Democratic party more than two to one count over the combined Republican forces and leave the American and Socialist parties in a dimunitive minority.

The figures, compiled Saturday, are as follows:

Democratic electors, 14,391; Republican, 4,[illegible]; Black and Tan Republican, 1,63[illegible]; combined Republican, 6,628; American party, 201, Socialist, 135.

Many Split Tickets.

By a comparison of returns, split tickets were obvious, Hatton W. Sumners, Democratic nominee for congress, received a total of 14,853 votes, nearly 500 more than were cast for the party electors; while J. O. Burleson, Republican nominee, received only 4,109. The total ballots cast for the two nominees were 2,393 less than the complete county vote.

For governor, Neff polled 14,193 votes, Culbertson 4,601, Capers 1,677, McGregor 473, Rhodes 116.

All three constitutional amendments carried by large majorities. Totals announced Saturday were:

For the tax rate increase 10,192, against 3,581; for the school tax provision 10,892, against 2,889; for the abolishment of the fee system for county officials 8,857, against 4,083.

The total vote of 21,355 was the largest on record in any general election in Dallas county, and exceeded by more than 3,000 the total vote in the July Democratic primary.

G. O. P. Vote Increased.

In 1916, the last general election, the total vote polled in the county was 16,253, with the Democratic party leading the Republicans by more than six to one count. The Democratic vote in 1920 was less than 1,000 greater than four years ago, while the Republican strength more than doubled. The socialist party lost 49 votes, having polled 184 in 1916.

The July Democratic primary strength, taken from the candidate receiving the greater than the totals of any opposing candidates, was [illegible] 267.

All Democratic nominees, district and county, wer large majorities.

GIVE OUT FIGURES ON REGISTRATION

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
OCTOBER 15, 1920

More Than 10,000 Qualify to Vote in November Election.

Official figures, minus a report from three wards and two civil districts, showed that more than 10,000 voters of both colors and sexes registered in Davidson county during the three-day supplemental period. No count from the Twelfth, Twentieth or Twenty-first wards or the Sixth and Seventh districts has yet been taken, but the number of registrants in these places is expected to put the total easily over the 10,000 mark.

Figures showed that the number of whites who registered was much large than that of the Negroes. Fewer white women registered than white men, but a much larger number of colored women visited the booths than did Negro men. Final statistics are expected to show that approximately 4,000 white women registered during the qualifying period, which together with the approximate 7,000 who qualified during the municipal prima last year, will make the total number of women voters in the November election close to 12,000.

Below is a composite table of registration in every ward and district, consisting of the number of male and female registrants of both colors:

Ward 17 Leads In Registration

Not Much Difference Between Registration In 14th And 17th Wards

TOTAL 27,910

Only Half Men And Women Eligible To Vote Have Gone To Polls

With only two more days left in which to register only one half the colored people in Baltimore eligible to vote have gotten their names on the books.

In the city there are 58,000 people over twenty-one years of age according to police census, and of this number 27,910 had registered up to Thursday morning.

The ratio of colored voters to white voters remains the same as last week, about one in every seven persons to register being a colored man or woman. Despite the fact that some of the women are going to the polls in large numbers, in other sections, the response is not all that could be hoped and some hard work must be done before next Tuesday if the full strength is to be gotten out.

For one thing politicians are congratulating the woman voter, and that is that her entering the lists has resulted in the men coming out in larger numbers. Last year not quite 17,000 colored men registered. This year with three more registration days results yet to be counted in the total of men is already 16,036, and final figures areexpected to put the number of male voters well over 18,000.

In the two big colored wards total registration to Thursday morning was 14th Ward, women 1908, men 2118; total 4026. 17th Ward, women 1779, men 2306, total 4085. This makes the 17th Ward the biggest colored ward in the city by a majority of 59.

REGISTRATION BOOKS CLOSE AT 7 P. M. SATURDAY

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
OCTOBER 16, 1920

Friday Was Largest Day Yet With About 2,500 Registered.

Friday was the banner day for registrations, for during the day approximately 2,500 persons registered at the court house and in the 3[illegible] wards and precincts, according to unofficial figures compiled by the various registration officers Saturday. The previous largest registration for one day was 1,712 for the city and county, which was October 1.

Of the total number registering, about 60 per cent were white men and white women, about equally divided, while about 75 per cent of the negro registrations were negro men.

The total registration of women as the result of the registrations Friday, will probably go to between 22,000 and 23,000, while it is estimated that the total registration of both white and negro men will not exceed 3,500 since August.

It was announced Friday morning that that day would be the last in which to register, but the registration officer was advised late Friday afternoon by members of the Duval Democratic Executive Committee to keep the books open at the court house and in the various other wards and precincts until 7 p. m. Saturday, in view of the fact that Van C. Swearingen, attorney general, had ruled that the last day for the qualifying of electors would not end until October 16 at 7 p. m., and also to prevent any legal technicalities arising out of the registration.

Up to Saturday at 1 p. m. a total of 214 persons had registered at the court house, of which number 131 were white, as compared to 83 negroes. Both the white men and white women now have a majority of more than 6,000 on the qualified voters' list, and have a majority of more than 5,000 on the registration books up to Saturday morning.

The official list of the qualified voters of the city and county will not be completed until sometime about the middle of next week, although the total unchecked registration will probably be known some time Saturday night.

The complete list of names will be published exclusively in The Metropolis a few days.

21,149 ELIGIBLE TO CAST BALLOTS IN FULTON COUNTY

The first official registration lists for the eleven wards of the city, completed Thursday afternoon by Registrar Lucien Harris, show a total registration of 18,149 for the city, while the estimate for the county districts is around 3,000. This will bring the list of those who are eligible to vote in the country democratic primary, April 20, to approximately 21,149. The official count for the country districts has not been completed.

The official list follows:

First ward	617
Second ward	2,559
Third ward	2,577
Fourth ward	1,039
Fifth ward	1,393
Sixth ward	2,344
Seventh ward	1,998
Eighth ward	2,551
Ninth ward	1,616
Tenth ward	1.089
Eleventh ward	366
Total	18,149

Political — 1920
Suffrage

Baltimore County Colored Men To Support Democrat For Congress

Say Senator France Failed Them

The long looked for break in the political solidity of colored Republicans in the Second Congressional District seems to have arrived. Fourteen colored men met last week at Baldwin, Baltimore county, and declared their intention to work and vote for the election of C. D. Benson, the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives. The meeting was presided over by William Chapman, a prominent and responsible colored farmer. He stated that appeals to Senator France for appointments of colored persons in Washington, produced no results, but that Congressman Benson responded to their requests by making two very satisfactory appointments, one of which went to the Rev. Singleton R. Hughes, now a retired Methodist Episcopal minister. The meeting resulted in the organization of the Benson Club of Summerfield, and Elmer Berry was elected permanent president.

LINCOLN LEAGUE OPENS CHICAGO HEADQUARTERS

Idlewild Hotel Selected; Delegates to Republican National Convention Are Requested to Notify Secretary

Before leaving Monday for Philadelphia and Washington, Col. Roscoe Simmons, president of the Lincoln League of America, after a conference with R. R. Church, chairman of the executive committee, arranged for the league headquarters to be opened at the Idlewild hotel, corner 33d street and Wabash avenue, telephone Douglas 752. The league headquarters will be open during the hearing of the contests beginning May 31 and until after the adjournment of the Republican national convention.

Delegates and Visitors to Register

Delegates and visitors to the convention and members of the Lincoln League have been requested to immediately notify Harrison M. Gilliean, executive secretary of the league, care of the Chicago Defender, of when they plan to arrive and over what road and whether they have arranged for hotel reservations. Upon arrival in the city all visitors should immediately register at the headquarters and mail and telegrams should be addressed care of the league.

The Appomattox club has appointed a local committee to assist in housing the delegations.

Alabama Editors Fight Injunction On Race Question

false and without the slightest foundation any allegation that The Mobile Register or its publisher,

Mobile, Ala., May 6.—Branding as Frederick I. Thompson, was engaged in a conspiracy to publish any information with regard to the race question in the Alabama senatorial race, The Register has filed answer to the injunction proceedings issued by the circuit court of Birmingham last Sunday at the instance of certain labor leaders. In its answer The Register asks for dissolution of the injunction, which restrained The Register as well as several other state papers from publishing any information with regard to the resolution adopted by citizens of Monroe county, Alabama, making allegations that labor unions sought social equality between the races.

The answer declares that the publisher did learn of certain resolutions before the convention of the Alabama Federation of Labor, in session here last May, which were construed as "an assault upon the franchise laws of Alabama." The answer further declares that a committee of the convention embodied in a report the statement that "some plans be made at this convention to be introduced in the next legislative session to make every man a legal voter in the stat Alabama," the respondent rec in the answer that this informa was communicated to the chairn of the state democratic execut committee, but characterizes false any charge that The Register or its publisher entered into any conspiracy to publish the article enjoined by the court.

Concluding, the answer states that The Register and its publisher is a firm believer in white supremacy, politically and otherwise, and declares that for the respondent to be brought to a "distant part of the state to answer a false allegation is unjust and oppressive and an outrageous abuse of the right of citizens to seek redress in the courts."

The labor leaders charged in their application for the injunction that an advertisement prepared by the campaign managers for Senator Underwood sought to convey the impression that union labor in Alabama was favorable to social equality between the white and negro races.

It was against the publiction of this advertisement that the injunction was directed.

NEGRO GOVERNMENT IN THE U. S.

The Negro controls the south. The south controls the democratic party. The democratic party still controls the nation. The nation is conducted with regard to the limitations of the Negro in the south.

Prohibition was adopted by the southern states because it is dangerous for the Negro to drink. If he drinks he becomes savage or may become savage. The south defended itself against the liquor traffic not because the southern adult did not want to drink but because he could not allow the Negroes to drink.

Woman suffrage probably will be adopted, but it had to win against the south. The south is opposed to extension of suffrage because that involves the Negro vote which is not cast but which must always be suppressed. Extension of suffrage are inimical to sections which must maintain restrictions of suffrage.

We probably will not get universal military training because the south is afraid to train and arm Negroes. Congressmen from the south say they will not put arms in the hands of blacks. If that is their reason for opposing universal training, we have a whole system of national defense dependent upon the limitations of black people submerged below the citizenship line.

We are not blaming the south. It is of no use to blame the south and it is probably unjust. The north, given the southern problems, might behave in the same fashion. But we are being ruled by Negroes to a very considerable extent and in very important matters.

The southern Negro governs by the limitations of his citizenship. His incapacity is an applied test of American legislation. If proposed legislation does not fit him it is opposed.

One non-voting southern Negro has more influence upon the course of the United States in many essential particulars than ten voting northern citizens.

He is powerful in his powerlessness. —Chicago Tribune.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 2, 1920

THE NEGRO AND POLITICS

When a candidate in the South finds himself on the political brink, he quite often turns to the negro question. He believes this, if anything, will rally his dwindling constituency. It is not surprising, therefore, that the negro question has been injected into the Senatorial campaign. It offers a pinnacle of appealing eloquence that has not been climbed to in some time.

But, after all, how foolish is such to the thinking Southerner. These matters are settled in the hearts and minds of men south of the Mason and Dixon line—and there is not enough power in all Christendom to unsettle them. There is no need to insult the negro in the present campaign. He has done no harm and will do no harm, but it is such demogoguery as this that makes him seek a home in the North.

Can we never let the negro rest in our politics? He has helped to make the riches of the South as much as the white man. He has done more to whiten our broad fields with cotton than any other man. He is due credit indeed, no matter what his color be or from whence he came, and it is foolishness of the most inexcusable kind to make him continually the football of our politics to be severely kicked back and forth over the entire field by a candidate when he feels himself weakening in the eyes of the white voters.

The fact that "a yellow nigger" has been employed to cut the grass on the Georgia State Capitol grounds instead of a white man is occupying entirely too much floor space in the Senatorial campaign. Decended from a people who lived in the grass, the negro, for all we know, may understand the different species and varieties of verdure that spring from Mother Earth and how to approach same with a lawn mower much better than a white man, and efficiency is a pretty good thing to lean to as regards such labor.

This hurtful demogoguery should cease in the South.

The very candidate—Hoke Smith—who is now turning on the negro, enfranchised about seven thousand in Georgia, who are now registered, by the laws he put on the books. It is really a poor law as regards what he intended it to do.

THE BLACK AND TAN TICKET.

There can be no doubt that the Negro Republicans of Texas will welcome the opportunity of helping to prove the fact that the Lily Whites and Texas Republican Council do not represent the majority of Republicans of Texas.

The failure of the Green-McCarthy faction to be seated in Chicago gave sufficient cause to all of them to be dissatisfied to the point almost of refusal to participate in or lend support to the party in Texas.

The plan of the Black and Tan Republicans to form a separate party and enter a separate ticket gives them the opportunity of efficiently expressing themselves under highly satisfactory conditions.

It is the most feasible way of proving by the actual number of ballots cast, the real strength of real Republicans as against that of self styled Republicans who by their actions prove that real republican principles and traditions do not abide in them.

In its declaration printed elsewhere here, this party sets forth admirably the real reason for its formation. "We believe the Republican party to be the party of humanity, of equal justice to all, of assimilation and not elimination and governed by the honestly expressed will of the majority of its members; and when a Republican party organization, State or National becomes destructive of these ends and is no longer responsive to the well wishes and desires of the majorities, it is the right of these constituting the majorities to ignore the insolent and arrogant rule of the minority and organize on such principles as to them may seem most likely to remedy the evil complained of.

There is no doubt in the mind of any man of voting age in Texas that the defeated faction represented the majority of the Republican votes of Texas. The fact that they were refused a seat in Chicago on a technicality may be offset by a concerted vote for their ticket which will in itself be proof positive to Republicans everywhere that they are a majority.

Their ticket should appeal to us greatly. Our support should be readily guaranteed. It represents our best means of proving the justice of our contention and guaranteeing to ourselves the recognition as vital parts of the Republican machinery in Texas.

NEGROES DETERMINED TO SHOW THEIR STRENGTH

The Negroes of Arkansas are determined to show to the Republican National Committee that they have the majority of the Republican votes in the State, by endorsing and supporting a Negro for governor of the State.

Of course, a white man is also a candidate for governor on the Republican ticket; but the Negroes say, he is not a Republican, but a Lily-white-misfit, or a "wolf in sheep's clothing."

The filing as a candidate, on the part of J. H. Blount, for governor is an aftermath of the contest that went up to Chicago to the Republican National Convention, the case being Lily White versus the Negroes for seats in that convention. The Lily Whites were seated and the Negroes felt they were mistreated. So, now they are determined to take the count in another way and show to the world that they represent the Republican Party in the State of Arkansas.

In a leading editorial in the Hot Springs Echo, E. S. Lockhart. the editor makes a strong appeal to the Negroes to support Blount as a rebuke to Lily Whiteism. The Echo has the following to say:

"We hope that every reader of this paper who lays any claims whatever to manhood and whose spinal column is adorned with a backbone instead of a "wishbone" will take cognizance of the fact that J H Blount, a Negro, was chosen by members of his race, (in political convention assembled) to run for Governor of the State of Arkansas This applies to Negro manhood in the pulpit and at the plow. We also hope they will spread the tidings far and let that J. H. Blount's name has been certified by the Secretary of State and his name will appear on the election ballot, not as the Republican nominee (thanks to the efforts of our Lily White friends) but as the Independent candidate for governor. To us, it means J. H. Blount is the "Republican candidate" and is independent of the Lily White race. To our hundreds of readers in the smaller cities and towns of the state and in the rural sections we make a special appeal to prepare yourselves to bring out the full vote in your community and see that every Negro voter casts a vote for Harding for President and Blount for Governor. Talk about it, keep it fresh in mind and vote for your race, for Negro political status is on trial in the coming election and to fail to vote for Blount means that you supinely surrender the reins of your civic representation into the hands of greater political opponents than are to be found inside of the ranks of the Democratic party. Every Negro of note in Arkansas knows J. H. Blount and thousands know of him. It is our hope that every Negro voter unacquainted with the man will be told about him and that the Negroes of Arkansas will "get together one time" and show who the Republican paty is in Arkansas, what the Republican party is in Arkansas and how the Republican party is in Arkansas. We know we cannot win the govenorship, we do not hope to win it, but we must fight this political battle af if we believed and hoped. It is only by so doing that we may hope to show the Lily Whites up in all of their "narrow nakedness."

Political — 1920

Suffrage

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVE
JUNE 7, 1920

Why Equal Suffrage Lost at Dover.

In the course of an editorial expression of sincere regret at the summary defeat of the cause of Equal Suffrage in the Delaware Legislature, the Dover Index says: "Stripped of all pretense, the cause was the rather large Negro population and the disfavor in which it is held in its exercise of citizenship. Unfortunately, the Negro as a class has not been desirable as a voter. Such voters have been a valuable asset to the Republican party, but in many districts it has been a troublesome and expensive vote. It seems that many Republicans do not welcome the Negro women as voters."

To many observers of the recent exciting campaign for Equal Suffrage at the State capital, it was a mystery that there should have been any Republican opposition to the inclusion of Delaware women in the State's electorate, much less a Republican opposition so formidable as to defy the most extraordinary efforts and the full official authority of the Republican party, State and nation, to break it down. Democratic opposition, in the conditions that prevail here, was easily understood, as Equal Suffrage would add to the Republican party the solid support of all the Negro women of the State. At least this was the prevailing Democratic impression, based upon the fact that the Negro men of Delaware have for years known but one political party—the Republican party. Only a stern devotion to a righteous principle—the right of women to share equally with men in the exercise of the elective franchise—could induce a Delaware Democrat to support the cause

It is true that Republican opponents in the House of Representatives justified their stand on the contention that they were respecting the sentiment of a large majority of their constituents, which undoubtedly was true. But it is easy to conceive that in other situations especially where partisan considerations were most appealing, the wishes of their constituents would have counted very little with them where party interests were involved. And yet party interests apparently were such as to impel all Republican members of the Legislature to support a cause which would have resulted in so immeasurably strengthening their party at future elections. Of the twenty-four adverse votes that killed Equal Suffrage in the House, last Wednesday afternoon thirteen were cast by Republican members.

The only explanation that seems reasonable—and one that was advanced early in the campaign and found many believers—is that many Republican leaders and workers feared evil results to their party should the Negro women of the State be clothed with the privilege of franchise. More than once was heard the low-voiced protest from these sources: "We have trouble enough now with the 'nigger' men; we would have much more if the 'nigger' women voted." And here was the influence that incited and maintained to the end the implacable and immovable Republican opposition to embracing the Negro women of Delaware in the voting strength of the Republican party. And why they so believed is no secret.

Possibly there is material for the sober consideration of Negro voters in this explanation. They are the backbone of the Republican party in this State, a valuable and unwavering asset, and have been such for half a century. For this great service they have received no recognition worthy of the name, yet they have remained amazingly faithful under contumely and neglect. Their enfranchisement has been nothing to them but an element of profit to selfish politicians.

What the Negroes should do, however, is another matter, but one they should be able to determine. They cannot resort to the Democratic party with any assurance of a warm welcome, notwithstanding the value of their votes, at least not in Delaware. But they might endeavor to try the benefit of holding their valuable suffrages as their own possession, as a high privilege to be exercised for what they may conocive to be for the best interests of the public, and of the Negro people. To many Delaware Negroes the franchise is an asset which may bring them money, but that is debasing and disgraceful. It is for the Negroes themselves to determine this matter.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EVE
APRIL 21, 1920

Effect of State Constitutions.

While the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in sustaining the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution—conferring the suffrage privilege upon Negroes—was supposed to have finally settled the matter of subserviency of State Constitutions to the requirements of the Federal fundamental law, there are indications that the question will have to be once more considered in connection with the pending Equal Suffrage Amendment. Attorney-General J. Weston Allen of Massachusetts, last week, ruled that women in that State cannot vote even after the Suffrage Amendment is ratified by the thirty-sixth State, until the State Constitution is amended or an act is passed by Congress definitely conferring the privilege of franchise upon women. To amend the State Constitution would require at least two years, and it is doubtful if an act of Congress, as suggested by this Massachusetts authority, could be enacted in a much shorter period.

In his opinion Attorney-General Allen said: "The right to vote is not inherent in any person. Indeed, a person may be a citizen of the United States and still not have a right to vote. In general, the States may confer the right as they see fit. Only, since the Fifteenth Amendment, they may not deny the right to a man merely because he is black, and if the proposed amendment is ratified, they may not deny it to women merely because they are women." But he holds that women may not lawfully vote until suffrage is conferred upon them by either State action or Congressional legislation.

The question thus raised is quite interesting here in Delaware, by reason of the bearing it may have upon the contention that ratification of the Equal Suffrage Amendment by our Legislature would be a direct violation of our State Constitution, which all members of the Legislature are sworn to support. The Delaware Constitution extends the suffrage privilege only to "every male citizen of the State" who shall comply with the required qualifications. The problem is: Can any member of the Legislature, after having sworn to uphold the State Constitution, conscientiously vote in a manner that would result in it being overridden by the Federal Amendment without first providing for a congenial amendment of the State Constitution? There may be something or nothing in this problem, which some of our people say is a bar to ratification by our Legislature. Other State Legislatures might vote for ratification without running counter to Constitutional restrictions. But in Delaware, the problem is at least in very material evidence.

SUFFRAGE IN ALABAMA

An Alabamian writes to Collier's Weekly: 4-9-20.

"In our country, with its 150,000 inhabitants, 20,000 men sent in their enlistment cards in the draft. Of this number, 3,689 pay their taxes, 3,000 register to vote, and 2,000 vote. The other 18,000 stand on the corner and shake their fists at the courthouse. Two thousand is just one seventy-fifth of 150,000."

Commenting upon this situation, Collier's Weekly says: "Where is the basis for any complaint about misgovernment from a citizenship slacker, wherever he may be found?"

The white correspondent holds his hands up in holy horror at the thought of so many vote slackers. Among those 18,000 slackers are colored men who have been disfranchised by Alabama's law, which Joseph Manning claims causes white men themselves to lose interest and thereby disfranchise themselves.

The alarming situation by which a Congressman in the South is elected on a vote about approximating that polled by a councilman in Baltimore is something that should make the North and West sit up and take notice.

DR. HENRY M. EDMONDS.

It was inspiring, informing and highly pleasing to hear Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, preach to a large gathering of white and colored people Sunday night at the Lyric Theatre. He used for his subject "Let my people go," he talked about slavery, freedom and independence, the building of civilization with the primary thought American civilization. The subject had been studied and thoroughly prepared, it was delivered with the highest degree of literal intelligence, Christian thought and fervor; it was an inspired message. It gave food to the highest intellect and was a message true to the most humble of that body. The Doctor explained the ballot, he said it was an arrangement by divine power and should be associated with respect to God and country. His analysis of a citizen was superb and convincing, his expression of a properly built citizenship was punctuated by scriptural references which made God the father of all men and His plan the guide. The Doctor convinced many, he spoke greater than he knew, his utterances and manners were from a lofty height. He pleased and he convinced and the man whose mind was open to conviction and who has the slightest feeling of justice in him is a better man today and is going to continue good as long as he remembers and associates himself with the thought expressed Sunday night by this God-directed minister.

Dr. Edmonds is a wonderful factor in this community. He is loved by thousands of the most humble people. His words seems to come direct from a Holy alter; they burn, they cut, they cure, they make alive.

PROBE IS PROPOSED OF SOUTHERN VOTING

Alleged That the Negroes Are Being Violently Disfranchised.

New York, December 4.—Investigation of alleged "violent, illegal and unconstitutional disfranchisement of colored people [illegible] states," looking toward reduction of congressional representation in such states as provided for in the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, was urged upon the house committee on the census by the national association for the advancement of colored people in a letter to Representative Isaac Siegel, chairman of the committee, made public today.

James W. Johnson, secretary of the organization, who signed the letter, requested that representatives of the association, "in behalf of twelve million negroes of the United States," be allowed to appear before the committee in Washington next week to present facts.

The association, the letter said, "is prepared to place before the committee evidence showing that colored people who desired to register in the southern states were prevented from registering by force, or by chicanery or by unjustifiable delay, and that colored people who had registered were by the same means prevented from casting their ballots."

BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD
DECEMBER 9, 1919

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Registration of Negroes

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

Please allow space to a lifelong colored democrat to write a word or two on negro registration. I desire to say to my democratic friends that the intelligent negro will no longer follow fake gods, and that whenever a colored man is intelligent, industrious and conservative, it is safe to register him. Colored men who own property and conduct themselves properly are sounder voters and better Americans than the Berger and Berkman element, so prevalent in Jefferson county. Like all good democrats, I am opposed to a wholesale negro-gambian registration, but where a member of my race is worthy it would be wise for our democratic friends to see that he is registered.

Lincoln said on one occasion, "The emancipated race may yet preserve the jewel of American liberty." That day is now. DAVID W. PARKER.

Birmingham, December 4, 1919.

Congress Is Urged To Reduce Strength Of South in House

Charging They Are Barred From Polls in Dixie, Negroes Seek Cut in the South's Representation.

STATEMENTS DENIED BY SOUTHERN MEMBERS

Larsen Among Those Declaring That Laws Are Administered Without Regard to Race or Color.

Washington, December 29.—Representatives of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People asked congress today to cut down the representation from the south in the house on the alleged ground that southern election laws are so administered as to prevent negroes from voting. Appearing before the house committee considering congressional reapportionment, they declared the laws of the southern states were so worded as to comply with the federal constitution and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, but in their administration negroes were kept from the ballot box.

Southern members of congress denied these statements and declared laws were made and administered in the south without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." In those cases in which there were complaints, they said, the negroes should take the alleged discriminations to the courts and not to congress. A whole people should not be punished, they asserted, because, perhaps, in one or two instances there were complaints.

Reports Are "Hearsay.

Representative Bee, democrat, Texas, declared he was "tired" of states being "insulted" on "hearsay" reports. Representative Aswell, democrat, Louisiana, declared no discrimination was practiced in the south, and Representative Larsen, democrat, Georgia, said 1,365 negroes were registered in his home town. There was no republican state ticket in the November election in Georgia, he said.

One spectator during the testimony of William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, insisted on getting into the discussion and was finally told by Representative Siegel, republican, New York, chairman of the committee, that he would have to sit down and keep quiet or leave the room. Pickens had stated that one white man in Virginia had been the subject of discrimination because he was a "republican," but on being pressed for the name of the man and the town by Chairman Siegel, admitted his statement was based on "hearsay" reports.

Negro women in Columbia, S. C., were denied the right to register and some of them were disqualified under the educational clause of the state's constitution, Pickens told the committee. Thirty-two of these women have begun proceedings against the registration officials in the courts, he said.

Ku-Klux Klan Accused.

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the association, charged that several thousand negroes had been prevented from voting in Jacksonville, Fla., although they were qualified. He declared that 1,000 members of the Ku-Klux Klan had paraded the streets there on the Saturday night preceding the election, in an attempt to terrify the negroes and keep them away from

CHARTER WINS BY 360 MAJORITY.

West Side for Charter 3 to 1 East Side Voted Against It.

The Vote.

Ward 1.

	Yes	No
Precinct 1	112	11
Precinct 2	141	16
Precinct 3	57	14
Precinct 4	93	9
Precinct 5	70	11
Ward 2		
Precinct 6	85	15
Precinct 7	81	22
Precinct 8	32	12
Precinct 9	57	19
Ward 3.		
Precinct 10	125	60
Precinct 11	141	38
Precinct 12	223	50
Precinct 13	66	69
Precinct 14	47	51
Ward 4.		
Precinct 15	136	128
Precinct 16	244	41
Precinct 17	235	52
Precinct 18	190	54
Precinct 19	138	83
Total	2304	1944

The colored voters stood like a stone wall for progress and they helped materially in winning the victory. Our women, God bless them, voted solidly for progress. Some of the men went off at a tangent but the women saved the day. They are always right and are the saviours of the race.

The Richmond Planet

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE NEGRO.

4-17-20.

The peculiar conditions now existing in this country have a tendency to upset theories and to wreck parties. This is a day of "little men" and little ideas and "big men" with fundamental principles as the basis for their ideas are no longer popular and they have gone in hiding. It is a familiar saying: "Let them fry in their own grease." This is about what leaders in all walks of life are doing in the face of the demagogues, who have secured possession and are "profaning the temple."

"Chickens will come home to roost," is a familiar adage and "Water will seek its level" is a fundamental axiom, just as true as it is that fundamental principles will ultimately be paramount. All kinds of expedients are now being resorted to and put into operation, both in the governmental experiments and in party platforms. The latest plan of some of these "live for today only" party managers is to change the fundamental principles of the party and to discard the platform principles of more than half a century in order to get new-comers to join in and help to win success at the polls.

They do not know that this same element will bring untold trouble to the party after they get in which will be much greater and more embarrassing than it would be if they had remained on the outside. The plan now is to drive colored members of the party out in order that Negro-hating democrats may come in. This short-sighted policy may give victory in one congressional district in the South-land and defeat in several States in the North-land. Colored people, as usual are protesting, but this protesting does not take a permanent form or result in an organization to protect not only our political rights, but our civil and industrial rights as well.

Slavery left us with many handicaps and embarrassing waits, but no one of them has proven so disastrous to our people's interest as much as this insane feeling of jealousy among our leaders and the inability to practice team work for the benefit of the body politic and our people as a whole.

Colored folks are practicing the doctrine of "Every man for himself and God for us all." It may be that the nucleus of a political organization upon a sound financial basis may bring about tangible results about fifty years after all of this generation are dead.

Still, we should make the effort. This "lily-white movement" is an outrage, a disgrace to our Christian civilization. White folks, who can stand colored folks around their fire sides and in their places of business should be able to stand them around the camp-fires of a political Republican meeting. We would like mighty well for many of the Democratic white folks to come into our Republican meetings, but we see no reason why we should give up our seats to them and go on the outside, when two-thirds of the seating space in the Republican organization is vacant and they have plenty of room, way up front in the meeting place.

Past experience has been that white Democrats, who will not stand colored people in the same party with them, will not stand the white Republicans, who have been in the party during all of these years. Let us put aside race and color and espouse fundamental principles, principles that have made the Republican party the champion of human rights and universal liberty in this great land of ours.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
OCTOBER 11. 1920

MENACE TO WHITE SUPREMACY

Migration into the north-central states has made the negro vote a potent factor. In some districts it is the balance of power. Senator Harding and his party in bidding for this vote have made dangerous pledges of recognition. As earnest of these pledges Henry Lincoln Johnson (colored) was placed as the Georgia member of the National Republican Committee. Republican success in November means Georgia post offices, and other Federal places filled by negroes.

This menace coupled with the magnificent record of Democracy appeals to Georgia Democrats for support.

During the past eight years the Democratic party has done more constructive, and progressive work than was accomplished by the Republicans in fifty-two years, from Lincoln to aft. Among the master strokes of e Wilson Administration are these:

The Federal Reserve Bank, the most perfect banking system the world has ever known; the Federal Farm Loan Bank relieving farmers from former burdensome interest rates.

Abolished whiskey by Constitutional amendment.

Under Republican rule, the United States was classed a debtor nation. Under a Democratic administration ve have become a creditor nation. All European currency is discredited, while the American Democratic Dollar, one hundred per cent strong, is he world-wide commercial yardtick.

Bringing to labor the largest wages it has ever earned, and giving to he farmers the highest prices ever aid for crops;

Giving to merchants the greatest rosperity ever known, and to banks he largest deposits in history;

The Wilson administration stands ut as the highest peak since the ormation of the Federal government, and should thrill and re-inpire every true Democrat.

Political — 1920

Suffrage

"SPITTING IN THE AIR"

With a good deal of flourish and pomposity "The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald" delivered itself of the following editorial in a recent issue:

There Should be Quality in Suffrage

The proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution of Alabama will help to maintain the purity of the ballot.

Alabama does not wish to become an oligarchy or an aristocracy, but she does wish to preserve the American character of her institutions. This presupposes that the ballot shall be confined to those who have some appreciation of what America is and stands for. It goes without saying that a man or woman voter should be of good character.

It is very easy to steer between an oligarchy and a democracy. The decent people of every state in the union know who should vote and who should not. Where there has been laxity in suffrage qualifications, the pnalty has seen a heavy one.

Nothing will tend more to real progress in Alabama than the preservation of the quality of its suffrage.

It then proceeds with malicious cunning to place conveniently near the above editorial this paragraph—that all who run may read:

A Negro wants to know if Alabama is going to be greater than the Union. Alabama has the right to regulate her election laws without consulting Washington.

We do not profess to have the ability of a seer, but we have a suspicion that this seemingly disconnected paragraph was meant for digestion along with the editorial. Otherwise we cannot understand why "The Age-Herald" deemed it necessary to burden itself with questions of "Quality in Suffrage."

So far as we can ascertain all the "hillibillies" of Alabama who cared to exercise the privilege, have been voting, and if one judges by the happenings in Alabama from time to time, then it must be decided that in the past the "ballot has NOT been confined to those who have some appreciation of what America is and stands for."

Moreover, the women of any group—white or colored—have not been the ringleaders in mobs, and now that the women of Alabama have the legal right to vote, how dare any one question their decency. Is it not a fact that in Alabama—as in almost any other state "decent people "are not the only ones who vote?

Then what does the much-concerned "Age-Herald" mean about "the preservation of the quality of suffrage? When it comes to only permitting those with abounding common sense to vote there would be a small total vote in numerous states. It would be interesting to know "The Age-Herald's" qualifications for voters.

At any rate Colored women will be "harder nuts" to crack being prevented from exercising the right of franchise than Alabama anticipates, and "The Age-Herald" is practically "spitting in the air," when it argues about "confining the ballot to those who have some appreciation of what America is and stands for.

Houston Judge Rules Recent Act of Texas Legislature Unconstitutional; Colored Men and Women Must Vote

Last Saturday morning Judge J. D. Harvey of the 80th district court gave a decision that the recent act of the Texas legislature in extending the time for payment of the poll tax from October 6-22, was unconstitutional and therefore null and void. He held that such legislation was retroactive and fundamentally at variance with the recently ratified 19th amendment.

His decision came as the result of a mandamus suit instituted by a local white female voter against the presiding judge of her precinct, who sought the right to vote next Tuesday without a poll tax receipt.

This decision of Judge Harvey, whose decisions and opinions have never been reversed by a higher court, while directly affecting the precinct at issue, also gives the right to vote without a poll tax to every colored woman above 21 years of age in Harris and Waller Counties, his judicial jurisdiction.

The decision goes even further, for the 19th amendment to all or[illegible] states that there shall be [illegible] crimination because of sex; and since the 19th amendment supersedes and nullifies the recently enacted state law, not only can all women vote, but all men above 21 years of age can also vote without a poll tax receipt, according to the opinions of the leading lawyers of both races in Houston.

Judge Harvey's decision is far-reaching, for since he has declared the state law unconstitutional and of no avail, all women and men in Texas can vote without a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate.

The Informer urges every colored woman and man above 21 years of age to go to the voting places in their precincts and ask for an official ballot and if same is denied you, report same to The Houston Informer at once.

If the election officials give you the ballot (and The Informer believes that practically every election judge will abide by Judge Harvey's decision), take a pencil and draw a line down through the name of every candidate on the democratic, "republican" ("lily-white"), American, socialist and independent tickets and leave the BLACK-TAN REPUBLICAN PARTY untouched and unblemished.

The Informer suggests that the pastors and heads of all fraternities urge all their members to go to the polls Tuesday, November 2, and vote, realizing that it is the race's opportunity of a lifetime and that people who can vote and will not vote are a menace to American institutions and ideals.

LET ALL COLORED MEN AND WOMEN ABOVE 21 YRS. GO TO THEIR REGULAR VOTING PLACES TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, AND VOTE THE STRAIGHT BLACK-TAN REPUBLICAN TICKET BY DRAWING A LINE DOWN THROUGH ALL THE OTHER PARTIES AND LIST OF CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT.

If you do not know what precinct you live in, phone The Houston Informer, Preston 1243, give us your street number and we shall be glad to tell you where to go and vote. VOTE! VOTE! VOTE!

IF YOU LIVED IN GEORGIA PRIOR TO 1492 YOU WOULD BE ENTITLED TO VOTE IN 1926.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—If Methuselah had been a colored man and lived in Georgia, he would have the distinction of being the only man of his race in that great commonwtalth who would be entitled to vote in the coming election according to a bill introduced in the Georgia Legislature by Representative Harris, of Heard County, the other day. The bill provides that a Colored person must be a resident of the Empire State of the South since the year prior to 1492, before he can undertake even to consider any of the other ordinary qualifications for voting. Representative Harris' bill is a rara avis as such documents go and is as follows:

"AN ACT to forever forbid the privilege of viting to certain persons:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this Act,

"Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person born on the Continent of Africa, or descendants of perosns born on the Continent of Africa, since the year 1492 A. D., to vote or hold office in the State of Georgia.

"Section 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all laws, parts of laws, usages and customs in conflict with this law be, and the same are hereby repealed."

While Candidate Cox is gallivanting up and down the hustings striving to impress the colored American voter with his love for the race, his confreres and sympathizers are expressing their devotion in Georgia by legislative enactment like the foregoing.

HE RIGHT TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTION.

We print the following letter in full, as it raises a question of vital importance, in the contention of the Negro race to establish and maintain the right conferred under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. It reads as follows:

To the Editor of the New York Age

Quite recently several articles dealing with Negro suffrage and disfranchisement have appeared in your paper. In The Age of the 29th ult. you spoke of the efforts

being made by the Federal Government to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and expressed the opinion that inasmuch as such efforts are being made by the Federal Government there is no reason why it should not take steps to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

In THE AGE of the 6th inst. I read with interest your opinion under the heading "The Birmingham, Alabama, Suffrage Plan."

I have pondered over this subject for a long time and cannot understand, in view of the fact that under the constitution and laws of the Southern states the Negro has the right to vote, whom he can reasonably charge with his failure to exercise the franchise, nor do I understand on what grounds the Federal Government should proceed to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

I have some convictions on these questions, but before I further state my opinion I am going to ask you to kindly inform readers of THE AGE through your paper just what right the Federal Government has to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

W. E. SMITH.

Sumter, S. C.

The pertinent feature of the above communication seems to be the last paragraph, where the writer asks "just what right the Federal Government has to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."

As a matter of fact it may be accepted that no Amendment to the Constitution is self-enforcing. The framers of the Fourteenth Amendment recognized this by providing:

"Sec. 5.—The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

A similar provision is contained in Section 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment. But the Congress has so far failed to provide the appropriate legislation.

A bill for the purpose of enforcing these constitutional amendments was introduced into the present Congress by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, but it reposes in the keeping of the Judiciary Committee, where Senator Hoke Smith, a Georgia Democrat, proposes to keep it. He boasted that he was able to do this through an arrangement with Senator Colt, a Republican from Rhode Island.

It is through connivance of such Republicans as Senator Colt that the Congress has failed to pass appropriate legislation for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The Negro voters of Rhode Island should remember Senator Colt's complicity in the suppression of the suffrage, should they ever have a chance to meet him at the polls.

DISFRANCHISEMENT
By an Atlanta Lawyer

We have received from "a member of the Atlanta Bar", a copy of the brief which has been presented to the General Assembly at its present session in support of the petition requesting the enactment of a statue providing:

"That any person born upon the continent of Africa, or descended from any person born there since the year 1492 A. D., shall not vote or hold any office in the state of Georgia."

The brief is submitted without the name of the author "because" as he says, "it is desired that it shall stand on its own intrinsic merit."

The numerous citations, taken from a wide variety of legal lore, seek to show that it is still possible for the states to contravene and circumvent the "abridgement and denial of the the spirit of the law as laid down by the Fifteenth Amendment, forbidding right of a citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

This georgia sqon thinks that he has framed a subterfuge which will technically get around the law, even if it violates the spirit, but the framers of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, doubtless, have met much better lawyers than this modest Atlanta lawyer who withholds his name.

In the future, even more so than in the past, in construeing the law, the courts will look to the spirit and the nature, and we wonder that this Atlanta lawyer has not seen this tendency. The mere technique will neither accomplish or defeat. The spirit of the law will count.

Of course this measure is aimed at the Negroes of Georgia, because they alone would be effected if it became law. It is, therefore discrimitory in its effect if not in mere wording. The right of citizenship, per se, precludes the possibility of any legislature looking to such sinister purposes ,and there is brains enough in the Georgia legislature to see it and cause that body, in defense of its own reputation for progressiveness to squelch this ancient law giver and re-actionary.

Sweep out padded cell No. 2 at the State Asylum and make way for the coming of this extinguished lawyer and the gentleman who would bar bathing suits.

The Negro's Negative Power

By a vote of 106 to 17 the Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives at Washington disregarded the advice of President Wilson and made opposition to universal military training the party creed. With the Republicans divided on the question there was no prospect of legislation by the present Congress, and for that reason, if for no other, the President's sugestion that the caucus refrain from committing Democrats in advance of the National Convention was eminently wise.

Republicans have been clever enough to keep their disagreement under cover, but the minority, made up mostly of Southerners and dominated as usual by parochial leaders, has gone boldly on record without regard to consequences. Thus the policy of a great party is determined once more by the color line. Because the South wanted to deprive the Negro of strong drink, Democratic doctrine has been repudiated and our system of government revolutionized by Nation-wide Prihibition. Because the South objects to the training of the Negro, the Democratic party is made responsible for a premature and unrepresentative declaration which will most certainly be used to its disadvantage.

Statesmanship that never rises above a purpose to subjugate a race is of a poor order and accounts for most of the deficiencies of the Democratic Party today. The political alignment which makes Democratic representation in Congress almost wholly Southern, although Nothern Democratis constitute a vast majority of the voters, would be bad enough if it were merely sectional. When it has no inspiration but hostility to the Negro, no aim but to keep him down, no principles that he cannot frighten into abeyance and no sense of right or justice that remembrance of him does not instantly stifle, the situation becomes insufferable. No tue Democratic Party can be officered in this fashion and live.—New York World.

NOW IS THE TIME TO REGISTER

We are now about to enter the New Year—the year 1921. It is the season when men are wont to turn over a new leaf and write on a clean sheet. Forgetting the things of the past, they look forward with happy anticipation to the future. They put away obsolete and old systems, which have outgrown their usefulness and make new ones.

What better thing could citizens do than to resolve to pay all taxes—state, ity and county—and register? For he paying of taxes is the prerequisite o registering, and registering is the prerequisite to voting—and this is as it should be. It is in accordance with the well established American idea that taxation is a precursor to repre entation. No one who does not pay his or her taxes is entitled to vote; and everyone who pays taxes is entitled to register and vote to the end that they may participate in electing hose who are to make laws and execute them.

Now, in view of the fact that women, under the Nineteenth Amendment, are a part of the electorate, they should set male citizens a good example by paying their taxes if any are required, registering and showing an appreciation of the great privilege that has been conferred upon them; for it is not only a duty, but a privilege. The Independent feels sure that the women will take advantage of their opportunity. They should bring their influence to bear upon their recreant husbands and sons by urging them to qualify according to law. If we are ever to exercise the duties of citizenship, this must be done. We must qualify by paying our taxes and registering and proving ourselves worthy of the great boon which a gracious government has vouchsafed to us.

It is gratifying to state that our women in the last campaign showed great interest in this respect. They made every effort to register and vote. t is true they were prohibited by various subterfuges from voting. We say this because the Attorney General of the State held that they were entitled to vote under the new amendment conerring the right of suffrage on the women. But, be that as it may, there is no reason in the world why every woman 21 years old and over should not qualify by registering. Those who do not do it would show that they do not appreciate the honor conferred on them nor the great privilege of citizenship, for the ballot is the greatest weapon of defense a citizen can wield, and those who do not avail themselves of it are not, in the truest sense, American citizens. We have complained because we were prohibited from registering. The way seems now to e clear and we should not let the opportunity slip. The very first chance we get we should go and register. Let t not be said to our discredit, that out of sheer negligence we disqualified ourselves, and were unable to cast a ballot because we were too negligent to pay our taxes and register. But, on the contrary, let it be said that we eft no stone unturned to perform our entire duty as citizens.

There are more than 100,000 colored men and women in the state who are over 21 years old. Their plain duty is to pay their taxes and register and be able to vote for the best men and measures. Let us set an example for the young and those who shall come after them. If this is done, the new year will prove a great blessing and will open the way for greater things for all true and tried citizens.

UTICA N Y DISPATCH
JANUARY 22, 1920

SOUTH AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature yesterday rejected the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of 106 to 25. Announcement of the result was received with laughter. During the 10 minutes' debate on the question opponents of ratification argued that the amendment would give negro women the right to vote, and was an invasion of State's rights.

So far 26 States have ratified the woman suffrage amendment, while two have rejected it—Georgia and Mississippi. According to the Federal census of 1910 Mississippi had a negro population of 1,009,487, as compared with a white population of 786,111, while the negro population of Georgia was 1,176,987, as compared with 1,431,802. In each State the proportion of males and females was about equal, with the margin perhaps slightly in favor of the females. In the 10 years from 1900 there was a gain in the negro population of Mississippi of 11.2 per cent., while the gain in the white population was only .6 per cent.

The percentages of negroes in the total populations of some of the Southern States which are yet to vote on the woman suffrage amendment are: South Carolina, 55.2; Louisiana, 43.1; Alabamba, 42.5; Florida, 41; Virginia, 32.6; North Carolina, 31.6; Tennessee, 21.7; Maryland, 17.9; Delaware, 15.4. It is pretty certain that some of these States will reject the woman suffrage amendment for the same reason that it has been refused ratification by Georgia and Mississippi, and it is not impossible that all will do so. In the latter event, there might be two other States with Southern sympathies that would also refuse to ratify, thus defeating the amendment.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 27, 1920

The thirteenth amendment was proposed. This set the negroes free by constitutional methods. The amendment was proposed to the white population of the South, accompanied by the threat that it would be kept under military government and out of the Union until it was accepted. These people must repeal their ordinance of secession also. This was necesary to make legal Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and to legalize the war made on the South. This was the first step.

Lincoln had, in the meantime, been killed and Andy Johnson, a Southern Unionist, succeeded him as President. This man was supposed to carry out Lincoln's policies in promising to restore the South to her place in the Union upon her compliance with the requirements of the thirteenth amendment. This requirement being acceded to, representatives were elected and sent to Washington. Thad Stevens, Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone loomed up at this time and put a veto on Johnson's plan of reconstruction. He came in one vote of being impeached. The Southern representatives remained suppliant at the doors of Congress for nearly ten years before they were admitted.

Political — 1920
Suffrage

New Negro Voter An Important Factor

New York Age

Forms a Large Recent Addition to New England's Population

9/11/20

A Lack Of Interest

Unaccustomed to Use of Franchise in South, Missionary Work is Now Necessary to Arouse Them to Activity

One of the most interesting phases of the current Presidential campaign was discovered by a staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK AGE who recently made a trip through several of the towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts to which large numbers of the Negro migrants from the South have found their way. These newcomers have made a decided addition to the population of a number of towns, especially New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn., Holyoke and Springfield, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

Taking these as typical New England communities, a quiet investigation revealed some interesting conditions. It was found that the Negro migrant was on the whole a desirable element, this being due to the fact that those who have taken advantage of the new industrial opportunities in this section belonged to the solid, substantial, home-owning class of Negroes in the South.

Questioning revealed that they left the South, not because of a restless spirit or a desire to investigate strange communities. The reason running persistently through the answers to questios was that conditions in the South were becoming more and more unbearable; that the controlling political elements were so thoroughly and completely antagonistic to the Negro as a race that it was no longer possible for a colored man to enjoy safety of person or property, nor was the friendship and consideration of the friendly white man strong enough to make itself felt against the overwhelming wave of race oppression now obtaining in that section.

Sacrificed Their Properties.

In consequence, say these migrants, the determination to make a change became so strong that properties were sacrificed at prices far below true values and the move to this section was made. The industrial opportunities opened up for the race during the past six years afforded a means for the carrying out of this determination.

In these New England communities the migrants have entered into the municipal life and become a part of the civic fabric. They are comfortably housed and many of them have invested their savings in homes of their own. Many of them, it is true, are spending largely of their earnings, but a respectable number are exhibiting the same shrewd, careful management which made them valuable elements in the southern communities where they formely lived.

In the manufacturing establishments, the machine shops, the tabacco fields, — in fact wherever the industrial opportunity is offered, these men have made good to a surprising extent. They have, to all appearances, become fixtures in these various New England communities and are being accorded a consideration and respect which, for the first time in their lives, gives them the feeling of being "men amongst men," with their color and race no bar to the enjoyment of full civic and political privileges and opportunities.

A pronounced evidence of the effect of this new political liberty is finding its expression in their attitude toward the two leading political parties and their candidates. In speaking of this phase of the matter, these men say that while conditions in the South were bad prior to the first Wilson Administration, they have become immeasurably worse since the democrats have been in power, and especially is this true of the last four years. It was brought out that the democratic officials have given full sway to the dominating southern sentiment, and the consequence has been the elevation to power of the southern "poor white," who is possessed of an insane hatred and prejudice against the Negro.

A Disturbing Condition Present.

So, this migrant from the South declares that his strongest hope and desire is to see the removal of this malicious influence from its dominating position in the affairs of the country. And to this end the mass of this new body of voters express an intention of supporting the Republican party.

But—there is a disturbing condition present which was unearthed by THE AGE correspondent. A large proportion of these prospective voters are not much interested in qualifying themselves for enjoyment of the franchise. This proportion is surprising large and may run to a considerable majority of the number entitled to the suffrage. This peculiar condition is not to be considered as being so strange when it is remembered that these men have not been in the habit of voting. In fact, they have been deprived of the privilege for so long a period—many of them have never had it—that it will be necessary to bring to them knowledge of its value to them as individuals and as members of the civic community.

Immediate active missionary work is necessary in this particular. The correspondent of THE AGE found that these men were, so far as the matter of qualifying for the use of the franchise is concerned, in a decided state of lethargy. He srongly emphasized to them that it was their duty to put aside this feeling of carelessness and take steps towards enrolling themselves as qualified voters for the approaching election.

In this direction THE AGE correspondent is trying to bring to the attention of the local political managers in these various communities the importance of arousing the large body of new potential voters to the importance of using their right to the ballot.. Ministers and race leaders can do effective work along this line.

by the supporters of Candidate Cox in the Southland, many of whom are 35 years of age and even 50, are casting a vote for the first time in their lives.

It is needless to say that these men and women, who have felt the ban that the Democrats have placed upon them, will vote the Republican ticket. There have been cases where colored people in the North, far removed from the miserable race hatred of the South, and listening to the siren song of the Northern Democrat, that there is a difference between their party in the North and that in the South, have so forgotten themselves to vote the Democratic ticket, but it is safe to say that these people recently coming from the South will never be caught in that mesh.

The system of voting, which has grown upon the Northern Negro by custom is not so familiar to the people who have recently come to communities on this side of the Mason and Dixon line, and the work of instructing the old citizens, who have journeyed far to enjoy their rights, should be the labor of love among those of the race in the North, who have always enjoyed the great privilege.

Special precinct schools will be established by State Committees, having jurisdiction over labor centers where this new vote is located. It is held by the managers of the Republican party that the responsibility of restoring the ballot to these colored people is largely theirs, inasmuch as the principle upon which the constitutional right to vote was granted to them fifty years ago is one of the foundation stones of Republicanism. Every colored man who has resided in the North, or born in the North, shares this responsibility with the Republican party, and it should be his duty to instruct every colored man who has come from the South during the last four years how to register and how to vote. First, it should be essential to learn whether he has the qualifications; whether he has lived for sufficient time in the state and county. Take him to the Republican authorities in any city and they will help.

First of all the Republican party wants these men and women who have been denied the franchise in the South to have the right to exercise it, and second, naturally, where the full qualifications exist, it wants them to cast their vote for Harding and Coolidge.

Struggling for years under ban of Democratic oppression, the industrial necessities that opened a Canaan of equal opportunity for the exodus of Southern freedmen is a great boon

MANY NEGROES WHO HAVE MOVED NORTH TO CAST THEIR FIRST VOTE

Kansas City Journal
9-4-20

Figures Indicate That at Least 300,000 Must be Figured in November; Were Denied Ballot in South.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Carefully digested figures indicate that there will be 300,000 first voters among the colored people who have migrated from the South to Northern labor centers, attracted by better wages, enlarged school facilities and the freedom of thought and action denied them by the solidly Democratic South. It has been the rule in political campaigns to conduct a department for first voters, but this applied always to citizens who had arrived at the voting age of 21. This year the remarkable precedent is presented wherein tens of thousands of voters, granted the right by the constitution of the United States, but robbed of the greatest privilege of citizenship

to them, and it behooves their more fortunate brothers in the North to assist them in every way to the realization of the sacred promises of the constitution.

FRANKLIN PA. HERALD
DECEMBER 16, 1920

THE SOUTH'S POWER

Information begins to come through private channels showing that in the reports of lynchings and shooting in Florida, at the time of the election, there was something like wholesale suppression of news by the news-gathering agencies and what was rather lightly passed over as an unimportant happening was in reality a massacre of no small proportions.

The worst of the outrages perpetrated, it appears, took place in two counties, Gadsden and Liberty, lying in the narrow western end of the state and largely unmodified by the immigration from the North which has materially changed the condition of much of Florida.

There took place a series of attacks upon negroes, beginning apparently with individuals who attempted to vote or were expected to attempt to vote and extending to whole communities. Negro schools and churches, halls occupied by negro lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows and negro homes by the score were burned. In many cases not only men but women and children were killed in the burning buildings or shot as they tried to escape.

The outrages were not confined, however to the counties named. Far down in the center of the state, in Orange county, where are situated Sanford and Orlando and other towns well known to people in this community, a negro hamlet was attacked because a negro living there had attempted to vote and thirty-two homes, with churches and other buildings, burned to the ground and the whole population, with the exception of a number killed, driven to the woods.

There is no pretense of crimes committed or attempted by the negroes attacked; there is not even the suggestion that the voting of the negroes who attempted to exercise that right endangered the Democratic majority. The barbarous outbreak, like the appearing of the Ku Klux Klan in Jacksonville and other places, is merely the recrudescence of the spirit of forty-five years ago that asserted that only white men should be regarded as men in the South.

It would be well if Congress would inaugurate a determined investigation of this matter and bring the facts to light and, if possible, the guilty to punishment, though the latter is hardly within the range of possibility, since prosecutions must be had, if at all, in state courts under the control of the very element that committed the crimes.

An outbreak of this sort should help to harden the determination of the Republican administration to secure legislation which, if it will not stop the outrage of the almost universal denial of political rights to the negro, will take away from the states that rob the negro of his right to vote the political advantage which they get from their disfranchised population.

The second paragraph of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that, when any state shall unjustly deprive any of its citizens of the right to vote the representation of that state in Congress (and of course, from that, in the Electoral College) "SHALL" be reduced in proportion to the disfranchisement of its citizens.

For example, Florida, on the basis of a population of somewhat more than eight hundred thousand, has four Representatives in the House of Representatives. But almost half her population is composed of disfranchised negroes. If the Constitution were enforced, as Congress could enforce it, Florida would lose certainly one and perhaps two Congressmen and the same number of electors for President. Mississippi, in like fashion, would lose four, if not five, of her eight Congressmen and the same number of electors.

As the situation now is, from the disgraceful failure to enforce the plain provisions of the Constitution, not merely an injustice is done to the negro but the South, both in the election of President and in congressional legislation, holds a wholly unconstitutional power.

For example, in 1916, Woodrow Wilson had an electoral majority of only twenty-three votes over Charles E. Hughes; but eighty-five of Mr. Wilson's votes came from southern states which flagrantly disfranchise their negro voters and it is almost certain that a fair application of the Fourteenth Amendment would have cut down the vote of those states so as to have left Mr. Wilson in the minority. In other words, Woodrow Wilson, during his second term, probably held office without warrant of the Constitution.

The Congress which begins to be in the coming month of March can and should change all this. The South has no right to hold in the Republic a power which she gets from voters whom she will not allow to vote.

NOW IS THE TIME TO REGISTER

In spite of the great Republican victory which swept over the country last November, the Negro has less ambition for office than he ever had. He is thinking of things more substantial and permanent in benefits without surrendering or abandoning any rights that he may have politically. He is engaged more largely in promoting industrial efficiency and economic independence than at any time in his life. Yet he is not unmindful of the principle that industrial efficiency and economic independence can best be promoted and maintained by political equality. He believes that political equality is the foundation of industrial efficiency and economic independence; that union labor is a power in our body politic, not so much because of its industrial efficiency and economic independence, but because of its political power. Therefore, the Negro is addressing homself more to the rights of the masses than to the preferment of the few.

In our state it is now time to register. As you pay your taxes or become twenty-one years of age, go to the tax collector's office, make the necessary affidavit and write your name down as a qualified voter. The women cannot register now, we are advised by the registrar's office, but the books will be opened for the registration of women on January 1, 1921. Then, the Independent hopes to see one hundred thousand Negro men march to the registrar's office throughout the State and write their names down as qualified electors.

Our politicians will have no more use for the masses until 1924 when they hope to march to Chicago or somewhere else and nominate a successor to President-elect Harding. They are all engaged now in storming the President-elect for office. The "dear people" can go to the devil; what they want is "pie." Not a word will you hear from any Republican leader in our State about registration, about qualification; his one interest will be "office for me."

While we believe that every citizen who is qualified, without regard to race or color, is entitled to hold any office by electing or appointment to which his government may call him, we do not believe that everything is in office holding. We do not believe that the holding of office is the most positive and definite proof of the recognition of our rights. Let us register. Let us write our names on the registration books. Let us become a potent factor in the political equation of every community, not only nationally every four years, but annually in the communities where we live. Let us vote for the best men and measures. Let us place ourselves in a position so that when the professional politician calls on us again for support in order to help himself to office, we may say to him "we have had enough of you." Office will come as a natural and logical sequence when we become potent factors in determining at the polls who shall govern, and not until then. The government was not constructed nationally first, and no people will ever become a permanent factor in national affairs until they have a foot-hold and some standing in local affairs.

G. O. P. AIMS BLOW DIRECT AT SOUTH

Massachusetts Representative to Introduce Bill Monday Cutting Down Number of Congressmen. Negro Vote the Issue.

The Constitution

Washington, December 5.—A drive against the so-called "grandfather clauses" in the constitutions of southern states, said to be aimed at the disfranchisement of the would-be negro voter, is seen in the resolution which Representative George Holden Tinkham, republican, of Massachusetts, will introduce in the house Monday.

Tinkham's resolution calls on the house committee of the census, or any subcommittee of that body, to make inquiry as to "the extent to which the right to vote is denied or abridged to citizens of the United States." He is making this move, he says, "in connection with proposed legislation providing for a reapportionment of representatives in congress, to the end that such reapportionment shall be constitutional in form and in fact."

Tinkham's idea is, in brief, to cut down the representation in congress of southern states which, he alleges, deprive the negro of the right to vote, he says.

"Many states of the union have notoriously disfranchised large numbers of their citizens and yet unconstitutionally retain the same number of representatives in congress as if no disfranchisement existed, thus giving to the voters who are not disfranchised in those states a political power far in excess of that given to those voters in states where disfranchisement does not exist.

No Double Standard.

"But the day has come when national elections can no longer be half constitutional and half unconstitutional. There can be no double standard of constitutional enforcement. For America to pose before the world as dictator of international morality and sponsor of international ethics with her national representatives elected in flagrant and defiant violation of her constitution is the height of national hypocrisy."

Continuing, Tinkham points out that the total vote for representatives in Georgia, which has twelve representatives, was 49,196 in the 1918 election, whereas the total vote for representatives in congress in New Jersey, which also has twelve members, was 338,461. Similarly, in Louisiana, he points out, that the total vote for the eight members was only 44,794, whereas in Kansas, also entitled to eight representatives, the vote was 425,641.

Magnifies Offense.

"With national woman suffrage, except in case of those states which already had woman suffrage, the vote would be nearly double," he goes on, "so that national woman suffrage not only increases the inequality and injustice of the present unconstitutional methods, but magnifies the offense against law and order and political justice.

"The house of representatives under the present apportionment consists of 435 members, each member representing 211,877 inhabitants. As there has been an increase in the population of the United States during the last ten years of 13,710,84[illegible] people, if the present base of representation were used, there would be an addition to the membership of the house of 65. This addition could be nearly entirely avoided by having the same unit as the base of representation and by enforcing the 14th amendment in accordance with the constitution."

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
AUGUST 10, 1920

DEMOCRACY AND COLORED VOTE.

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

I see in the Sunday Dispatch that the league of nations bids fair to be prominent in the campaign. And with the league of nations as their main issue, are they going to give negro voters full political rights and the enactment of anti-lynching laws?

The Democratic party in the South shows no good will toward the colored voters. And intimates that it doesn't need colored votes. Perhaps the Democratic party can tell by what code of honesty Georgia manages to get twelve congressmen on a total vote of 59,196, or Louisiana eight on a total of 44,794 votes, while it takes 121,836 votes for Maine to get four congressmen and Iowa 340,311 votes to get eleven congressmen.

Perhaps they can tell what fairness there is in the fact that out of 175 congressmen of the Democratic party 112 come from the sections which steal its members in that way, while sixty-two come from all the rest of the country, and out of their sixty-two, there are eighteen from the plug ugly district of New York City.

Luther Pierce.
150 N. 9th St., City.

Political - 1920
Suffrage

DEMOCRATS TAKE FIRM ANTI-PROHIBITION STAND

State Convention Demands Repeal of Federal Amendment and a Liberal Interpretation of the 'Concurrent Power' Clause—Two Women on the Big Four.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAPH
FEBRUARY 27, 1920

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

Governor Alfred E. Smith of Manhattan.
Miss Elisabeth Marbury of Manhattan.
Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse.
Louis Desbecker of Buffalo.

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

Edward Riegelmann of Brooklyn.
Mrs. Maurice E. Connolly of Queens.
Winfield A. Huppuch of Washington.
Mrs. Nellie M. Hewitt of Jefferson.

By EDWARD STAATS LUTHER.

(Special Dispatch to The Morning Telegraph.)

ALBANY, February 26.

THERE was no pussy-footing on the part of the Democratic State convention this afternoon, when it tackled the important subject of prohibition, and it furthermore was made clear there will be no pussy-footing on the subject when the New York delegation, headed by Governor Alfred E. Smith, gets to the Democratic National Convention next June.

The Democrats of the State, meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall here this afternoon, in addition to designating Governor Smith and Miss Elisabeth Marbury of New York, with Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse and Louis Desbecker of Buffalo, as the "Big Four" delegates-at-large to the National convention, picked Borough President Edward Reigelmann of Brooklyn, Mrs. Maurice E. Connolly of Queens, Winfield A. Huppuch of Washington County and Mrs. Nettie M. Hewitt of Jefferson County for alternates-at-large, and then proceeded to show in a most emphatic manner what New York Democrats think of the whole subject of prohibition.

Governor Smith, in his speech before the convention, started the ball rolling when he said that "the effectiveness of the Eighteenth Amendment takes away even the few moments of cheer" given to mortal man in this State. Roars of laughter greeted the reference and the band, apparently in full sympathy, broke into the demonstration by playing "How Dry I Am," while the Governor stood smiling his appreciation. Then along came the Resolutions Committee with a platform plan declaring unalterable opposition to the Federal prohibition amendment, demanding that it be repealed and insisting, in the meantime, upon the right of this State "in the exercise of its sovereign power, so to construe the concurrent clause in the Eighteenth Amendment as to be in accord with the liberal and reasonable views of our people."

Of all the planks in the platform, the reading of this one by Benjamin Wiles, chairman of the committee, received the greatest demonstration. There was a flurry, however, when Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, once a clergyman, then a Socialist Mayor, later a Democratic representative in Congress and now a Democratic Mayor, marched to the platform and offered a substitute for this plank.

It was Mayor Lunn's plan to eliminate all reference to prohibition and to adopt a declaration that in the future all proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution must, to become effective, be adopted by the votes of the people of the entire country.

The convention, however, refused to eliminate its strong declaration against prohibition, although it did incorporate the Lunn proposal in the platform as a separate plank.

ALL of the "kick" in the convention was over the anti-prohibition plank of the platform.

No sooner had Chairman Wiles read the document as a report from the Committee on Resolutions, than Mayor Lunn of Schenectady demanded recognition. As Mayor Lunn was the only member of the New York delegation in the preceding Congress who voted for the adoption of the prohibition amendment there was no doubt he was looking for trouble.

"Any attempt to railroad any declaration of principles through this convention would be most unfortunate," said the Schenectady Mayor when he got to the platform. "I knew nothing about this anti-prohibition plank until it was just read, and I don't believe many other delegates here knew about it. Its effect upon the San Francisco Convention would be bad, and I'd feel a traitor if I did not lift my voice in protest. I'm not a prohibitionist and never have been, but I don't want to see any camouflage.

"There is only one way to get the prohibition amendment out of the Constitution. No man in his senses ever expects to say that thirteen States would not oppose repeal. But we can get a referendum, and we can get it in one year. I voted in Congress to refer the question and I still want it referred.

"Therefore, to bring the question to the voters, I favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing that all future amendments to the Federal Constitution must be ratified by the voters of the entire country."

IT was evident by the time Mayor Lunn had got this far that the delegates to the State Convention were not in harmony with any suggestion to sidetrack the anti-prohibition declaration that had been read.

"The plank which Chairman Wiles read is the most comprehensive Democratic doctrine that possibly could be enunciated," declared Senator Bernard Downing of Manhattan, sprinting to a place in the center aisle to debate the question with Mayor Lunn. "I make the point of order that Mayor Lunn's amendment refers only to future changes in the Federal Constitution and affords no relief from the oppressive prohibition amendment."

"Brohibition is not the greatest question before the American," retorted Mayor Lunn. "The great mass of the workers of the country are waiting for progressive industrial legislation."

Chairman William W. Farley of the Democratic State Committee interrupted the proceedings at this point to declare there was no attempt to railroad anything into the platform as Mayor Lunn had suggested.

"As proof of this," said Chairman Farley, "I now move to amend the rules of the convention so that Mayor Lunn's amendment will not have to be referred to committee, where it could be buried. This will enable full debate on this whole subject right here on this floor."

Chairman Farley's motion was carried and Francis E. Cullen, the presiding officer, announced that any delegate on the floor could debate the question fully.

CHAIRMAN WILES of the Resolutions Committee immediately took the floor in support of the anti-prohibition plank as read in the platform.

"There is no purpose to commit the Democratic party as the champion of the saloon as an institution," said Mr. Wiles. "We recognize on its face the referendum as good Democratic policy. But in the Bill of Rights it is specified that all rights not specifically mentioned are to remain with the separate States. Therefore we have made a straight-out declaration of opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment."

George L. Donnellan of Manhattan, a Tammany district leader, as well as the counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, suggested that Mayor Lunn's amendment might well be adopted as a separate platform plank, after being rejected as a substitute for the anti-prohibition plank. Mrs. Lillian R. Sire also broke in with a point of order that the Lunn amendment was not germain to the subject matter of the original plank.

"The Court rules that the amendment can be entertained," announced Chairman Cullen, while the crowd laughed at his slip to "the court" as if he were presiding at a trial.

"How are you, Judge," laughingly interjected Governor Smith, who was seated on the platform. "I suppose you want me to appoint you to the Supreme Court bench?"

SENATOR DOWNING entered into the spirit of the occasion by jocularly speaking of "the court" when he again addressed the chair.

"If the court please," said Senator Downing. "I see no disagreement between Mayor Lunn's proposal and the platform if he will make his amendment a separate plank without interfering with our clear-cut declaration against prohibition. I hope he will accept this suggestion, and if he does, I'll second his resolution."

"I want the vote on my resolution as a substitute," insisted Mayor Lunn. "I don't think there is a man or woman present who believes whisky ever will come back, even if we may some day get beer and light wines by popular vote." There was a chorus of boos at this, which was followed by other evidences of disapproval as Mayor Lunn declared no anti-prohibition plank ever would be adopted at San Francisco.

Senator Downing said he had thought Mayor Lunn was Democratic and therefore opposed to the curtailment of personal liberties. He asked the delegates to vote down the Lunn amendment and adopt the platform as a whole. Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert of New York reminded Mayor Lunn that his plan had already been before Congress for six years without ever getting to a vote.

When Chairman Cullen called for a rising vote on the Lunn amendment Mayor Lunn and about a dozen others, part of them women, stood up, while the rest of the delegates arose cheering when the negatives were called for. Then the committee report was adopted unanimously.

Both Senator Downing and John B. Johnston of Brooklyn urged the inclusion of the Lunn resolution in the platform as a separate plank, and this was done by a unanimous vote.

TROY N. Y. RECORD
DECEMBER 29, 1920

NEGRO POLITICAL RIGHTS.

It will be almost impossible for the Federal House of Representatives to consider the reapportionment bill without bringing into the discussion the question of the negroes' political rights in the South. In fact, Chairman Siegel has announced that charges that many negroes in Southern States are not permitted to vote will be aired, although House Republicans in caucus Friday night refused to approve the Tinkham resolution providing for an investigation of alleged disfranchisement of the negroes.

If such alleged disfranchisement is given an airing, it is likely to lead to rather startling disclosures and probably acrimonious debate. The Civil War preserved the integrity of the Union and freed the slaves, but it did not solve the race problem. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution supposedly prevents either the United States or any state government from denying or abridging the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." Yet it is common knowledge that ever since the negro governments were overthrown in the South about 1876 the negro has been disfranchised either by physical compulsion or by cheating at the polls or by ingenious legislation. Indeed, about 1890 there was a movement under way actually to deprive the negro of his vote by legal enactment. This is said now to have been practically accomplished in Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, and, further, it is stated that movements for the same purpose have been started in other states.

The disfranchisement process in the South takes various forms. In some states the voter must be able to read or write. This is discriminatory because in such states the negro school system is much poorer than that of the whites. In some states the voter must own not less than $300 worth of taxable property and pay taxes on it. This discriminates against a race that could not legally hold property prior to 1863, and who are handicapped in economic competition by reason of their color and training. In other states a voter must have a regular occupation. This is discrimination against negro laborers and actually keeps large numbers of them from enjoying the voting privilege. Then there is the famous "grandfather" clause providing that persons who could vote January 1, 1867, or their descendants may vote if registered within a limited time. This operates to permit the poorer whites to vote while debarring the lower class of negroes. Also

some states have adopted a so-called "understanding" clause providing that persons may vote who "understand" a clause of the Constitution and explain it. This of course places unlimited power in the hands of local registrars, who of course are whites.

The "grandfather" clause has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and there probably has been improvement in the political condition of the negro, although it would be interesting to know just how many negro citizens who have a right to vote according to federal amendments are prohibited from exercising their rights. If there is to be congressional reapportionment, the matter should be aired, at least to a degree that states denying negro citizens shall be represented according to the actual number of voters rather than as at present, according to population.

BOSTON MASS POST
APRIL 19, 1920

A SUFFRAGE QUESTION

If Attorney-General Allen means to imply by his letter to Secretary of State Langtry and his later supplementary statement that the women of Massachusetts are not immediately given the right to vote, after being registered, as soon as the suffrage amendment is ratified and proclaimed, we cannot agree with that interpretation of the amendment.

The 15th amendment enfranchised the Negro at once and no legislation was necessary or taken in States where he had previously been forbidden the ballot (we omit Southern States), such as Ohio, for instance. Congress passed a penalty act against those who would deny him the right, but laten repealed it. It was taken for granted that the colored man could vote, and he did vote in States where prejudice did not keep him forcibly from the polls. It is difficult to see why the case of women should be any different.

When asked his opinion on this question not long ago, former Justice Charles E. Hughes said:

If the suffrage amendment is duly ratified, I am of the opinion that the amendment will be immediately self-executing, and will render invalid and therefore ineffective existing provisions in the State constitution or in statutes establishing a suffrage disqualification solely on the ground of sex. Where the State constitution contains the word "male" in describing suffrage the effect of the amendment would be to strike out "male" and leave the State constitution to operate as if the word "male" were not included. Further, the amendment will apply to all elections and not simply to those of Senators and Representatives.

We think the weight of the best legal opinion everywhere will be found on the side of that convention.

Effort to Intimidate Race from Registering Reaches Dangerous Proportions

The Cleveland

HOODLUMS PUT HONEST WHITE MAN ON CARPET

advocate

10-16-20

Compel Him to Renounce Contact in Any Form With Race

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 11—If an unparalleled race riot should sweep this state the blame therefor will be entirely at the door of The Metropolis, the white daily of this city and the Democrats who are striving to prevent Colored women from registering and exercising the right of suffrage.

The Metropolis is publishing matter intended to excite and increase race hatred, and the Democratic organization is resorting to every means possible to intimidate Colored men, and especially women, into not registering, and if they do register it is probable, in many districts they will be intimidated into not voting.

An instance of the foul means being resorted to by the Democrats is the case of Frank Weiss, a white Republican. He had been quite active in encouraging Colored women to register at Live Oak, this state. On his return home one night recently a crowd of ruffians met him and would have taken him into the woods and lynched him, but for the interference of several prominent white Masons, Weiss being a member of that order.

The following morning six of these prominent white Masons called at Weiss' home and urged him to publish something in the white newspapers denying his activities in trying to induce Colored women to register. Securing some of the stationery of the Harding and Coolidge Republican Club, of which Weiss is secretary, and in order to save him from lynching and his family from being mobbed, these white Masons are said to have prepared a statement, signing Weiss' name to it, which they had published in the white papers, denying that he (Weiss) had any connection with the Republican club; had taken any part in striving to induce Colored women to register, and further stating that "I am a white man and believe in a white man's government," adding neither he or his wife had ever set foot inside of a Colored church or home. This was done to save the lives of Weiss and family from a mob of white Democrats.

In Lake City, Fla., B. J. Jones, Colored, chairman of the Columbia County Republican Club was taken from his bed one night by a mob, a noose placed about his neck, and taken out of town in his night clothes, and then allowed to escape on threat of death if he returned, and all because he had been active in encouraging Colored women to register.

Colored men and women interested in registering not only run risk of being mobbed and lynched, but they are up against another discouragement, that of absence of any knowledge of how to vote and whom to vote for. Not having before exercised the right of suffrage, 90 per cent of the Colored women especially believe that Harding and Coolidge's names will ay pear on the Republican ticket to distinguish it from the Democratic ticket, and to educate them to vote for the Republican electors, to distinguish Republican electors on the Republican ticket from the electors on the Democratic ticket, is a big task.

White intimidation is being carried on to the extent of even getting Colored men to submit to forced interviews discouraging registration and voting. At Cordele, Fla.. Reese Redding, a twenty year old Colored man, submitted to a forced interview, which was prominently carried in the white papers, in which he declared, "The Colored man has not reached the point where for him registering is his best need, and I know the women are no better able to vote and register than the men."

Referring to the many threats of lynching, intimidations being resorted to by the whites in this state, one of the most prominent Colored professional men in the state said: "These are the dastardly acts done in this section 'to make the country safe for democracy.'"

NEGRO PHYSICIAN PLACES WITNESS IN ANANIAS CLUB

Colored Doctor of Quincy, Fla., Resents Statement Made Before Census Committee on Reapportionment.

"NOT WORD OF TRUTH IN IT," SAYS STEVENS

Florida Congressmen Will Answer Charges Against State in Hearing Next Week.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 31. Dr. W. S. Stevens, of Quincy, Fla., negro physician, in a statement telegraphed a newspaper here today, declared "there was not a word of truth" in the testimony yesterday before the house census committee in Washington by Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as regards Stevens having been ordered to leave Quincy because he had interested himself in ngroes voting.

In his telegram, Stevens declared that " a statement was made before the house census committee, Washington, D. C., to the effect that I was ordered to leave this county. There was not a word of truth in it."

TO REFUTE CHARGES.

Washington, December 31.—Members of the Florida congressional delegation announced today they expect to go before the house census committee next week and rfute charges of allged discrimination against negro voters in that state made before the committee by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the hearing on congressional reapportionment.

"These complaints are new to us," Representatives Clark and Sears declared in a statement, "but we are satisfied we will be able to show they are untrue."

"As far as the Ocoee matter is concerned," the statement continued, "the department of justice has exploded the idea of any thirty or more persons having been killed there and reported about five, two of whom were whites."

"New York Negroes."

Referring to the charge that negroes had been deprived of voting in Jacksonville, the statement said: "If those matters complained of were so, why didn't some of the wealthy, responsible negroes of Jacksonville come before the committee and make them instead of some meddling negroes from New York who are only interested in keeping alive racial strife for their own personal gain.

"We have asked the census committee for a copy of all the evidence and the country can rest assured that we will be able to show Florida has a clean record, and has been made the subject of malicious slander by these New York negroes."

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
DECEMBER 12, 1920

HARD TO AVOID RANCOR

About once in every so often the question of the disfranchisement of the Negro in the South bobs up in Congress. It has bobbed up now. A New England representative proposes that the cen us committee of the House look into the vote cast at the recent election in eleven southern states with a view to the enforcement of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and cutting down the congressional representation of those states.

The amendment in question was a corollary of the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the Negro. Section 2, after providing for the apportionment of represenatives among the several states according to their respective numbers, proceeds:

"But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice president, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers of a state or members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation (in Congress) therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

Notwithstanding the constant chaffing in the North over what it calls the over-representation of the South and the additional ground given by the recent election, there is small probability that proceedings will go to the disturbing lengths suggested. It is unfortunate that the subject involves distinct sections and must provoke sectional feeling; and at the same time the fact that these eleven states have 25 per cent of the representation in Congress—and proportionately in the electoral college —yet cast only 5 per cent of the total vote, is a source of endless controversy. Congress must engage the problem of reapportionment under the late census and establish a new basis and it will be miraculous if a conclusion should be reached without acrimony carried far into partisan and sectional rancor.

Political — 1920
Suffrage
3-6-20

REGISTRATION IS IN ORDER.

There is not enough concern on the part of members of our race in this district respecting their franchise and citizenship. It is true, however that during the past year or the past few months a large number of Negro men registered and paid their taxes and are now qualified voters of this city and County. This was unusual, and was equally true among the white as with the blacks.

The Registrar's office is open, and will be open until March 11th. Every man who did not register in January and February should make it convenient to register now. Many of you were told that Mr. Morris was too busy during the previous months and you were passed up until this month, this you have taken as a discouragement, and have failed to take advantage of the privilege offered. We cannot be as helpful in the upbuilding of our community and State, we will not be considered in the adjustment. the arrangement and direction of things, unless we qualify, become citizens, show interest in community, state and country.

To be recognized as a full fledged American citizen is no ordinary achievement and should be the wish, ambition and interest of every American man. A full fledged American citizen with the principles of Americanism indoctrinated in him is a useful individual and a special asset to the American Government. You cannot be this citizen without the ballot; you can't be a good American unless you be free to think in terms of Americanism. You will not be free to think, love and obey unless the right of franchise, which guarantees to protect the principles and doctrines of our Government, is obtained by you.

Voting citizens are not safe, nor are they sufficiently protected with a large group of men moving about in the community and State whose interest is negative, or whose pride is dead, when it is to deal with civic matters. When they fail to vote and fail to exercise that willingness of spirit to do for country interest, they make the burdens of civic leaders or civic workers heavier. An indifferent man is a hopeless man, a dangerous man, an indifferent man with freedom of action cannot be expected to be peaceful, law-abiding and a community builder. There must linger in the breast of every individual who knows that he has been denied the privileges of citizenship that he is justly entitled to, a very indifferent feeling. This feeling grows as the time goes on, the high-up, the powerful, the learned gives it but little or no consideration, but it is like any evil, it spreads and becomes almost uncontrollable. Outbursts here and outbursts there occur, and it is all traceable to some indifferent character who believes that at some time in the past he has been mistreated.

This plan of making American citizens is the one great plan of keeping the family together and reasonably satisfied. It must be one of justice, full of human sympathy and a Godly purpose. America has lived its life too long, too well and successfully to at this, the most epoch-making point of its history block its progress because of race feeling or race jealousy. Decent Negroes, men of character in the black race, as well as men of other races should no longer be denied their franchise and citizen rights because of race or previous conditions. The powerful societies of this nation, the political parties cannot continue long by counting men up because they are white or counting them down because they are black.

It is the duty of every male who is 21 years of age, who has a reasonable amount of intelligence and common sense to appear for registra. meet the requirements whatever they may be. If you are asked to get recommendations, get them, whatever you are told to do, do it cheerfully and obediently, you need your vote, you need the right of a citizen. You will find that you will become a better man on your job, you will become better satisfied at home with your wife and children when you know that candidates in casting over the list of voters at the probate office, will necessarily read your name. You will be more concerned in the Company or individual you work for when you know that you are privileged to register your vote to raise the taxes, lower them, vote for improvement of streets, lights and help to regulate the Birmingham Railway, Light and Power Company, as well as the Birmingham Water Works. You will grow happier still when you know you have paid your poll tax, commonly understood as educational tax, paving the way for better schools, better teachers and better paid teachers, thank God. You will see reason then for buying a home, paying for it and become one of Birmingham and Jefferson County's full fledged citizens. The most helpful man in Birmingham and Jefferson County, is the man whose first interest is here, the man who wants to see Birmingham grow and Jefferson County as the greatest place in all the world. It is the greatest place in all the world to the real citizen of Birmingham and Jefferson County, it is his home and he should make it his worldly paradise.

REGISTRATION AND POLL TAX.

The Birmingham Reporter 3-7-1920

On another page in this publication is a very lengthy article—a discussion of the present system of voting in Alabama, the poll tax and registration It is important that every man who would be of service to his community and State immediately proceed to meet these requirements by paying the tax, registering and making himself a citizen of Alabama and of the United States.

The times demand a rational, sober and conscientious citizenship. In whatever field of service we may be found we will not do our best nor will we be recognized at our best until the exercise of full citizenship is ours in the use of the ballot.

To establish and protect a man of vision and forwardness, we must surround him with those outstanding requisites and qualifications that invite respect and consideration. To be a good citizen, we must be good builders, good community people, exercise habits of thrift, industry, service and continue always to build up the community, make its weak places strong and its strong places stronger. We cannot progress, we cannot establish confidence with any group unless that group understands that no merited privilege is denied it. No group can expect proper respect from others if it fails to desire and push forward for the things that establishes it as men and as citizens.

These are no times for parleying, grumbling, whining, and doing the baby act. All occasions now invite the consideration of men, institutions and concerns. We cannot protect our jobs, we cannot protect the men we work for, our families are left to the protection of other men, if we fail to register and pay the educational tax of $1.50 a year. No man has a right to claim citizenship or to exercise the full rights of a citizen who fails of his own motion to qualify and become a citizen. A complaint of the rigidness of the law and why it was fixed in the fashion that it is will get us nowhere. It leads only to foolish discussions and weakens the spirit of the individual who would meet the test, spoils the hope of young men who would be citizens and can be citizens if they would take the proper and sensible advice to register, pay the poll tax, meet the test as all men should do.

The Registrar is at the Court House this week. He opened for business there Tuesday, January 13th. Every man who believes in orderly procedure, wishes to be a part of the development of his community, and in the consideration of great questions of community and State, who believes in home protection, who has home pride, wants to be a law abiding citizen, wishes to be in position to help protect his community against unlawful and unreligious fellows, must, in self defense register and pay the poll tax. To fail in this as subjects, which we will be if we fail, we must cheerfully and obediently abide by the order of the citizens who registered and paid their poll tax.

We invite every reader of this publication to make a careful study of the article here referred to because it is important and very necessary that we would be intelligent on the laws affecting registration and voting in Alabama. You cannot miss going right if this article is used as a guide, otherwise we are likely to be mistaken and especially is this true with respect to the amendment of our Constitution regarding the soldiers. There is a possible chance to feel the sting of discrimination and race prejudice, if we don't know, if we know, there is not the slightest chance to feel this sting, being ignorant of the cause.

A CLASSIC QUINTET.

Montgomery Advertiser 3-8-1920

We find special satisfaction in the fact that Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia have rejected the Susan B. Anthony Suffrage Amendment. Georgia, it is true, has not definitely rejected the amendment, but its Legislature defeated an effort to ratify, which is almost as good as an outright resolution of rejection. We especially desired to see all of the States of the Democratic South reject this amendment, but if only five of them were found in the end to have stood true, it is singularly fitting that the States we have named should form the classic quintet. Other Southern States will reject, and States that are not Southern will reject this Thing. Other States have defeated ratification. But if we had to be content with but five rejections, it is pleasing to know that Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia are the States that seek that honorable distinction.

One would be embarrassed to name five American States which collectively had contributed as much to the establishment and defense of the doctrine of local self-government and popular liberty in this country as these five. Self-determination in America found its imprimatur in Virginia, the home of the first permanent English colony in the New World. It was one of the very first colonies to resist autocratic tax commands of the king, and the first to raise a storm about the stamp act. The first Committee of Correspondence, the instrument by which the opinion for the American Revolution was made, was a Virginia Committee. The spirit of revolution blazed early in the Old Dominion. Virginia furnished the major part of the leadership of the revolution, before, during and after that period, its native Jefferson writing the Declaration after the oratory of Henry had done so much to prepare the country for the break. Virginia initiated the movement that resulted in the formation of the Constitution, that charter of popular Liberty and local self-government which we now are asked to emasculate in the name of Expediency. Virginia statesmen did their share to keep the home fires burning for the sixty years that followed, not the smallest part of their contribution to the cause of liberty being the

Virginia and Kentucky resolutions touching the alien and sedition laws, and the doctrine of Jefferson and James Monroe that free institutions of the Western Hemisphere should be kept inviolate against encroachments of tyrannous power. If Eternity should spare the records of men, the children of no man will ever forget Virginia's renunciation of precious ties in 1861, nor what Virginia genius achieved in the years that followed. It would have been a sacrilige for Virginia to have embraced the coercive Anthony scheme!

If Virginia's record of service in behalf of self-government is longer than that of the other four States, it is not more honorable. For twenty years before the War Between the States Montgomery was the hub of the circle that had grown up and drawn together to combat the advance guard of centralization, tyranny and dis-d. For twenty years before that war Alabama was high in the leadership of the Democratic party and foremost in leadership of the Southern cause. South Carolina had even gone to the extreme of nullification in its passion for self-government, and was first, urged as it was by this mighty passion, to withdraw from the Union. It withdrew without waiting to see what course others might take. Yancey, of Alabama, Calhoun and Hayne of South Carolina, Jefferson Davis, Walthall, George and Lamar of Mississippi, Toombs, Stephens and Hill of Georgia, were among those whose voices spoke the yearnings of their people for free self-development before the war, and some of them were among those conspicuous in the same cause, grown more dear after the war. Neither of these States has produced a statesman of lasting reputation whose philosophy was not cut to fit the best traditions of his Anglo-Saxon forbears who gathered at Runnymede and Marston Moor.

Self-government as an ideal of political faith has no other justification than that it is the surest shield of popular liberty. Some man or some group of men have had to rise up periodically since the doctrine of liberty first took its place in the thoughts of men to defend it against assault, assault that is sometimes brutal and candid and sometimes subtle and deceptive. The revolutionary colonists agreed that the price of liberty was eternal vigilance. The knew that from what had occurred in the past. Nothing has occurred since the revolution to make reaction against the liberty that self-government vouchsafes us impossible, or even unlikely. Always the lovers of this ideal must be on guard, even in the Twentieth Century, when every mouth is filled with pasty morsels of Uplift terminology and the sugar-coated bitters of Expediency. If at other times an hereditary monarch was the dreaded conspirator, the evil figure groping about in the night to strike at free institutions, the individual and his freedom are in no less peril from the Twentieth Century mass movement, that Juggernau that rolls on without pity or concern crushing the weak and suffocating th strong. When we standardize America institutions and American methods, w not only destroy our infinite variety, w not only blur the individuality of th State, but we invite that tyranny of ma jorities against which free peoples hav always striven. Destroy the State as unit and convert the Nation into on big unit of action, with all vision and pur pose emanating from a central source the Nation, by virtue of its physical con stitution, becomes deaf to small voices an blind to little images, however rare. Spe cifically we mean this, that as we abando self-government and turn to the Federa Government as banker and priest an philosopher we invite uniform laws for a the States, regardless of the special cond tions of one or more States. As w strengthen central authority, we weake local power. Every degree of authority yielded the Federal Government represent a loss to local self-government and to popular liberty. The most notable political tendency of our times is to strike down local authority and vest it in the remote central authority that is necessarily unresponsive to local needs and local rights. And the most notable feature of this movement is the effort to put the control of suffrage qualifications and elections in the hands of that central authority. This is a special menace to the Anglo-Saxon civilization of the South; but it is an actual menace to the institutions of every State.

But Virginia stands like a rock in the storm, to give comfort and strength to her sisters that have likewise stood in their tracks. Virginia's rejection of the Anthony Amendment will hold many other States in line. It holds out the possibility of defeating the amendment. If the Southern Woman's League for the Rejection of this amendment had the means to combat this insidious menace in other States as it was combatted in the States that have already rejected, the amendment would probably be beaten. Its supporters cannot meet the argument of the earnest and informed antagonists of this Thing.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

A recent meeting of a group of representative Negroes held in the city of Chicago was of unusual significance. The men were well known and representative of the communities and States from which they came. They were not agitators, but men who were interested in the constructive program for the Negro. The meeting was organized under the name of The Lincoln League which organization purposes to have local units covering the country, especially that part of the country largely populated by Negroes. The convention issued a significant statement urging the general desires of the Negro that have been expressed practically by all of the meetings of recent date. The largest significance of the meting was in the emphasis placed upon the Negro's desire for and his determination to exercise the right of suffrage.

Universal suffrage is only a matter of time. It is the democratic impulse that is responsible for the national endorsement that woman's suffrage is receving. Woman's suffrage will obtain because it is JUST, and because its principals are thoroughly in line with Americanism.

In this onward sweep of universal suffrage, the Negro will come into his own. This country can no more exist half franchised and half disfranchised than it could have existed half free and half slave. True Americanism may permit, if it does not require, a standardization of suffrage, but the standards are applicable to all alike, without regard to sex, race, color or previous condition.

The Negro will figure more largely in the next national campaign than he ever has. His participation in politics will not awaken as much bitterness as it did in '68 to '72. The rank and file of the race is better prepared for suffrage. The race has had the benefit of schools and current literature, and then, too, the strength of Negro suffrage will be felt most in the North, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and perhaps in one or two other States where there is no such hostility against the Negro voter as there is in the South.

The Negro also in the North will divide his vote, and he will be welcomed by all parties, while the white primary in the South nulls the Negro vote, even though it may be case without intimidation.

We hope that more and more as the Negro becomes a factor in the life of the political life nation, that the color of his skin will be no indication of the party to which he belongs; that his ballot shall be free and untrammelled, and that as a voter he will be above the lure of the bribe or the club of intimidation.

The race should see to it that the professional political leader is thrown into the discard. The greatest trouble with the Negro in politics is that he has been led by men, white and black, whose dominant motive, and in many cases whose only motive, was personal gain.

These leaders were for the most part anxious for the pie counter, so that they were moved by what was in sight—not for the people, but for themselves.

Among the Negro political leaders of the past there were men who had no visible means of support except what they could get out of the party to which they belonged, either by offices or by gratuities.

In chosing our political leaders, we should wipe the slate and begin anew. There are a few of the old liners who should be retained, but there are only a few. We need men of high ideals, men who place the interest of the race and country above any political preferment. If we can, as a race, pursue this policy, we can safely keep up our contention for a square deal in the political life of America with the assurance that we shall have the sympathy of all true Americans of whatever political persuasion, whether in the North or in th South or in the East or in the West.

Political — 1920
Suffrage

World War Taught Crop Diversification and Revealed Resources—New Justice to the Negro—Schoolhouses and Roads Building—Georgia Sheathes Ships from Her Own Mines

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
FEBRUARY 15, 1920

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

TO the South the world war has meant the finding of herself. Under the stimulus of fighting for, giving to, and doing, generally, for invaded countries of Europe the things which she had not fully succeeded in doing to recover from her own invasion, the South has had a tremendous awakening to the extent of her own resources, moral and material. So had the whole country, of course, but here in the South the new birth of energy and hope was much more needed and, for that reason, its coming has wrought a far more pronounced change in the thought and action of the people.

It also seems to be a more permanent change. There is something left of the impulses and emotions of 1917 and 1918. There is hardly a trace of after-war cynicism concerning such projects as the League of Nations. Vigorous determination now to convert into wealth for the South's own betterment the resources and possibilities which were not appreciated until others needed them and got them, seems remarkably free from sordidness.

In the gradual, patient process of taking one more step forward in the diversification of agriculture, in the converting of a weevil-infected cotton plantation into something else, there is justifiable hope and optimism rather than that hysterical greed which is too likely to come from the unexpected creation of millionaires and near-millionaires overnight. It must not be inferred from the recent high price of cotton that wealth has come to the general run of planters. They have been paying four times as much for their mules, for their feed, and for their labor, and there have been many individual crops ruined by the weevil, which this year has got as far as North Carolina in the devastating march it began twelve or fifteen years ago in Texas.

New Sources of Wealth.

So it isn't easy, quick money that has come to the South, but the realization that, instead of one easy but no longer sure way, there are many methods of producing wealth. And, with the oldtime inertia overcome, they are all being put into operation regardless of the difficulties and the dread of change. I am not speaking merely of great land owners or the few foreign syndicates operating cotton plantations or industrial enterprises, but of the thousands and thousands of small land owners and tenement farmers, both white and black, who among them produce all but a small fraction of the crops of the South. The things which most impress the stranger traveling about this country and talking with its people are the optimism and enthusiasm for new things, the absolute freedom of the South from the spirit of anarchy and the absence of provocation of the spirit of anarchy. (They have all been poor and hard hit together and they are recovering together). And, also, a noticeable lack of selfishness and a refusal to throw into the discard the sort of sympathy that was so thoroughly aroused three years ago. Active campaigns are going on everywhere in the South for the relief of destitute peoples of Eastern Europe, and never before has there been such general recognition of the fact that the negroes must have better facilities and more help in attaining their own welfare.

"We must do more for the blacks and render them greater justice," ex-Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina said to me the other evening at his home in Sumter. "In the past we have been too poor ourselves to do these things, but we have come to a new time. We already are giving and will continue to give to the negroes the means for their better training and living, which they are eager to have and which they know how to use and appreciate."

That remark fairly represents the opinion of the South on this subject. The thing that is being done by voluntary individual effort for the help of unfortunates abroad is being done in much larger measure for the unfortunates at home by legislative enactments and appropriations in every capital, county seat and school district of the South—not as a charity, certainly not because of any pressure of outside opinion, but as an act of justice and general economic welfare which newly created wealth has made possible.

War and Weevil as Factors.

The two chief factors which have brought about this industrial and agricultural change have been the world war and the boll weevil. The war was the more important or the more effective of the two. The cotton field pest had ten years' start of the war, but alone had not been equal to bringing about sufficiently general or widespread results. Too many small cotton growers hopelessly and helplessly courted and achieved disaster by blindly sticking to their one crop chance without having the initiative or the energy to find a safe alternative. It was the call of the Government at Washington for food to feed countries and armies, our own and others; the hammering protests of Hoover against waste land and unnecessary crop failures, that finally stirred the South to attempt diversification in agriculture on a wide scale, to undertake new industries and to give far more attention to those which had been begun but not developed with enough interest and energy.

That was a great lesson and a new asset which the war brought to the South. The lesson is attracting more students every day and the asset is being made permanent.

As one man in Alabama put it, the South is now very much like the man who thought he was dead broke and then discovered a ten-dollar bill in the pocket of an old coat. It would be a truer comparison if the man had suddenly remembered a whole wardrobe full of old coats and found bills in all their pockets. For the range of the South in new enterprises or in old ones long neglected runs all the way from peanuts by the millions of bushels to steel ships fashioned from her own Alabama ore and put together and launched at her own yards at Mobile.

Henry W. Grady on Crops.

All this is true of the whole South, although this installment of a series of articles on the United States after the war applies chiefly to Alabama, Georgia and the two Carolinas. And in any summary of war's effects on these four States which implies the existence of depression or poverty before the European war, note must be taken of various striking exceptions. Nature's very friendly combination of the right qualities of iron and coal and limestone for the making of steel in the northern part of Alabama, together with her Gulf port in the south, long since brought an industrial life to that State of a sort which the others cannot have because they haven't the same resources. And in Georgia a promising start in crop diversification was made years ago in response to the preaching of Henry Grady and Evan P. Howell, its pioneer apostles in the South. North Carolina, thanks to the revaluation policy of Governor Bickett, which the Legislature has just enacted into the State's new taxation laws, finds that her assessable property is worth four billions of dollars, instead of the one billion at which it had been estimated and assessed until the present year of 1920. North Carolina didn't get that wealth by being a one-crop State, but because of her tobacco plus her cotton fields, her cotton mills, and her furniture-making industry.

There is something both pathetic and heroic in the manner of the awakening in South Carolina, the poorest, the smallest, the most illiterate of the four States. She has had her cotton mills with a capacity of half a million spindles for the conversion of her own raw material, but in everything else was behind her sister States. Her first realization of what she had came from what she had given. In addition to her 60,000 soldiers for the war in Europe, South Carolina subscribed five times the sum of her State debt of six millions to Liberty bonds, and she made a clean gift of three times her State debt to Red Cross and other war welfare funds.

South Carolina's Handicap.

If we could do that, said South Carolina after the war, we can build schoolhouses and roads and pay our teachers and spend money to show our farmers the way to prosperity. And she is still saying that same thing with ever increasing emphasis and acting in accordance with her new creed. It is not fair to call attention to the fact that South Carolina is the most illiterate State in the Union without mentioning the relevant if not entirely explanatory fact that her black population exceeds her white by about 150,000. Also, in addition to the boll weevil and the cattle tick, South Carolina has had Cole Blease for its Governor in recent years. His term was a blight upon every effort the State made to get somewhere. Among the things remembered of him is the fact that he took 1,708 criminals out of jail and turned them loose upon the State. When I asked a man in Charleston, S. C., what had become of Blease, he referred me to an old editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES when Blease went out of office. The editorial said "Cole Blease undoubtedly will continue to be a local political nuisance, but it is not likely that South Carolina will ever elect him to

another office."

"That prediction of your paper has held true so far," added the Charlestonian. Nevertheless Blease is manoeuvring for a seat in the United States Senate. But despite the fact that they chose him, the spirit of the people of South Carolina is not that of the disloyal Blease. It is the spirit of Governor Manning, who sent his six sons to the war, who brought about the laws for compulsory education, who is leading the way in saving the State from one-crop disaster and showing the fatal errors of the former agricultural system. A farmer himself, he is setting the example of turning over portions of his cotton land to peanut cultivation and cattle and hog raising. Under the guidance of various such men and with the technical help and instruction of Clemson College, South Carolina farmers are reducing their cotton planting to a new basis of ten acres to each plow. It used to average fifteen.

Progress Menaces Charleston's Beauty.

The port and city of Charleston, awake with the rest of the State, is elated over the new railroad rates which give to it and all the other Southern ports a chance at getting exports from the Middle West. Charleston is ready for the expected new business because of the great warehouses and other port improvements erected for wartime purposes. But Charleston should have a permanent commission of antiquarians, historians and architects with full power to prevent progress from spoiling one of the most charming cities of the world by invading Meeting Street and the Battery. Already one of the fine old dwellings of the city has been torn down, and the supposition is that the site is to be occupied by a bagging factory. And the United States Post Office Department committed a crime by erecting a nondescript granite building at Meeting and Broad Streets where it shuts out of sight the front of beautiful St. Michael's Church, which can celebrate its one hundred and sixtieth anniversary next year.

In Atlanta I asked Clark Howell why it was that his town had been generally known and thought of in the North as a prosperous and modern city for a long time before other centres had attracted similar attention. He said that the answer was and always had been the same that General Sherman once gave to a somewhat different question.

General Sherman on Atlanta.

"A number of years after the civil war," said Mr. Howell, "General Sherman thought he would like to revisit Georgia to see the fields of some of his old battles. He came to Atlanta, which he had burned. It was an embarrassing situation, and there was grave question as to whether anybody in this city would care to see him. But finally ten or twelve veteran Confederate soldiers decided to form a committee and call on the General at the old Kimball House. My father was one of the group and he took me along. In the course of the conversation my father said: 'General Sherman, there is one question I want to ask—why were you so hell-bent on taking Atlanta after Chattanooga?'

"The General held up his left hand, with fingers spread apart and the palm toward his callers. He used his other hand as a pointer in his demonstration. His left wrist was the road from Chattanooga. The middle of his left palm was Atlanta. The ends of the outstretched fingers were Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans. 'Now,' said the General, 'Atlanta was the heart of the South. If I could get Atlanta I would be within one night of any Southern port. That was why I wanted Atlanta.'

"There's the explanation," continued Mr. Howell, "of the fact that Atlanta has long ranked with Northern cities in progress. It is the heart of the South. Everything has to go through here."

When Sherman destroyed Atlanta it was a town of 9,000 people. Now it has something more than 200,000.

Origin of the Elberta Peach.

There is another explanation for the beginnings of prosperity in the State of Georgia as a whole, when she took the first step toward crop diversification on a big scale about a generation ago. Samuel H. Rump was a cotton grower near Macon. He had a wife named Elberta, and in the yard there were several nondescript seedling peach trees, which sometimes produced a little cling-stone fruit that was fit to eat raw or to put up for the family preserve closet. One season a new seedling in the first year of its bearing produced a remarkable yellow free-stone peach. No peach of the sort had ever been seen before in that part of the world. Not only did it have great size, beautiful color and the quality of cleaving cleanly from the pit, but it kept for a long time without signs of decay. Rump discovered that last vital fact from sending samples of the fruit around the country to show his friends. He propagated with cuttings from that seedling grafted on other roots and when the new trees blossomed he protected the flowers from cross fertilization by other trees and all the fruit of the new trees was good and like that of the chance seedling from which they had been derived.

Then Rump christened his new peach Elberta and sent it to a Northern market. That's one of the big reasons why Georgia can't be ruined by any boll weevil. There are now 2,000,000 profitable peach trees in the State.

Non-Resident Fruit Growers.

Hale, the big peach grower of Connecticut, saw the Elberta peach thirty years or so ago and himself went to Georgia, where he established orchards of thousands of acres. He was the first foreign pioneer in Southern fruit growing. Many from Ohio followed him and invested in Georgia land. But the San Jose scale and the brown rot attacked the trees, and these pe[illegible] combined with negligent absentee ownership, caused the industry to fail temporarily. The Ohio-owned properties were liquidated and bought by Georgia men who had learned the peach growing business while acting as orchard superintendents for the Northerners. They have made a success of it ever since and today there's hardly an acre of orchard land in Georgia not owned by a resident fruit grower.

In the beginning of the industry 75 per cent. of the orchard lands of Georgia were owned by outside interests. The natives did have a bad season in 1905, when the crop was very heavy and the growers made the mistake of dumping it all in one Northern market. Six thousand carloads didn't bring enough to pay the freight. The next year H. C. Bagley, who owned 250,000 trees, organized the Georgia Trust Growers' Exchange, with all its stock owned by orchard men in small lots. This exchange not only determines where the fruit shall go from day to day to prevent glutting any one market, but it fixes the commission to be paid for the disposal of it. That Alabama man who was interviewed by a TIMES man a week or two ago on his utter failure to dispose of 20,000 pounds of pecans on the New York market because he could find nobody who would deal direct with the grower ought to get all his pecan-raising friends together and then consult Bagley.

Georgia's Cattle Raising.

Georgia furnished one other example of diversification on a grand scale in her stock raising. Of course, there have always been cattle in this as in every other State, but it was not until after two Georgians, H. M. Comer and E. T. Comer, had made a success of ranching in Texas that it dawned upon the latter that beef cattle could be raised just as successfully at home. So he came back to Georgia with trainloads of cattle, which he turned loose on 17,000 acres of land near Augusta. This, less than twenty years ago, was the beginning of an industry, since supplemented by hog raising on a big scale, which has made Georgia one of the great live-stock States of the country. In due course, packing houses followed within the State when it occurred to an agent of one of the big Chicago concerns that it was neither necessary nor profitable to send Georgia raised stock to Kansas City and Chicago to be converted into meat for Georgia people to eat.

Peach growing remains local to Georgia, but just now her example in cattle raising is being followed by all her neighboring States. In the coastal plains of the Carolinas thousands of acres of swamp lands are being drained to prepare them for grazing purposes. Other lands in these States already are well stocked with cattle and hogs, and in Alabama stock raising is rapidly becoming a major industry.

Of course, Georgia has not got an unblemished record. She pleads guilty to shameful sacrifice of her lumber in the days when private owners sold off their long-leaf yellow pine lands at two dollars and a half an acre to outside syndicates and individuals. That was before she waked up, before Rump had named a peach for his wife, before Georgia had the same realization of the value of its capital city that Sherman had. The one thing of value that has come to Georgia from the sacrifice of her forests and the former waste of her turpentine is in the railroads that have developed from the little single track lines that the foreign owners constructed through the woods to bring out the timber.

There's at least one other thing that should be mentioned among the exceptions to the general rule of unprogressiveness which prevailed in the South before the European war. In 1881 Henry W. Grady organized the first Cotton Exposition at Atlanta to show the world what cotton growing was. At that time cotton seed was looked upon by the growers generally as a worthless part of their product. There were few if any seed crushers and nobody had discovered the uses of the oil or the value of the seed for stock feeding.

A Million-Dollar Seed.

Edward Atkinson of Boston, who made the opening address at the Atlanta Exposition, said this: "If New England had a plant that produced nothing but your cotton seed, regardless of the lint, she would convert its product into incalculable wealth."

How much credit is due Atkinson for what followed is not specified, but today the seed is worth to the grower half as much as the lint. There is a crushing mill within reach of every cotton grower in the South. Cotton seed oil has driven lard out of the market, and the thing which was worthless in 1881 now brings millions of dollars every year to the planters.

Another industry in the South dates practically from that Cotton Exposition of forty years ago. Prior to that time not more than 6 per cent. of the cotton crop was manufactured into cloth in the South. The other 94 per cent. was sent to New England and Old England. Now Georgia and the Carolinas are using fully half their crop in their own mills. There are eighty-five cotton cloth factories in the single county of Gaston, N. C.

Perhaps I am naming so many things in which the South has been interested for a long time that it is necessary to repeat and emphasize the declarations made at the outset, that the South did not find all her industrial and economics remedies for the war of 1861-65 until they were revealed to her by the war of 1914-18. But the first statement holds true. It is not mine, but that of farmers, manufacturers, merchants, Governors of States in the South. All these enterprises, no matter how great the terms in which they may be stated in dollars or acres, bushels, bales or spindles, were not more than a patch to the great economic needs and shortcomings of the South as a whole with her poor roads, her lack of schools, her mortgages, her lack of cash to finance her own agriculture economically, her deadly plant and animal pests, her thousands of acres of unused lands. There is something in the small planter's conviction that there is money in cotton for everybody who touches it except the man who plants, cultivates and picks it.

"The South has been mortgaged for fifty years," said Clark Howell, "just as European countries are mortgaged today."

Lifting the Old Mortgage.

When the land-poor planter attempted to resume economic existence after the civil war he had to borrow money to live on till he could produce something. The first remote source of his credit was the bank in the North, which lent to the bank in the South only on assurance that the money should be used for cotton growing and nothing else, and that the security should be the next crop. And the Southern banker lent to the local merchant on the same stipulation, and the merchant gave credit to the farmer only after the farmer had promised to raise cotton. And before the farmer picked that crop he owed the merchant all that the crop would bring later. He had to sell it as soon as it was picked regardless of the price. to pay his debt to the merchant.

(See next Card)

Political — 1920
Suffrage
(From foregoing card)
World War Taught Crop, etc.
N. Y. Times 2/15/20

who had to pay back the loan of the Southern banker, who had to pay the Northern banker—with interest along the line.

And when the cycle was complete it was time to begin it all over again, and so on year after year. All the growers were in the same boat and so had to sell at the same time, thereby deriving none of the commercial advantage which would have come to them if they could have held back a product which may be held without loss. The benefits of better subsequent prices were reserved for the speculators who had nothing to do with the growing of the crop. There was no such thing as the boll weevil when this endless chain of borrowing and paying was made necessary by the South's lack of capital to finance its own recuperation. Cotton was the one sure thing, cash crop. If any Southern grower had desired then to diversify his agriculture he would have been prevented by the fact that nobody would lend him living expenses while waiting the outcome of his experiment in something other than cotton.

One of the many awkward things growing out of half a century of this system is that, outside of a few restricted exceptional districts, a whole generation of farmers and farm laborers have grown up knowing nothing but cotton. One of the chief difficulties the progressive leaders of the South have had to contend with has been that of breaking down agricultural tradition and custom. Even now there are many croppers of both races who prefer taking the gambler's chance with the weevil rather than try something which is new to them. They are the growers whom nothing but a year or two of ruin can convince. But their number is decreasing. Already in the township of Enterprise, Coffee County, Alabama, the former cotton planters who have successfully turned to something else have erected a stone monument to Boll Weevil to show their appreciation of what the pest did for them in forcing diversity, as the only alternative to adversity.

Financing the Cotton Crop.

But in spite of all these changes, already made or contemplated, the South is going to continue to be the great cotton-producing section of the world. Diversification does not mean complete transition from one thing to another, it does not mean the abandonment of cotton. It means the temporary abandonment of it this or that section now weevil infested until the weevil dies out for lack of the only plant on which it can live. When the weevil is gone cotton will be planted again.

In all other sections diversification means using only a part of the land for cotton (raising as much of that staple as before by offsetting the reduced acreage with better cultivation and more abundant fertilization), and the rest of the land for other crops or for live stock. There is a double purpose in this. First, if the weevil does come, and the cotton is lost, the grower will have something else to show for his year's work. Second, the South must become far more self-supporting than she ever has been with reference to food products.

As to the financing of the cotton growers, big and little, who do not have to abandon their staple or who come back to it later on, Governor Dorsey of Georgia is now working on a plan for freeing the planters from the total dependence on outside capital. His plan is for the organization of the Georgia Cotton Bank and Trust Company with a capital stock of $2,100,000 and a reserve of $525,000. The stock is to be allocated to the various counties of the State in proportion to the amount of cotton ordinarily grown in each county. Sixty per cent. of all the stock in each county must be held by the growers themselves. This bank will specialize in cotton crop financing and nothing else. It will lend to the growers who are its stockholders. It will enable them to store and hold their cotton for good prices, and as trustee it will provide its own agents to bring growers and spinners into closer contact. These are the things that Governor Dorsey hopes the bank will accomplish if it can be established. He invited 300 planters to the Statehouse at Atlanta to hear of his project. One hundred and ninety responded and subscribed $375,000 worth of stock on the spot. Since then the amount has been increased to $700,000. Cotton growers and bankers of the Southern States are watching the development of the Georgia project with keen interest.

A New Emancipation.

"We have got money in the South now for the first time since the civil war," said Governor Dorsey. "It is time to stop cussing Wall Street and the New England spinners and to take advantage of the opportunity we now have to break away from their bondage. Slavery did not end in the South with the emancipation of the negroes. We have been in bondage ourselves ever since to that part of the world which we clothe.

"I believe that such a bank and trust company will do for the South what the regional Federal Reserve banks have done for the country as a whole. It will break the grip of the speculators upon us. It will eliminate our poverty. It will decrease the number of farmers' wives who are in our insane asylums from overwork and undernourishment and no relaxation.

"And after the financing of the cotton growing has been won back into our own hands we can finance our own export associations."

I have spoken of the South's new appreciation of the fact that she ought to do more toward feeding herself. Alabama seems to have tackled that problem more systematically than any other section, under the direction of T. Park Hay, Jr., of the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. He began by proving to the people of Alabama, most of whom are farmers, that they were spending $110,000,000 a year for canned goods and other food supplies from California and elsewhere, all of which could be raised at home. Systematically hammering on that situation, accompanied by demonstrations of how it could be remedied, has had remarkable results in the last two years. Now there are canning establishments in all parts of the State and the Alabama farmers are growing the fruit and vegetable crops to keep them busy. Up to the present time Alabama has raised and lost more sweet potatoes every year than any other State. In 1919 she raised 18,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. They were worth $22,000,000, but half of the crop rotted before it could be marketed and was a total loss.

Alabama's Awakening.

When these figures were marshaled they began to mean something. A careless farmer might not be goaded into action by losing his own small lot, but being a participant in the crime of losing $11,000,000 impressed him. Now drying or curing houses for the sweet potatoes are being put up in every community to save this year's crop and the crops of all the years to come. Experiments with these drying houses, which cost next to nothing, have shown that they reduce the loss from rot to something less than 5 per cent.

Alabama has freed forty-five of her sixty-seven counties from cattle tick. That has meant an increase of 117 per cent. per head in meat production and an increase of 30 per cent. per head in milk production. Even so, Alabama has a long way to go yet in dairy development. Birmingham, with a population of 240,000 people, needs 30,000 gallons of fresh milk a day according to standards of hygiene. She can get only 5,200 gallons and pays 10 cents a pint for it. This same city buys every day $5,000 worth of butter which comes from Kansas and Illinois. (That money never comes back to Alabama.) The State also buys $6,000,000 worth of cheese from outside every year, and Alabama has thousands of acres of unused land better fitted for dairying than anything else. Very well. This is what is happening: The local banks in Barbour and Walker Counties are buying grade Jersey cows by the carload and having them shipped to their respective county seats, where the cows are sold to the farmers at cost.

Alabama used to buy all her corn outside. Now, she has built elevators, is supplying her own needs and exporting a little corn.

These are samples of what one State has only recently begun to do to achieve economic independence. And what one Southern State does this year the adjoining States are likely to do next year.

Condensed Steel Making.

The steel industry of Alabama is one of the most interesting things in the South because of its sufficiency unto itself in all its phases. You may stand on the roof of any one of the buildings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron plant at Ensley, near Birmingham, and see, less then twenty miles away, the hills from which the iron miners are taking the ore. Still nearer are the limestone deposits needed in steel making, and right within the area of the steel plant yards are the mouths of the mines from which comes the coal for coking. And within the buildings from the roofs of which you see the sources of these raw materials they are pouring the molten metal and rolling out the ingots into finished rails. And, furthermore, they are making plates and all the other parts of steel ships right there and shipping them down State by rail and canal to be put together into nine or ten thousand ton vessels in Mobile.

Alabama's labor situation is also interesting. In Mobile the city Federation of Labor, as an organization, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, which is made up, naturally, of the merchants, bankers, and employers generally. The President of the Labor Federation of the city is a member of the Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The Alabama State Federation of Labor is going to hold its convention this year at Florence upon invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. This harmony of employers and employes as manifested in Mobile is more extreme than anything I have found in any other part of the United States or in any other part of Alabama. The steel plants of course are non-union, and the coal and iron mines are not closely organized. W. L. Harrison, President of the State Federation of Labor, and two of his union colleagues are members of the State Legislature and have won the respect and support of fellow-members to such an extent that they recently succeeded in procuring the enactment of a workmen's compensation law and other modern labor measures.

Suffrage for Negroes!

Five self-respecting and generally respected negroes wrote a joint letter to The Birmingham News asking if something could not be done to give to intelligent, industrious members of their race the franchise. The writers called attention to the fact that they were much more interested in the election of high-class white men to govern them locally than they were in any phase of national politics.

The News printed that letter, and in the same issue there was an editorial by Frank P. Glass, the editor, in response. Mr. Glass wrote among other things:

"Why may there not be a beginning of an experiment in this matter? For instance, as a suggestion, why should not some representative body of high-class negroes be encouraged to investigate into the standing and record of several hundred of the best of their race, as they see them? Why could not that body after such an investigation certify the list of some limited number of colored residents to another corresponding committee of representative white men? And then why could not the resultant list of 'intelligent, industrious, honest negroes' be turned over to the County Registers by that advisory body with a recommendation that the qualifications of the list for registration should be legally passed upon?

"This program would be an experiment worth trying. It would not result in any large addition of negro voters. It would not endanger white supremacy. It could not lead to negro supremacy, for such a careful process, if kept up, would necessarily exclude a large proportion of negro residents for years to come. The experiment could be continued for some years, according to the light of results, which would be determined largely by the course of the negro voters themselves. * * *

"It would be a very great stimulus to all negroes to right living, to character growth, to civic progress."

This editorial was printed on Jan. 14. Two weeks later Mr. Glass told me that he had not received a single protest from any man, black or white, and that no protest or adverse criticism had appeared in any other Alabama newspaper.

Such an editorial would probably be unthinkable in Mississippi or South Carolina, the only two States in which the blacks outnumber the whites.

How the Negro Proved Himself.

The war has added greatly to the white man's respect for the negro. "It isn't so much what they did as soldiers," said a Birmingham man to me, "as the proof they gave us of their 100 per cent. Americanism in the industrial regions of this State where the I. W. W. tried to win them. The negroes here were absolutely immune to that doctrine. Preaching of sabotage and violence rolled off them like water off a duck's back."

The big thing in North Carolina just now, if you let Governor Bickett tell the story (and the State agrees with him), is its revaluation.

When I asked the Governor what North Carolina had done recently, he said: "We have doubled our facilities and resources for public education and we have divided our tax rate by four."

Then he stopped with the air of a man who had said all that needed to be said for one State in any one generation. This miracle has been wrought by the simple process of finding out what the State was worth and assessing it accordingly.

Under the old régime there were three list takers in every township who received $3 a day each, and who were frequently appointed because they needed jobs and were casually recommended by taxpayers whose property they were to appraise. The property owners were not asked nor permitted to say what they thought they were worth. They simply said that they owned so many acres or this or that house. The list takers did the rest. There was no way whatever of getting at intangible personal property. As a result the total assessments of the State under the system just abandoned did not amount to more than a billion, and the tax rate had to be very high to yield enough income to run the State. In cities and towns the combination of State and local taxes would produce a rate of $3 on the hundred.

But that has all been changed and under the new system of carefully and scientifically administered valuation machinery under joint control of State and counties, plus an appeal to every holder of personal property to be honest, the valuation has increased already to four billions and the tax rate is to be cut accordingly.

It would be difficult, anyhow, for North Carolina to go on trying to keep up the myth that she is worth only one-fourth of what she really is worth. Her prosperity is becoming too apparent, too big to hide even from a three-dollar-a-day list taker. In ten years her tobacco acreage has doubled and the value of her tobacco crop has increased from $140,000,000 to $166,000,000. In manufacturing tobacco her output is twice that of New York, her nearest competitor. Her revenue tax to the Federal Government on tobacco products is $67,000,000 a year. There are 100,000 automobiles in the State, more than $200,000,000 in war securities held by her citizens, and $100,000,000 in bank account savings. The value of all her crops in 1919 was $683,000,000. And so on. It is now proposed to spend $50,000,000 on good roads.

"We are no longer a poor people," says Professor E. C. Branson of the University of North Carolina in the University News Letter, "we are rich enough to do anything we really want to do in North Carolina, rich enough to invest in schools, in churches, in public health and public highways. We now can act in terms of millions instead of haggling over thousands as in the past."

N. Y. C. POST
NOVEMBER 22, 1920

Memphian Favors Negro Suffrage

Bolton Smith Believes in Intelligence Test

Thinks Pride of Race Is True Salvation for Colored People

Not until the white leaders and communities of the South get into touch with the better class of negroes and help them to solve their problems of their race will the way be opened to real negro suffrage, according to Bolton Smith, a leader of the Citizens League of Memphis, Tenn., which recently elected a non-partisan reform administration in that city, who is stopping at the Hotel Pennsylvania to-day.

Memphis is one of those cities south of the Mason and Dixon line where at least a part of the negro population know that tney can go to the polls at election day without experiencing resultant ill health. This is mainly because Mr. Smith and other of his fellow citizens firmly believe that the intelligent negro should be allowed to vote.

Our national government, said Mr. Smith, has been proceeding ever since the Civil War and the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment on the theory that the negro is a white man with a black face. If this theory is true any discrimination against him would be unjust in his opinion.

"In spite of theories," he said, "we must take certain facts into consideration in dealing with the negro problem. One is that the negroes themselves vary widely in intelligence, another is that the attitude of the white masses towards the negro is a fact and must be recognized as such."

He explained that the descendants of the Zulus and many of the northern African tribes are higher types than the descendants of Gold Coast negroes, who form a large part of the plantation laborers.

"I believe the intelligent negro should vote," he said, "and that the communities in the South ought to get into sympathetic touch with negroes of intelligence and character and find out what their troubles are and go to any amount of trouble and expense to remedy any of these troubles that are real."

He said that he believed that white leaders in the South, even in communities where no negroes are allowed to vote at the present time, would be able to improve political conditions by going to the better negroes and coming to an understanding with them that all those of intelligence be allowed the ballot.

"Some negro leaders will attack the logic of this proposition on the ground that unintelligent whites should also be denied the vote, but we are faced by the fact that that class of whites already have full suffrage and it would almost be impossible to take it from them."

Personally, he said, he would like to see all suffrage on an intelligence rather than an age basis and would have the ballot held up as a prize even to high school students of less than twenty-one who had proved by their earnestness in the study of civics that they were fit to become citizens.

Believes in Separation

"I am not in sympathy with the negro leader who wants his people to have the right to buy tickets to every theatre or to stop at every hotel, but I am in favor of doing everything we can to help the negro to establish good theatres and hotels of his own.

"I am sure most negroes would rather have their own institutions than to mix with the whites. The negro who wants to be a white man has lost the true pride in his race. We should encourage negroes to respect themselves as negroes and to look forward to building up their race.

"If we show respect for the negro that deserves respect, the negroes will have respect for themselves."

Mr. Smith said he thought the negroes as they progressed would be proud of having pure negro blood in their veins and called attention to the fact that fewer children of mixed blood were being born now than in the days of slavery.

"I believe one mistake the Southerners have made in dealing with the negro has been not letting negro editors in the South criticise lynching as they ought to. The result has been that the negroes have turned to papers published by their editors in the North, who generally take out their spite against any wrongs done them by attacking the South."

Bosses Won't Help Him

He said that he thought the recent defeat of negro Republican candidates in Ohio when practically all the white Republicans were elected would teach the negro that he cannot obtain his rights by bargaining with party bosses and that he must turn to the better elements in white communities for help in bettering his condition.

"I believe that the South may be looked upon as a laboratory for the working out of the race questions of the world," he said. "They are questions which will not work themselves out. If we can summon Christianity and self control to help to raise these people, there will be no reason why we cannot solve the comparatively simpler questions of conflict between the white and yellow races."

16,185 MEN QUALIFIED TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

The Constitution

Only 382 Women Have Registered With City Clerk Walter Taylor.

7-13-1926

A total of 16,185 male registrants of Atlanta are qualified to vote for city officers in the city white primary which will be held on July 26, the registration list completed by Registrar Lucien Harris showed.

These figures do not include the women voters who may register with City Clerk Walter Taylor up to the day prior to the primary. Since the city executive committee adopted a special allowing the women to vote, 382 have registered.

The names of the permanent voters of the county have been purged from the list of those qualified to vote in the city election. The list includes only those voters of the city who registered when they paid their taxes last fall or who registered before June 26, the date the books closed for the city primary. The city has no law covering the permanent list. All permanently registered voters who did not register when paying their taxes or who failed to register before June 26 can not vote in the city primary.

The registration by wards follows:

First—485.
Second—2,183.
Third—2,195.
Fourth—905.
Fifth—1,252.
Sixth—1,741.
Eighth—2,226.
Ninth—1,734.
Tenth—937.
Eleventh—463.
Total—16,185.

COLORED VOTER IS REGISTERING

KEOKUK IA GATE CITY
OCTOBER 27, 1920

Report Made at Meeting Last Night That Instructions Are Being Followed and 100 Per Cent Goal Is Sought.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Keokuk branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held at the First African Baptist church, Twelfth and Morgan streets, last night. The report coming from the registration committee was highly satisfactory, and every possible effort will be made to see to it that the remaining voters in each ward register Saturday.

A committee to arrange for ward workers in each precinct on election day was also appointed. The instruction as coming from national headquarters has been carried out almost to the letter.

The meeting adjourned to meet Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the First African Baptist church for final instruction.

Nearly 7,000 Voters Listed in Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 16th.—A total of 4,819 white voters have paid their poll taxes for the year 1919, according to tabulation made by City Treasurer Henry L. Hudgins, and he is now completing the list of Negro voters who have paid their taxes for the same period with the prospect being that about 2,000 will be shown on that list, making a total of nearly 7,000 voters paid up on 1919 poll taxes in the city of Portsmouth.

This does not mean, however, that all of these voters will be qualified to vote in the city councilmanic election on June 8, or any succeeding elections during the year, unless it develops that these voters have also paid their taxes for 1917 and 1918. In other words, in order to qualify to vote, a citizen must show that he has paid his poll tax for three years.

Politicians are very much interested in the probable percentage of qualified voters out of the approximate 7,000 who have paid their poll taxes for 1919 and especially in respect to the percentage of qualified Negro voters. It is realiized that if 2,000 Colored voters are found qualified and that if all were to vote for the Reupblican councilmanic candidates the city government might come under the control of the Republican party in the June election.

The city ward rolling up the largest number of voters who have paid their 1919 poll taxes is Jackson ward, which shows a total of 1,088. Marshall ward comes next with a total of 873, Washington ward third with 742 and Madison ward fourth with 726.

The total of those reported in the other wards is as follows: Jefferson ward, 318; Monroe Ward, 434; Lee ward, 499; Harrison ward, 139.

The list of Negro voter will be completed by Mr. Hudgins within a few days.

MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES PAY POLL TAX

TYLER TEX TIMES
OCTOBER 21, 1920

Honey Grove, Texas, Oct. 21.—Monday was a busy day with the City Tax Collector, two white women, thirty-seven negro women and two negro men paid poll taxes. At one time during the day twenty negro women were in line waiting their turn for the payment of poll tax.

10-22-20

Chattooga Registration.

Lyerly, Ga., May 21.—(Special.) The registration list in Chattooga county is the largest in the history of the county, there being 2,943 qualified voters on the list, of which 2741 are white and 202 negroes.

Political - 1920

Suffrage

The Misguided Chicago Tribune

The Atlanta Independent

In another column on this page under the caption, "Negro Government in the U. S. A.," will be found a remarkable editorial from the Chicago Tribune which makes interesting reading, because of the gross ignorance which it manifests of the true status of the Negro in the South. One would not expect greater ignorance and delusion from a paper published in the jungles of Africa, much less in a city like Chicago, the second city of this country.

It starts off by saying: "The Negro controls the South. The South controls the democratic party. The democratic party still controls the nation. The nation is conducted with regard to the limitations of the Negro in the South."

2-28-20

What the Tribune means by saying the Negro controls the south, we cannot divine unless it means that the south is so anxious to keep the Negro down that it taxes all its energy and time to do so. But that is a strange way the Tribune put it, for the ordinary acceptation of the expression—"The Negro controls the south"—means that the Negro dominates or governs the south, which is not true. On the contrary, he is not allowed to exercise the mental, moral and physical powers which an all-wise Creator has given him.

Now, as to the democratic party controlling the south, that is true, but it is not true as the Tribune is trying to make it appear, that the Negro controls the south and since the south controls the democratic party and the democratic party controls the nation, therefore, the Negro controls the nation. The premises are false and hence the conclusion is false. The Tribune concludes—"That the nation is conducted with regard to the limitations of the Negro in the south." It is not clear just what the Tribune means, but the Independent thinks that it means this:

That the policy of the south is to keep the Negro down by making him less than a human being and an American citizen, and to do this, it takes all its time and energy. And as the south is an integral part of the nation and, to some extent, controls the nation politically through the democratic party, the nation suffers and is kept from attaining its highest possibilities on account of the suicidal policy pursued by the south for the purpose of keeping the Negro down. The Independent would like to ask the Tribune if the Negro is to blame or the whites who, actuated by prejudice and hate undertake to hinder the natural progress of the Negro citizens in the south? It seems to us that the Tribune would lay the blame at the door of the Negro instead of where it belongs—at the door of our white neighbors. Instead of aiding and abetting our white neighbors in their oppressive and wicked policy toward Negro citizens in the south, it should condemn it. But it is gratifying to us to know that none of Chicago's great Cosmopolitan papers side with the boot-licking policy of the Tribune.

Then the Tribune goes on to say: "Prohibition was adopted by the southern states because it is dangerous for the Negro to drink. If he drinks he becomes savage or may become savage. The south defended itself against the liquor traffic not because the southern adult did not want to drink but because he could not allow the Negroes to drink."

Here again the Tribune is msled. It might have been informed by some Negro haters who want some excuse for mistreating the Negro to make such false statement, but it does not stand to reason. There is not a scintilla of truth in it. The Negro no more becomes savage and commits crime when he drinks than his white neighbor, for it is no more trouble to find drunken whites than it is to find drunken Negroes; and it is no more difficult to find drunken whites committing divers crimes under the influence of liquor than blacks; it is tweedledum and tweedledee—it is merely the kettle calling the pot black. If it was necessary to abolish liquor on account of the Negroes, it was equally necessary on account of the whites, and if the Tribune was familiar with conditions, it would not have to be told this. It shows its utter ignorance of conditions south. It ought to come down and inform itself before it makes such charges—none of which it can substantiate by facts. It allows its credulity to be played upon and we are inclined to beileve willingly. The Tribune should endeavor to get the facts before it writes, for if the truth makes you free, you are free indeed.

Then it goes on to state that this is why "The south is opposed to the extension of suffrage because that involves the Negro vote which is not cast but must always be suppressed." Here, again, the Tribune is misguided. The south suppresses the Negro vote not because the Negro is incompetent, but because of his race and color. If the Negro was as wise as Solomon they would assume the same attitude as they do now. It is the result of caste. Color is the only excuse. Intelligence and character do not count, but race and color.

There are thousands of intelligent Negroes in the south who compare very favorably with a similar group of whites. Yet instead of this being an incentive in his favor, it is against him. The more intelligent he becomes the worse they hate him, which conclusively proves that Negro suffrage in the south is not based on his ignorance, but on caste and race hate; and the Tribune should be intelligent enough to know it. If it does not know the facts, it should not publish such misleading articles. We have enough burdens to bear without being slandered by a great paper which claims to be our friend.

And the motive that impels the south to oppose the Negro in having a free ballot and a fair count is the same that makes them oppose him in enjoying universal military training. They are afraid he will become a man and that is just what they do not want. They want to make him a serf just as he was more than fifty years ago; but it will never be done, the hand of civilization never goes backward but forward.

The Negro has demonstrated his capacity along all lines of human endeavor. He has proven his worth in war and in peace. He has made good and the Tribune ought to have sense enough to know it. If the Tribune had observed how black men played their part in every war of this country, especially in the late world war, it would never have written such cant as it did in this article. It would have known that the Negro deserved great consideration, that he deserves the same consideration as other citizens north or south, and in God's own time he will come into the possession of all his rights—civil, political, industrial and every other kind, the Tribune and other Negro haters to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. RITTER FALLS DOWN ON TEST

Norfolk's General Registrar Failed to Answer Correctly Question on Which He Refused to Register Colored Women

The Norfolk Journal & Guide 2-28-20

Such ancient injunctions as "whatsoever ye doeth unto others shall be done unto you," and "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," must have passed vividly through the mind of Mr. W. W. Ritter, general registrar for the city of Norfolk, when on last Monday morning he went on the stand to testify in the cases of five colored women who had appealed to Judge Sargeant of the corporation court from Mr. Ritter's action in refusing to place their names upon the registration books for alleged failure to meet the requirements.

When the appeal of Mrs. Rebecca Bowling, one of the appellants, was being heard, she stated that the questions she had failed to answer to Mr. Ritter's satisfaction were "When may the writ of habeas corpus be suspended?" and "In what year was the Constitution of the United States adopted?" Perhaps for the purpose of comparing the memory of the registrar with that of the citizen whose rights he had denied, or for some other reason, Attorney J. Eugene Diggs, appearing for Mrs. Bowling, put Mr. Ritten on the stand and asked him:

"When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?"

"In 1787," emphatically replied the registrar.

"Sure of that?" inquired Mr. Diggs.

"Certainly," replied Mr. Ritter.

"Then you would consider a person who answered that question as you have done as being qualified to vote?" queried the attorney.

"Certainly," quoted Mr. Ritter.

"Then I want ot tell you," observed Mr. Diggs, "that the Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1789."

There the test ended.

Mr. Ritter was visibly embarrassed and found himself in the same boat with the women whom he had turned down for failure to answer correctly constitutional questions. And having thus demonstrated either a failing memory, or a lack of information, the women began to wonder whether Mr. Ritter or his deputies really knew when they answered a question correctly.

Of the five women whose appeals were heard Judge Sargeant ordered three registerd, viz: Mrs. Emma V. Kelly, Mrs. Rebecca Bowling and Miss Bessie Morris. Decision was reserved in the other two cases.

The fatal question propounded to Mrs. Kelly by Mr. Ritter's examining board was "How long can the House of Representatives take rceess without the consent of the Senate?" The one that knocked Miss M orris out was "Into what named divisions are the functions of the United States government divided by the United States?"

Attorneys appearing in the cases besides Mr. Diggs were, L. A. Howell, W. L. Davis, Vernal Hodges, and W. H. Land, all colored.

TINKHAM FIRES HIS OPENING GUN TO CUT SOUTH'S DELEGATION

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The opening gum in long-imminent battle to reduce representation of the Southern states in the house of representatives was fired tonight by Representative Tinkham, Republican of Massachusetts, who announced that he had prepared a resolution for introduction tomorrow directing the house census committee to make an inquiry into the extent of disfranchisement of negroes in the South and to recommend cutting down the representation of those states accordingly.

Mr. Tinkham's statement declared that eleven Southern states—Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—cast only about five per cent, of the total vote for president in the last elections although holding twenty-five per cent, of the membership of the house.

Commenting on probable reapportionment of representatives in congress as the result of the 1920 census, Mr. Tinkham said that if the present base of representation were used 65 members would be added in the house. This increase, he added could be avoided almost entirely by adhering to the same unit of representation—one member for 211,877 inhabitants—and by enforcing the fourteenth amendment which directs congress to reduce representation of states where the right to vote is denied qualified citizens.

WHAT WILL BE THE NATURE OF THE INFLUENCE WOMEN WIL WIELD IN POLITICS?

The ~~Courier-Journal~~ Louisville News 3-27-20

Judge Alex P. Humphrey delivered one of the greatest speeches ever heard in this city last Thursday night at the Democratic dinner held in the Seelbach Hotel. It was from start to finish placed upon a high plane above the ordinary efforts of common political spellbinders, in that it was an earnest and eloquent appeal to the reason, the common sense and sound judgment of his hearers rather than an appeal to their passions and prejudices which has heretofore been the course of cheap demagogues.

The Colored people always have held a high opinion of Judge Humphrey's legal bearing and high character and hence they expected such a speech from such a man. Mr. Cummings had nothing to offer his audience but the cheap clap-trap of Negro domination. He sought to generate in the hearts of the white women of Kentucky the odious prejudices that characterize the low-down white men. His speech was as far beneath the effort of Judge Humphrey, in the exposition of great and enduring principles as a stone on earth is below a star in Heaven.

Among other things Judge Humphrey said: "Thus it is fair to say that more than 10 per cent. of the voters in Kentucky are Colored. They number at least 50,000. These voters can always be relied on to vote the party ticket. I am not blaming them for the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, and the Fifteenth, frant suffrage to our Colored population, must be fairly atttributed to the Republican party. I merely mention this to show that to a very considerable proportion of the Republican voters, no appeal need be made, except to stand by the party."

While we do not agree with all that the learned Judge sets forth, yet we readily see his great wisdom and foresight in warning his fellow-Democrats against a losing policy of indiscriminate abuse of the Negro. He has sense enough to realize that many Negroes who would stay at home on election days and that many might be dissatisfied with the Republican officials and careless of which way the election should go, become aroused and indignant over these unjust attacks and come to the polls to vote for spite.

When Democratic speakers begin abusing and villifying the Negro, they are playing into the hands of their adversaries and it is no sooner begun, than the Republican leaders cease appealing to the Negroes and go out with all their strength and sinews of war to corral the floating and Independent white vote and thus victory is assured and cherished.

We wish, however, to remind Judge Humphrey when he says that the Democratic party contains the major portion of the educated and intelligent citizens of Kentucky, that only a few years ago when statistic of illiteracy were taken, that it was only on account of the great number of Negroes who can read and write that Kentucky was saved from being the most illiterate state in America!

We would also invite his attention to the fact that if so many Negroes are illiterate, they have paid taxes for schools for sixty years and the schools of Kentucky have always been controlled by Democrats! We do not beliexe, with all the boasted intelligence of the Democrats that they have got sense enough to follow any such leader—to follow high-toned gentlemen like the Judge, Mr. Marion Taylor and Judge Bingham.

They are too habituated to the custom of maligning and villifying the Negro, to be so suddenly elevated to the serene eminence where they might say: ::O Lord, preserve me calm in my spirit, gentle in my commands and watchful that I speak not unadvisedly with my lips, moderate in my purposes, yielding in my temper, and at the same time steadfast in my principles." Of course, we hope we are wrong and that the Judge is not casting his pearls of wisdom before the unappreciative.

Upon the subject of Woman Suffrage the learned judge thus dilates:

The other issue is that of woman suffrage. I suppose there is no doubt of the passage of this amendment by the requisite number of States. Nothing has been the target for more silly speeches and jokes than "woman suffrage." Let us put such things aside. Whether we may like it or not, there is the accomplished fact. And may I remind you that this new body of voters are not of an intelligence and character to follow without question as the male voter leads. You can not say to them, "Sign here," "Stamp there." An old voter, grown careless, votes by habit; a new voter has what seems an unnecessary but is really a most salutary instinst, of asking "Why." The women of Kentucky will have close to their hearts the legislation of progress, the spread of education the adequate payment of teachers, the defense of their sex against any discrimination, the care of the infirm, the protection of childhood, the care of the young who are orphans by the fateful hand of vice.

It is the tendency of officialdom to be content with measures that "will do," instead of striving for what is best to be done. We must change all this.

Many men have contributed their time and money in support of the proposed Amendment granting suffrage, regardless of sex, in the fervent hope and fond expectation that lovely woman might purify the political atmosphere, purge from thence its vile dross, inspire courage in the slacker, bend above the fallen, and insist on a square deal for every American citizen.

But what was our surprise and disappointment when a woman arose at this dinner and because of some grievance against the Governor of the State began a general abuse of Republicans for giving some poor Negroes a few menial jobs in Frankfort What a pity, that while the Ninteenth Amendment is on its confirmation, a woman should so encourage its opponents by thus leaping into the Bull-ring of partisan politics, bearing in her hand the red rag of malice to enrage the bulls of prejudice. Mrs. Cora Steward did not enhance her fame as an educator by this display. She merely shocked her friends. We would not have been surprised had such vindictive words come from the lips of some ignorant shop girl, nurse or milk maid, for we would know such a woman had not had the intellectual and moral training that Mrs. Steward is supposed to have had, hence in her case we were shocked and surprised beyond all measure. On the Island of Sardinia, it is said that the soil is so impregnated with minerals of a disagreeable taste, that it is discernible in the honey gathered from its flowers—so it seems our politics are mixed with so much that is acrimonious as to permeate the angelic and lovely nature of woman. If this be true, we must, to preserve the genius of our institution, to guarantee their perpetuity, not only amend the Constitution of our Country but also the very fabric of our civilization!

SOUTH CAROLINA HOUSE REJECTS ANTHONY CLAUSE

~~Montgomery~~ Resolution of Rejection Adopted by Vote of 93 to 21

Advertiser 1-23

(Associated Press)

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 22—Announcement tonight that Governor Westmoreland Davis will present the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Senate assembly tomorrow, has set the forces on both sides to work to obtain its ratification.

H 3020

(Associated Press)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22.—The House of Representatives of the South Carolina general assembly today, by a vote of 93 to 21, adopted a concurrent resolution offered by Representatives Bradford and Hart of York county, rejecting the Federal amendment for Women's suffrage. The resolution now goes to the Senate for consideration. Parliamentary leaders of the general assembly disagree as to what effect the passage of the resolution will have. It is contended by some members that a joint resolution proposing ratification of the amendment may be considered by the House regardless of the action taken today.

Result Pleasing Here.

With the members of the Southern Woman's League for Rejection of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment enthusiastic over the receipt of information that the Mississippi house had defeated the suffrage amendment by a crushing majority, comes the further encouraging information that South Carolina has rejected the measure.

"We are more thoroughly convinced than ever that the chances for federal suffrage are dead," said Mrs. Pinckard Thursday. "We should hear from Virginia and Maryland soon, and I have no doubt but that the measure will be rejected."

MISSISSIPPI PUTS THE SUFFRAGETTES AWAY IN COOLER

The Montgomery Advertiser

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 21.—Amid cheers and laughter, and after only ten minutes of debate, the lower house of the Mississippi legislature this morning rejected the federal amendment providing suffrage for women.

The vote was 106 to 25. 1-22-20

Strong speeches advocating both adoption and rejection of the amendment were made, the inclusion of the rights of negroes to vote and the violation of state's rights being particularly stressed by different members.

Action on the amendment was apparently a complete surprise as it had not been expected that it would be ttken up at this time. Not over a half dozen women were present in the gallery when the measure was called up.

Political — 1920

Suffrage

KEYSTONE DAILY'S NOTE IS ADDED TO THE CHORUS OF PRESS AGAINST SOUTH

Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph Speaks Out—Urges That Southern Representation Be Cut, Unless Race is Permitted to Use Ballot.

CITES FEDERAL STATUTES, QUOTING TEXT OF FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

Points Out That Eleven Southern States Have Fifth of Nation's Population, But Only Cast a Small Percentage of Country's Total Vote.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 17—Reduction of Southern representation is going to get an inning in Congress. A number of outspoken newspapers have commented strongly on the subject. The Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, one of the leading daily newspapers of Pennsylvania, speaking on this important subject says:

"With the 1920 census figures before it, Congress will soon have to take up the question of reapportioning the membership of the House. There are now 435 members, on the basis of one for 210,504 persons. A reduction rather than an increase of membership is being strongly urged. This could be accomplished by apportioning representation on the basis of the Presidential vote instead of upon the basis of population. This would reduce the entire membership, but would especially affect the southern representation.

The states which do not allow Negroes to vote would be particularly hard hit. Section 2 of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the same proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

The eleven states of the "Solid South" have a fifth of the nation's population, but out of a total Presidential vote of 18,528,743 in 1916 they cast only 1,796,108 ballots. A condition where eleven southern states, plus Oklahoma, have fewer voters than Illinois, but five times its representation in Congress and in the electoral college certainly calls for correction.

"The situation mentioned does not take into consideration the new woman vote. Southern members of Congress did not hesitate to declare, when fighting the enabling resolution for submission of the woman suffrage amendment, that Negro women would never be allowed to vote in their section. If the south persists in its policy of deliberate disfranchisement it cannot complain if it suffers the direct legal consequences of its course and has its representation reduced in Congress and the electoral college to accord with its actual vote at the polls."

HOW REPUBLICAN DELEGATES ARE TO BE ELECTED IN TEXAS

COLORED VOTERS, STUDY IT WELL

The Texas law governing precinct conventions says:

"Said primary conventions shall be held between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and eight o'clock p. m., on the 1st of May, 1920. These primary conventions shall elect delegates to the county convention of the several counties, which shall be held on the 4th of May, 1920. The qualified voters, (those with a poll tax or a certificate of honorable exemption, or an honorable soldiers' discharge) of each voting precinct of the county shall assemble on the date named, and shall be presided over by a chairman who shall have been previously appointed by the county executive committee of the party, and shall be a qualified voter in said election precinct; and said convention may elect from among their number a secretary and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of the convention. The chairman of said precinct primary convention shall possess all the power and authority that is given to election judges under the provisions of Chapter II, Article 3175-3175A of Texas Civil Code on electing delegates to national convention."

"Before transacting any business, the chairman shall make, or cause to be made, a list of all qualified voters present; and the name of no person shall be entered upon said list, nor shall he or she be permitted to vote or to participate in the business of such convention, until it is made to appear that he or she is a qualified voter in said precinct, from a certified list of qualified voters, the same as is required in conducting a general election. All persons offering to vote must possess a poll tax, or an exemption certificate, or an honorable soldiers' discharge. After the convention is organized as above provided, it shall elect its delegates to the county convention and transact such other business as may properly come before it."

"Every qualified voter participating in said primary shall have the right at such nominating election to vote for one candidate from his respective congressional district for delegate and one alternate delegate to said national convention and for four delegates and four alternate delegates at large to said national convention as may be directed by the state executive committee of said political party, and for the nomination of one presidential elector from his respective congressional district. The number of said candidates for delegates equal to the number of said delegates to be elected, and the number of presidential electors to be nominated, receiving respectively each for himself the highest number of votes for such office or nomination, shall be elected or nominated as the case may be. The officers of said convention shall keep a written record of its proceedings, including a list of the delegates elected to the county convention, which record shall constitute the returns from said convention. The same shall be signed officially, sealed up and safely transmitted by the officers thereof to the chairman of the county executive committee of the party, and to be used by the executive committee in making up a roll of the delegates to the county convention."

* * *

(Colored voters—both men and women— are urged to study the above and thus be in a position to act intelligently when their precinct conventions are held Saturday, May 1, 1920.)

TOM HEFLIN BOLDLY FACES SUFFRAGISTS

The Montgomery

Opposes the Federal Amendment; Abercrombie and Weakley Speak For Suffrage

J. Tom Heflin faced the Alabama League of Women Voters, formerly the Alabama Equal Suffrage Association, at the Sidney Lanier High School auditorium Thursday night and without mincing words delivered a strong speech against the Federal Suffrage amendment. Dr. John W. Abercrombie and Judge Samuel D. Weakley, the only other two candidates out a field of eight invited to attend the meeting endorsed suffrage as strongly as Mr. Heflin opposed the Federal amendment.

The meeting was conducted as an open forum for senatorial candidates to discuss the issues of the campaign, but developed chiefly into a discussion of suffrage. Dr. Abercrombie and Mr. Heflin briefly outlined their position on several issues of the campaign. Judge Weakley devoted most of his time in a review of his fight in the cause of suffrage and prohibition.

Fail To Respond.

The speakers were introduced in a happy way by Mrs. Patti R. Jacobs and each speaker was alloted thirty minutes. Mrs. Jacobs read letters and statements from the absent candidates declaring that no answer had been received to invitations extended to L. B. Musgrove and former Governor Emmet O'Neal. She read a letter from Cyrus B. Brown, campaign manager for Ray Rushton in which he stated an engagement made by Mr. Rushton prior to receiving the invitation of the association would prevent him from being present.

She declared that a letter had been received from Senator Underwood stating that he would endeavor to be present if he could arrange his business in Washington so as to be in Alabama at this time." Senator Underwood spoke in Birmingham yesterday." she said. She declared that Senate White had previously understood that he was to debate the suffrage question with Senator Underwood and that after he had learned that this was to be the program only in case the thirty-sixth state had ratified the amendment and that since this program had been changed he had arranged for a trip into North Alabama.

Congressman Heflin immediately on

being introduced jumped into his position on the Federal suffrage amendment. "I opposed the amendment and I have no apologies to make," he said. Then in a happy vein he said, "my view has been modified somewhat, however, by subsequent events."

Negro Question.

The speaker's hearers silently took his statement of the strong possibility of the Federal amendment in a test in the Supreme Court letting down the bars, not only to negro women, but also to negro men as voters. He declared that the personel of the Supreme Court had changed since a test had been decided that the states had a right to eliminate the negro male voter and that if the present amendment causes the question to again be brought before the high tribunal it might decide that negro women had the right to vote and might return the ballot to the negro males without restrictions.

He devoted a portion of his time to his claimed championship of the cotton producing interests of the South. He declared that it was through his efforts that Federal cotton statistics had been given the farmers and that he had much to do with the building up of the American merchant marine and the fight against control of cotton prices by the spinners.

The speaker declared he was the first to suggest the tourning over of automobile truck by the government to the states for use on the roads and that he was also the first to suggest the building up of Muscle Shoals for the greater development of the agricultural interests. He said he favored the enforcement of the Federal prohibition amendment, but that this issue is now a closed book, brought back only by "Governor O'Neal who is seeking to drag a wet rag around in the woods.

He did not express himself on the soldier bonus which was previously brought into the campaign by Hon. Ray Rushton, but declared that the soldier will never suffer at his hands. Mr. Heflin was enthusiastically applauded on several occasions, these were not, however, in his discussion of the Federal suffrage amendment, which he declared he was willing to leave to the women of the state if the state was to control the matter but which he opposes under Federal regulation.

Mr. Heflin in closing declared that he was not born opposed to the Federal suffrage amendment because he did not claim to have the use of reason at such an early period but that he had opposed it when he saw its dangers. He made this statement as a rejoinder to the introduction of Dr. Abercrombie by Mrs. Jacobs, as "an original suffrage champion."

Dr. Abercrombie Speaks.

Dr. Abercrombie who was the first speaker, after reviewing his work in the interest of education and a supporter of the Wilson administration declared he had always favored suffrage for women. He declared that all the old theories and conceptions of personal rights and liberties were fast passing away. He stated that he had preferred that suffrage come state by state but when it became obvious that it would not come that way he thought it for the betterment of the South that it come by Federal amendment.

He declared himself in favor of immediate ratification of the peace treaty with only such reservations that would not impair its usefulness and spoke in favor of the League of Nations as a surety against intervention and as a guarantee of the future peace of the world. He repeated his previously announced position on the Federal prohibition amendment declaring he was opposed to anything that would in any way weaken the amendment.

Dr. Abercrombie concluded by declaring for good roads, the development of the waterways and the nitrate plant and expressed himself as opposing Federal appropriation for sectarian schools. He opposed militarism compulsory training and compulsory military service, and declared that the ex-service men should be fairly compensated for their services.

He favored laws restricting immigation and declared that as a member of the department of labor he had taken a prominent part in the exporting of "Reds" from this country. Mr. Heflin in his speech which followed agreed with Dr. Abercrombie on this point but declared that he was one of the first to begin the fight on Bolshevism and that Dr. Abercrombie was merely "obeying an order."

Dr. Abercrombie concluded with a short discussion of the labor question expressing himself in favor of collective bargaining on the part of the employe and collective bargaining on the part of the employer insisting that the public be given an equal showing.

Weakley Last Speaker.

Judge Weakley, the last speaker on the program, referred to his record on the suffrage and prohibition question, and urged his claim to the prohibition vote of the state. He declared in opening that he would not take up his entire thirty minutes but would give back to the ladies the ten of fifteen minutes that it would take "to tell you what a great man I am," as was usually done.

He claimed for himself the credit of bringing Senator Underwood to Alabama for a speaking declaring that the senator had come to the state about thirty days before he intended to because he heard Judge Weakley was speaking in the Tennessee Valley.

Judge Weakley expressed himself strongly in favor of the prohibition laws and enforcement acts. He was frequently interrupted by applause and was given a rousing reception when he was introduced the audience applauding for several minutes.

Equal Suffrage Ratification Will Be Accomplished Without Southern States

1-20-20.

Editor Constitution: Idaho, that ratified woman suffrage on February 11, was the thirtieth state to pronounce for the federal amendment which gives the ballot to all citizens of the United States who are not disqualified by imbecility or conviction for crime, without regard to sex. Before the 17th of the present month Arizona, for a long time a free suffrage state, will ratify. Also New Mexico, if there is no hitch made by the democrats of that state. Senator Jones, of New Mexico, has been the chairman and leader of the movement during the present administration.

Those two states will raise the ratification by states to thirty-two, leaving only four states needed to come in. And, when three-fourths of all the states will have signed, sealed and delivered the equal suffrage movement, as the voice of this American nation, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the men of this country will have been granted, and the grant affirmed in strongest terms by men's votes, that "women are entitled to the same voting privileges granted and affirmed to negro men more than fifty years ago by the ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Of the four states yet to ratify to complete the needed thirty-six Oklahoma and Washington are already full suffrage states. This will increase the count to thirty-four. There are also Connecticut, Vermont, West Virginia and Delaware to come in as republican states, and all have prescribed voting privileges for women at this time. Tennessee is pledged to woman suffrage already. It is a safe bet that the two states necessary to complete the required three-fourths majority will be turned over and will secure the requisite constitutional majority. Arkansas and Texas have ratified, the only two of the former southern confederate states to evince what has been called "southern chivalry." Eight of the ten former confederate states are either indulging in a bad case of stubborn pouting or they are the only states in the federal union that do announce to the civilized world the inferiority of their own womenkind. It is, indeed, a very serious reflection on their own ignorance and inferiority or the ban placed by southern men upon their own females is irradicably humiliating to southern women.

Do I Make This Point Clear?

Not a single state in the federal union of forty-eight states but has given the ballot to its women except by the votes and good-will of its qualified men voters. It is the men of the ratified states who have said to the people of both continents: "Our women are as intelligent, as capable and as worthy as any women on the globe to occupy any position of trust and honor, such as are given your own qualified women voters." Twenty-eight countries in Europe and on the eastern continent, and also including Canada, have all granted full suffrage to their women.

Thirty states of the United States of America have already done as much for the women of this country and nine more are waiting and ready to sign up as soon as the governors will call a special session to confirm their desire and oft-declared intention to declare their faith and confidence in their own households.

Allow me to call over the names of the states that are thus destroying the name and quality of the boasted southern chivalry—and making it a by-word: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississipi and Louisiana.

To those of us who listened to the speeches of the opposition in the house and senate during last summer's session of the Georgia legislature, and who realized the humiliation of Georgia women in being thus badgered, brow-beaten and insulted by a lot of men that were not representing those who were not allowed to vote against them, and entirely unable to assist better men to fill such representative positions, words are incapable of describing our reflections or our feelings. Not a senator or congressman appeared before the general assembly to say a single word in defense or even apology.

We expected Hon. W. J. Harris, in the United States senate, to get up and say something when our half-frantic opponents were slapping Mr. Wilson on both cheeks in their wild oratory, but he ventured nothing of the kind.

Senator Smith declares, publicly, and has declared before the United States senate, his unalterable opposition to votes for women. In a senatorial address during October, 1918, he ventured so far as to say the "good women" of Georgia were opposed to the ballot privilege. With omnisicent eye and omnipresent gift of invisible scrutiny—within the hearts and minds of Georgia women—he announced class distinction and based his opposition to woman suffrage on character qualifications. The good women opposed—and the otherwise than good—in favor of equality with other women," in 45 other states of our federal union.

Our twelve congressmen always work in harness to the same ideas—and are credited with taking orders from the bosses, and we could be as well represented in the house of representatives by an illuminated postage stamp—in front of the speaker's stand—with less expense to the taxpayers. They remind me of a batch of Belgian hares—that come to call at feeding time, but are instantly ready to burrow out of sight, until the word comes, and then they all rise up, and "me too."

In conclusion: Everybody understands who has intelligence sufficient, that the southern p— have disadvantages—sectional and political. To expect to elect an administration that will favor these sectonal and political embarrassments is a vain hope. We had in Mr. Wilson as nearly a southern candidate as we can ever expect to advocate or elect. He would have been defeated in 1912 but for the woman's vote on the Pacific slope. It is known, and read of all men, that he would have failed ingloriously in 1916 but for the belief of woman voters that "he kept us out of war." Knowing these things beyond the shadow of a doubt, seven of the aforetime confederate states—the very taproot of secession history; the head center and the hotbed of solid south politics—have banded themselves together to defeat the voting qualifications of southern women—the only place, and absolutely the only opportunity we have to add votes that can be depended upon in Georgia national elections—to maintain any show of national politics in these old-time secession states.

Congressman Upshaw alone sensed the danger of the political situation. Unless women vote in the southern states the old-time south has disappeared in a fog of pure ignorance and local assinine politics.

When the south rises up the second time to repudiate federal amendments, as it did in the early 70's, our outside neighbors will join in the hue and cry of setting us down hard and directing us to behave ourselves.

MRS. W. H. FELTON.
Cartersville, February 13, 1920.

BOSTON MASS GLOBE
JANUARY 22, 1920

IN PERIL OF LITERACY

THE white people of Mississippi have sighted a new peril. They are becoming alarmed at the spread of book learning among the colored people.

Mr A. J. Whitworth of the Mississippi House of Representatives, which rejected the Susan B. Anthony amendment yesterday, is spreading the news. According to him, within five years nine out of every ten Mississippi colored women will be able to read well enough to comply with the law which says that voters must also be readers.

Considering the difficulty of teaching any illiterate adult to read and the somewhat casual nature of popular education in many parts of the South, it is possible that Mr Whitworth has made an overstatement. But his remarks are a reminder of the real nature of Government in States where African blood flows in the veins of the majority. In such cases the Government is, speaking frankly, white domination, maintained with the help of "Jim Crow" laws. Elections always result in gratifying victories for the Democratic, which is also the white, party.

In time a majority of the colored people are sure to find their way to an elementary education. When they do their disfranchisement will no longer be simple. Some of the Southern whites have imaginations strong enough to foresee a day when every office, from United States Senator to constable, will have a negro occupant.

If the South persists in a one-party system for whites its worst fears may be realized. Its hope is that political divisions will not continue to follow the color line.

SYRACUSE N Y JOURNAL
APRIL 17, 1920

DETERMINING THE ISSUE.

The North Carolina Democratic state convention having approved the plan of ratification of woman suffrage by a special session of the Legislature, the necessary thirty-sixth state is about to be recorded. The fear of the vote of colored women holds no peril for the dominant party down there. Leaders no doubt figure that they can exclude the female negro vote in the future as successfully as they have that of the male negro vote in the past, and they are probably right.

It would be interesting to know the inner emotions of the governor of Connecticut, who is standing pat, and of the Legislature of Delaware, which could not bring itself to a decision in accord with the inevitable destiny of equal suffrage.

To permit a Southern state, in which Republicans do not count, to determine a question of such vast importance in this presidential year as the vote of all women of legal suffrage age, is a blunder which the Republican leaders of the North must be secretly acknowledging.

Political—1920
Suffrage

THE DETROIT LEADER OPPOSES CUTTING DOWN SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION

R-8-20

OUR DEAR BROTHER KEMP of the Detroit Leader has this to say about reducing Southern representation:

The Herald of Commonwealth

"The Leader is not in favor of the cutting of the representation of the Southern States in the Federal government. It will not be the proper step to take in the great fight for justice for the colored people of the United States.

"We believe that the white South will willingly submit to such a condition rather than give the black citizens of that section the ballot. This would be a very good compromise with right. The U. S. Constitution gives the right of ballot to all persons regardless of color and no halfing of the matter is right or just. We do not look upon this idea that has been so much talked of during the last four or five years."

We are sorry Brother Kemp is sounding a discordan note upon a movement so serious and so laden with futur good, if it succeeds, or future ill to the race if it fail.

We do not believe there is a intelligent Negro in th country who favors reduction of Souther representatio per se. Disfranchisement during the past twenty-fiv years has driven the Negro from the halls of Congress from every legislature in the South, from every county office and ever from every Federal office in the South.

The question arises, shall disfranchisement continue or shall the one remedy of which there is hope of adop tion and exercise be accepted by the race disfranchised, o shall they contend for the enforcement of the 15th Amend ment and get nothing?

For our part we would accept a half loaf rather tha a stone and will gladly accept reduction of Southern rep resentation rather than make a vain fight for the impossi ble.

Brother Kemp is wrong in his view of the Southern politician. He discounts the white man's well-known greed, avarice, lust and ambition for office and power. The Southern white politician is in no degree different from his brother the world over in these ingrained traits. They will not surrender their Congressmen, take it from us.

And before the next Presidential election, if representation is reduced, hundreds of thousands of Negroes will be given the ballot in order to restore representation.

Besides reduction of representation would be only an entering wedge.

Forgetful

AUSTIN TEXAS STATESMAN
SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

In 1866 Tennessee had a government not representative of her people. Thousands of her best and bravest men had been disfranchised because they had worn the Confederate gray. Negroes and carpetbaggers held control and a Republican governor sat in the seat of Isham G. Harris. This governor, known as "Parson" Brownlow, called in special session a legislature which ratified the Fourteenth amendment despite the popular opposition to it. Remembering the high-handed action of the carpetbag legislature, the constitutional convention of 1870 adopted a provision that no legislature should act upon a Federal amendment unless the amendment was submitted before the election of the legislature.

It was this provision, born of the sad experience of their fathers, that the present legislators of Tennessee trampled upon in ratifying the suffrage amendment.

There are men yet living in Tennessee who lived under "Parson" Brownlow's rule. Perhaps some members of the convention of 1870 still survive. At any rate, the present generation of Tennesseans might have been told the importance of the disregarded constitutional provision by the lips of those who made it. They needed no school books, nor even know how to read in order to learn why that provision was adopted and why it should be kept inviolate. They played, as children, about the knees of men who rescued Tennessee from carpetbag rule and were rocked asleep in the arms of mothers or grandmothers who could tell them of the dark days of reconstruction. Yet, how many of them forgot!

True, the Nineteenth amendment is not the Fourteenth. We do not mean to compare them. But the Tennessee fathers did not draw their constitutional provisions to apply to the Fourteenth amendment. It was already adopted. The manner in which it was ratified moved them to act as they did, but that action could not undo what had already been done. In taking it, they wished to insure that never again would any Federal amendment, of any character, be ratified by a Tennessee legislature selected before its submission. Their hope was that no surrender of the power of the State should ever be made to which the people of the State were not willing.

Vain were their labors. The new generation insists upon sailing without the old chart, risking shipwreck on rocks long ago found out and marked for avoidance. Before the men of '70 are all gathered to their rest, their wise command is ignored, their caution mocked by their children.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
MAY 29 1920

An Ignoble Appeal to Racial Hatred

THAT small but noisy group of women which still imagines that it can stay the hand of progress and stifle the aspirations of the women of America for a voice in their own government has descended to a pretty low level of degradation in its effort to prevent the final ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. Recognizing the possibility that one of the States of the Southland, under the pressure of leaders of the national Democratic party, may cast the deciding vote and seal the ratification, thus securing for that party the credit for the final triumph of the suffrage cause, the attempt is being made to array the race prejudice of that section against the amendment by spreading broadcast the statement that the amendment itself was written by a negro.

This statement is apparently based on the circumstance that Frederick Douglas was an official of the American Equal Rights Association and probably had a hand and voice in shaping the demand of the association for right of suffrage; and from the further fact that in its earlier forms the suffrage demands were so phrased as to declare for equal rights, "irrespective of race, color or sex." Even if it were the fact that the suffrage cause had as one of its earliest and most stanch advocates Frederick Douglas—and suffragists have no reason to be other than proud of the fact—the studied attempt to array race antagonism in the South against a principle of justice that has been recognized by the chief civilized nations of the world, as well as by a majority of the States of our own Union, is an ignoble maneuver that will defeat its own purpose and bring its authors into deserved contempt.

Virginia Women More Meddlesome Than Men.

The Afro-American

3-11-20

White Newspapers Say Way Has Been Found To Keep Colored Women From Voting

Norfolk, Va., March 18—Admitting that section 19 of the State Constitution allows every white man not acually afflicted with idiocy to vote while colored men are "regulated within safe limits," the Virginia Pilot and Landmark, of this city, declares in an editorial that if the Suffrage Amendment passes, Virginia will not fear the vote of the colored woman.

As in most of the Southern States Virginia has the military, property, literacy and understanding qualifications for voters, under which all whites, but only a certain per cent of colored are allowed to register. "In addition" says the Pilot, "the several communities have adopted ample safeguards to insure white supremacy."

The article continues: "Colored women as a class are better educated than Colored men, and more inclined to meddle in politics, and if the intelligence of Colored is ever superior to the intelligence of white women it will be time to resort to drastic redressing of the voting lists."

The language is plain that all white women will be allowed to vote, but no matter how many colored women pass the tests, the Board of Elections will disqualify most of them.

The Negro and the Primary

WACO TEX HERALD
FEBRUARY 29, 1920

No Analogy Between the Supreme Court Opinion On Woman Suffrage and Judge Clark's Opinion.

For the benefit of those citizens and ancient lawyers who are so disturbed about the negro's right to vote in the ensuing primary, I present the following analysis of the district court's opinion enjoining the executive committee and the election managers. The order of the court stands and is perpetual.

The intimation was to the effect that the action of the supreme court in holding this statute permitting women to vote as constitutional would quality or in effect reverse the decision rendered by the district judge of this district to the effect that the negro had the right to enter into a primary election, for the reason that the right of the negro to vote in such primary election was predicated upon the same provision of the constitution under which it was claimed that the women would have the right to suffrage, in that the constitution expressly provides for male voters.

This is erroneous. As a matter of fact, the trend of the decision was to the effect that in view of the plain provisions of the Terrell Election Law, especially that provision which holds that any person 21 years old and who has paid his poll tax, and who is willing to obligate himself to support the nominee of the democratic party, has the right to participate in such primary election, neither the state democratic executive committee, or any other executive committee, county or state, could usurp legislative powers, or in any wise, by regulation or rule, restrict, curtail or modify the wording and effect of the provision just stated.

A general law duly passed by the legislature of the state could not be amended, modified or in any wise qualified by any subordinate body, even though such body may have duly delegated legislative authority; but in this instance, neither under the provisions of the Terrell Election Law, or under any provision of the constitution, expressed or implied, has an executive committee of any political party the right to exercise legislative functions. Such committee may, for the purpose of maintaining the purity of the ballot and circumventing anticipated corruption, pass certain rules and regulations, the purpose of which would be to preserve the ballot as against such attempted corruption by bribery or otherwise, but the committee would have no authority to arbitrarily classify voters, or take from or add to the qualification of voters as specifically provided for in the Terrell Election Law.

This is the gist of the court's ruling, and is in addition to, but independent of any phase that might have been effected by the ruling of the Supreme Court on the women's suffrage question. It therefore follows that the opinion of the Supreme Court does not in any wise effect the ruling of the district court on this question, and that such ruling stands. The injunction having been issued, and having been made perpetual, must in all things be respected.

The injunction was made to apply against the Executive Committee as an organization, and its members individually, and also against the judges of the election, naming such judges as set out in the petition filed by the relator.

TOM HAMILTON.
Waco, Feb. 27, 1920.

THE AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Ex-Chaplain Smith Warns South of Troubles to Come.

Editor The Advertiser:

Tennessee, that grand old commonwealth that gave to American history such giants as Andrew Jackson, the sage of Hermitage, and the hero of New Orleans; James K. Polk, whose policy resulted in the annexation of Texas and the addition of enough territory to add several States to the domain of our Republic; Andrew Johnson, who had courage enough to veto Thad Stevens' Equal Rights Bill, and to face an impeachment at the hands of Congress because he would not consent to the enactment into law of certain measures that made the South a conquered province, and last but not least, the great and noble Benton McMillan, whose bright intellect shone like the sun in the Senate of the United States, the home of the pure and matchless champion of temperance, the martyred Carmack; Tennessee, the home of warriors, statesmen, poets, heroes; Tennessee voted to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment yesterday! Nashville was a battle field and the spirit of Susan B. Anthony led her hosts to victory. That victory was the fruit of a struggle of more than forty years, and Tennessee took her stand with Texas and Arkansas, her other sister Southern States, and thus Tennessee became a part of the Southern suffragette trinity. It was a long, hard fight, and the victory is only the sweeter to those who won. If the spirit of Thad Stevens is conscious of what is transpiring in Tennessee, his soul is happy.

"The chief regret of my life is that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments didn't enfranchise the colored woman."—Senator Thaddeus Stevens, Congress Debates.

On the other side of the great divide there dwells the spirit of Frederick Douglas, the ex-slave and confidential advisor of Thad Stevens. Fred Douglas once said:

"The day is coming when our women (negro) will exercise the same rights at the ballot box as that now enjoyed by the men of my race."

Susan B. Anthony, the late High Priestess of equal suffrage, once said:

"I hope to live to see the day when the heel of the slave will be placed upon the neck of his master."

The Crisis, the leading negro magazine, a periodical widely circulated and extensively read by negroes all over the United States, gave expression on its editorial page last year:

"The negro soldier has clearly established his right to full American citizenship, and he is now in a position to demand the full exercise of those rights, yes, even the right to vote in those States (Southern) that now deny him those rights by so-called grandfather clauses."—The Crisis.

An editorial in another issue of the same negro publication said:

"Woman suffrage is inevitable, it lies out in the realm of tomorrow, and our women will vote, they will demand it, and their rights as citizens will not be denied them when Congress fixes the qualifications of voters."

Rejoice now, ye suffragets, greatly rejoice, ye politicians and office-seekers! Draw the veil over your eyes and look not into the future, look not upon the grave of State Rights, but keep your eyes fixed steadfastly upon a centralized government at Washington that will reserve the sole right to fix the qualifications of voters in the several provinces that were at one time sovereign States. Five years from now bemoan not the conditions resultant from the triumph of Susan B. Anthony. Smile your sweetest smile now, but remember this: eight of the eleven Southern States placed themselves on record, a record that will shine brighter and brighter as the years roll on, and that Alabama refused to give her aid in opening the flood gate to the tide of trouble that will roll over the South when the negro man and the negro woman shall march to our polling places. You say there is no danger. Wait and see. Two bills are now pending before Congress to reduce Southern representation and fix the qualification of voters in the several States, and the negro woman is included. Colonel Hillary A. Herbert once said:

"It takes no prophet to foresee that woman suffrage will be a fact and not a theory, and when that time comes the negro man will also vote, and the troublesome days of reconstruction will be upon us again, and the States will have lost their constitutional right to protect themselves against the ignorant and vicious negro voter."

Senator John T. Morgan once saved the South from the terrors of the Force Bill, let us pray Almighty God that another great Southerner will step forward at the right time and save us from another Force Bill which will seek to place United States marshals or the bayonets of the standing army about our polls to protect the negro man and his woman when they presume to exercise their newly found privileges. The scene of battle will be shifted to the floor of Congress.

EMMETT P. SMITH.
Brantley, Alabama, August 19, 1920.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 9, 1920

"View Has Become General Throughout the Nation That This Is a White Man's Country," Says Judge Robert H. Marr, of New Orleans, Compiler of Louisiana Codes

The Editor of The Item:

You have requested me to give my opinion upon the advisability of adopting the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting the right of suffrage to women.

I think the amendment ought to be adopted. There is no sound reason why any political or civil right should be based on sex.

I do not believe that the adoption of this amendment would increase the danger of the enactment of force bills by Congress. Ever since 1898, the negro in Louisiana has been practically disfranchised. The Fifteenth Amendment has been the law of the land since 1870.

I believe that the disposition to interfere with political conditions in the South is becoming less and less. In the first place, the view has become very general throughout the country that this is a white man's country.

Various section of the North have had a taste of the dangerous and unruly negro. The northern people know that the wealth and intelligence of the South is almost monopolized by the whites. They know that it would be very poor business on their part to antagonize this element.

Yours very truly.
ROBERT H. MARR

NEGRO AND CONSTITUTION.

1872 Baton Rouge, La. State Times
OCTOBER 23, 1920

A task which sufficiently justifies the calling of the new constiutional convention is that of framing new articles so as to completely and absolutely eliminate the negro from politics.

Louisiana's legislation on this will not stand the test of the supreme court of the United States. Practically the same law in Oklahoma has been declared unconstitutional by the Nation's highest tribunal and if the issue is ever raised in this state, as it would be, if the occasion ever arose, the supreme court would declare invalid any federal election held under the clause.

The so-called grandfather clause has worked satisfactorily upto the present time. A test has never come, and it has served to keep the negro out of politics. But the issues are too important, and results too far reaching not to have the suffrage articles drawn so that they will keep the negro out of politics and at the same time stand the test of the supreme court of the country, if the occasion should ever arise.

Political — 1920
Suffrage

5

MONEY FROM THE BUNGHOLE.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 11, 1920

That very able and independent Democratic newspaper, the World, of New York, says in an editorial today that the Democratic Party of the nation is now dominated by Southerners, whose chief aim in public life is to keep the colored race in subjugation. They have over-representation in Congress, due to the fact that while the seats in the House of Representatives are allotted by population only a small proportion even of the whites vote, they having cowed the negroes and driven them from the polls.

The result, the World finds, is the coming into national public life of a crowd of "parochial leaders" who have no broad vision and are steadiluy sending the Democratic Party to its death. The conclusion of the World is that "no true Democratic Party can be officered in this fashion and live."

The outburst by the World is caused by the vote in caucus not to support the universal military training bill which President Wilson had asked the Democratic members of Congress to approve in substance, if not in all its provisions, as introduced by the Republican Senator from New York, Mr. Wadsworth. We grant that what the World says about the Southern Democrats is in the main respect true, but there are several sides to this question which ought to be fairly looked at in the light of present and past history.

Even a negligent and faithless Democratic Party such as is produced among the Democrats of the South can sometimes be right. There is no doubt whatever that they are in accord with public sentiment in voting to postpone action upon universal and compulsory military training until the country has time to recover from the immediate effects of war and gets upon a moderate peace basis.

This is not a declaration against the plan of a citizen army. It is a conclusion that with all the nations of the earth prostrated there is no urgent call for the establishment of universal training at this moment with the vast expenditure for organization that the plan would entail.

The editor of the World knows that the powerful nations in all the continents outside ours cannot go to war now. Their people would not fight even if the governments so decreed. Japan has revolution at home that is kept from breaking only by armed forces. It has a rate of taxation that is paralyzing the country. Great Britain and France, on the verge of financial dissolution, could not find money for a war against a third-rate Power. There is nothing on the international sky that makes it essential for the United States at this time to rush in upon a costly policy of expenditure while the country waits each day for action by Congress that will take from its neck the galling expenses that have come from war.

Whatever the motives of the Southern Democrats in voting to postpone any policy in respect of universal military training at this time, the result is sound.

Bue when we come to the criticism of the Southern Democrats for their policy of keeping the black men from a broader civilization, may we ask what has been the policy of the Northern Democrats? Are they not tarred with the same stick? Have they not agreed time and again that this was a policy of State rights? Since the Southern Democrats kicked over their historical doctrine of State rights the Democratic Party of the North has been as supine as a helpless quail in the teeth of a fox. There is no fighting spirit north of Mason and Dixon's line inside the party, hence there is no reason why the men from the South, parochial teachers though they be, should not govern and lay out the policies of the party.

We have in this great moral question as to the future of the colored man the very pregnant fact also that the Republican Party is in alliance with the Southern Democrats not to disturb the question. The Republicans, rather than get mixed in this subject, prefer to see the Democrats have more members in Congress than they are entitled to. They are willing to see a million people in Mississippi alone disfranchised.

Talk of morality in parties, in these days, ought to be for fools or put in the shape of monologues for the entertainment of those in old men's homes.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
APRIL 19, 1920

A SUFFRAGE TECHNICALITY

The Attorney General of Massachusetts has made a ruling that seems startling, and is certainly interesting, to the effect that if the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution is ratified women will not become automatically privileged to vote in that State.

In some States, including Rhode Island, in anticipation of ratification, Legislatures are already making such changes in the canvassing an[illegible]on machinery as will be necessary to conform to the proposed Federal provision. But in response to a question about this, asked by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General gives his opinion that, since the Federal amendment will not nullify the discriminating word "male" in the State Constitution, the Legislature can do nothing.

If that is sound law in one State it is in every State where the word "male" is in the Constitution. The reasoning is that the Massachusetts Constitution, as it stands, does not violate the prohibitory clause of the proposed amendment, declaring that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex." On the other hand, the Constitution does not confer the right to vote on women, neither would the Federal amendment, and until expressly conferred the right cannot be exercised or claimed.

The reasoning appears pretty fine. And in accordance with the general rule that prohibitory clauses in a Constitution are self-enforcing, it has been held by distinguished authorities that the suffrage amendment will be—and to the fullest extent, not alone forbidding any denial of the vote to women, but insuring their right to it without action by any State.

The question now raised, however, is easily reduced to an academic one. It may, indeed, be the case that the Massachusetts Legislature would, if left to itself, be unable to arrange for women to vote under the Nineteenth Amendment until the word "male" was stricken from the State Constitution—a tedious process. But that will present no serious difficulty. For, as the Attorney General concedes, Congress will have authority, under the second section of the Federal amendment, "to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation," nationwide.

The phraseology of the Nineteenth Amendment is modelled on that of the Fifteenth, which declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." One of the earliest interpretations of this amendment by the Supreme Court was that it did not affirmatively give the colored man the voting privilege. But the court, also, ruled that it struck out the discriminating word "white" in State Constitutions, and "substantially" conferred the vote.

There are—or were until recently—several Northern States that have the word "white" in their Constitutions, but, of course, it has been nullified by the Federal amendment. Congress long ago passed "appropriate legislation" to

enforce the amendment, and it is not a question of much importance whether the nullification of "white" in State Constitutions was effected by this supplementary legislation or by the amendment itself.

There is no reason apparent why the women of Massachusetts, or any other State which has the word "male" in its Constitution, need be worried by the ruling of the Attorney General of Massachusetts—as he himself would doubtless advise them. If a Legislature will have no authority to disregard "male" in face of the fact that the Nineteenth Amendment would annul it, Congress will have power, and presumably will exercise it promptly upon ratification

PREVENTING CITIZENS FROM REGISTERING.

1-17-20
The Atlanta Independent

On another page will be found a letter from Metcalfe, Ga., written by a prominent minister and citizen of that place who replies to an editorial written by us in last week's issue, urging Negro citizens to pay their taxes and register. The letter itself, is in many respects self-explanatory. This minister commends us on urging colored citizens to pay their taxes and register, but declares that down in his county — Thomas — and surrounding counties, that they can pay their taxes, but the tax collectors will not allow them to register. He says that is true of both Thomasville and Metcalfe, Ga.

Among other things, he says:

"I walk up to the tax collector and say: Peter wants to pay his taxes, the collector says, you owe $10, Pete. Pete hands in $10, his receipt is handed him by the collector. Peter says, I want to register—the collector says, you don't pay enough taxes to register. Get out of the way, next man."

This tells the whole story and something ought to be done about it—it is an outrage upon the rights of Negro citizens to be treated in this way. And the authorities should get busy. Our leaders who are at the head of the party should investigate this matter and see to it that these citizens are protected in their rights. Neither the tax collector nor anybody else have any right to prevent a man, on account of their race or color, from voting. It is a gross violation of both the 14th and 15th amendments to the consttiution of the United States, and it is the most vicious and grossest violation ever resorted to in a civilized community. It has gone on long enough and a stop should be put to it. If the state authorities will not stop it because they are in sympathy with them, the federal authorities should; and every citizen should be protected in their right to the ballot, otherwise, governments of the people, for the people and by the people must perish from the face of the earth.

We would advise colored citizens in every community who are denied the right to register by the tax collectors or anybody else, to report the matter to the proper authorities. Below we are giving our attorney's opinion on the law governing registering. It will be well for all colored citizens to read it. This matter should be looked after at once, and let no one allow anyone, by deception or intimidation prevent you from registering; for as long as you permit it, they will continue to deprive you of your constitutional right for which men bled and died that all citizens, without regard to race, might enjoy. It is not only done around Thomasville and Metcalfe, it is done right here at Decatur, Ga., just six miles from Atlanta, and reports are coming in from other parts of the state to the same effect: and the time has come for a halt, and our leaders should get busy and apply the remedy.

Who Disfranchised.

The following classes of persons shall not be permitted to vote: "Those who have been convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of 'treason' against the state, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by laws of this state with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned; idiots and insane persons."

Any person to whom the right of registration is denied by the registrars upon the ground that he lacks the qualifications set forth in the different sub-divisions of paragraph 4 (these sub-divisions are to be found in Code of 1911, page 16) and constitute the registration law of Georgia shall have the right to take an appeal, and any citizen may enter an appeal from the decision of the registrars allowing any person to register under said subdivisions. All appeals must be filed in writing with the registrars within 10 days from the date of the decision complained of, and shall be returned by the registrars to the office of the clerk of the Superior Court to be tried as other appeals.

The above opinion of an able attorney shows you that only citizens who have been convicted of a crime in a regular court can be prevented from registering. Every man who is a tax payer and has committed no crime has a right to pay his taxes and register.

THE BALLOT

9-9-20

"I am the Ballot!

"I seem to be only a bit of paper, but I am Power!

"I am unlimited Power; I am mightier than the sword and more deadly than high explosives!

"I can take a lowly citizen and make him stronger than any sovereign that ruled an empire!

"I can decide whether one hundred and twenty million people shall be rich or poor, happy or miserable for the next four years!

"I can alter for better or worse the very constitution of the greatest republic the world has ever known!

"I can make the dreams of the noblest men and women come true, or I can blight the hopes of those who plan and work for liberty, equality, fraternity.

"I am the Ballot of a Citizen of the United States.

"I hold the welfare of the whole race in my power, but for ages no one would use me.

"I am stained with the blood of more than three thousand battles in which brave men fought for freedom of thuoght and speech and conscience.

"I have pined in dungeons, languished in exile, famished in deserts; I have been scorned and reviled and buffeted; I carry all the marks of neglect, persecution and crucifixion.

"I have been in every land and in every age wherever men have tried to break the schackels of tyranny, and have sought to establish their human and divine rights, but not until recent years have men and women realized that I am the answer to all their prayers and the goal of all their strivings.

"I am very old, and yet I am always young; my first sad memory is of the day when God told Cain that he was his brother's keeper, and ever since then I have tried to get mankind to adopt me as a substitute for blind, brute force.

"I thrilled with my earliest hope when Moses led a mob of slaves out of Egypt and brought them to Mount Sinai, where the Almighty gave them the Ten Laws of Liberty.

"I could have kept the City Republics of ancient Greece from ruin if Socrates had made me the key to his philosophy.

"I might have saved the glory of early Rome from quick decay if its strong men had trusted me in the hands of the people.

"I wandered from country to country, year after year; I saw hundreds of promising experiments in human freedom come to naught because no one seemed to realize that I was the only guarantee of Liberty.

"I saw the English barons wrest their rights from King John, and then saw them lose what they had gained for lack of my aid.

"I wallowed in blood with the gallant Dutch when they beat back the Spaniards, and I watched the fearless Covenanters of Scotland and the sturdy Puritans of Britain struggle at infinite pains for the rights which I could have given them without cost.

"I crossed the stormy Atlantic Ocean in the "Mayflower," and made my first real friends among the stern fathers of bleak New England.

"I drew my first full breath of life on the Fourth of July, 1776; when a bell in Philadelphia pealed the news of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

"I have lived in America one hundred and forty-four years—protecting the weak, curbing the strong, and bringing Justice to all; I am now coveted by all the peoples of the earth because I have made this nation a place where everyone has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"I am so valuable that no one can purchase me, so pure that no one can taint me, so strong that no one can overcome me.

"I am God's guardian of 'man' inalienable right—I am the Ballot of a Citizen of the United States."—

By Joseph Odell.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 8, 1920

Five Southern states have rejected the woman suffrage amendment, moved by the unanswerable argument that under it "negro women would become voters."

Political—1920
Politics. Women in

WELL KNOWN RACE WOMEN TELLS RACE THAT HARDING MUST WIN

The Sussex Plaindealer

Mrs. Marie Crawford Makes Strong Appeal to Members of Her Sex; Compares Harding With Lincoln.

8/21/20
V-21-

New York, Aug. 1.—Speaking before the North-Eastern Federation of Women's Clubs, at Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, August 5th, Mrs. Marie A. Crawford, L. L. B., forcibly outlined the position of the colored people of the country in this political campaign and warmly praised Senator Harding for his outspoken utterances in behalf of justice to colored people.

Mrs. Crawford is one o fthe foremost colored women of the nation, graduate of a university as well as in law, and has distinction as a writer and speaker. She was designated by the Republican National Committee as its representative at the session of the New England Federation and commissioned by the committee to extend greeting. Her speech made a fine impression. Mrs. Crawford spoke as follows:

Madame President, Members of the North-Eastern Federation of Women's Clubs:

"I extend to you the greetings of the National Republican Committee in your work for self-betterment and I as instructed to say to you, in behalf of the Republican National Committee, that it is the earnest wish of the Committee that the present session of he North-Easern Federation of Women's Clubs will be a continuance of the splendid work you have done in the past.

"With us, as a people, we are confronted with questions of graver concern than economic problems or even the all-important Wilson League of Nations. This national campaign confronts us at a time when not only is our liberty denied in a large section of this Republic, but the lives of our people are without valuation in the consideration of the Southern Democracy. We, therefore, unlike other more fortunate American citizens, are not permitted to merely concern ourselves in such issues as finaces and foreign affairs, for we are now compelled to face the most serious condition which is one involving the very fundamental principles of human life and human liberty.

"That the great leadership of the Republican party is now conscious of this situation confronting the colored people of the nation there can be no doubt. The man of the hour is here as the man of the hour has alway come. Not since Lincoln has Colored America heard such a message a has come from Harding. In his acceptance speech of the nomination for President ,at Marion, Ohio, July 22 1920, this great leader of the Republican party, without evasion, assumed the mantle of Lincoln.

"We, as a people, suffer keenly because the American Constitution is not upheld in its letter and in its spirit and because the law is no enforced. Listen to these words of Senator Harding, from his speech of acceptance, on this subject:

The Difference.

These positions in the United States Government were given to the colored people by the Republican party and taken from them by the Democratic party:

Minister to Haiti	$10,000
Assistant Attorney General	5,000
Collector Customs, D. C.	5,000
Collector Int. Rev. N. Y.	4,500
Collector Int. Rev., Jacksonville, Fla.	4,500
Register U. S. Treasury	4,000
Recorded of Deeds, D. C.	4,000
Auditor Navy Department	4,000
Col. Int. Rev., Honolulu	4,000
Special Agent Int. Rev., N. Y.	3,600
Consul on Bahia, Brazil	3,500
Special Agent Dept. Agri.	2,500
Assist. Register Treasury	2,500
Special Asst. Attorney, Boston	2,500
Special Asst. Attorney, Chicago	2,500
Special Asst. Attorney, Washington	2,500
Deputy Collector, Los Angeles	1,600
Immigration Agent, Montreal	1,600
Reg. Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.	1,500
Col. Customs, Beaufort, S. C.	1,200

COLORED WOMEN ARE ORGANIZED

KEOKUK IA GATE CITY
APRIL 2. 1920

League for Women Voters was Organized Yesterday With Mrs. Artisha Fields Busch as Chairman of the Chapter.

A league for women voters among the colored women of the city was formed Thursday afternoon at the People's Institute by Miss Merta Mitchell and Mrs. Leonard Matless.

The object of the league was explained and a nominating committee was chosen. Mrs. Selby Johnson was chairman of this committee.

The officers elected are:

Mrs. Artisha Fields Busch, chairman; Mrs. V. Olive Phillips, first vice chairman; Mrs. Rita Kendrick Ashby, second vice chairman; Miss Beulah G. Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. Naomi P. Fields, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ellen Dixon, treasurer.

The meeting was well attended and was a very enthusiastic one. The women decided to meet the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

Three Colored Women Qualify to Vote Here

BERRYVILLE VA COURIER
SEPTEMBER 23, 1920

Mary A. Upshaw and Julia R. Jackson Take Advantage of the 19th Amendment—Many More White Women Qualify, Many of Whom, It is Said, Will Vote Republican Ticket in November.

Three colored women paid their poll taxes and qualified to vote in the November Presidential elections during the past week. They were Mary A. Upshaw and Julia R. Jackson, of Josephine City. They are the first colored women to offer themselves for registration since the 19th amendment became operative. The women registered in Berryville. Mary E. Patterson another colored woman qualified Tuesday.

A large number of white women joined the ranks of voters during the past week. They were:

Mrs. Anne B. C. Denny, Greenway district;
Mrs. Laura R. Marrow, near Berryville;
Miss Mary F. Page, Greenway;
Miss Flora Castleman, near Berryville;
Mrs. Suzanne G. Hammond, Berryville;
Miss Maud L. Kennerly, White Post;
Miss Lucy A. Allen, Berryville, deputy clerk of court;
Mrs. Julia I Morgan, of Berryville;
Mrs. Susan E. Waltz, Bluemont;
Miss Nannie D. Thomas, Berryville;
Miss Fannie A. Crow, Berryville;
Mrs. Ida C. Morgan, Berryville;
Mrs. Alice T. Withers, near Berryville
Mrs. Hannah I. Cunningham, Berryville;
Mrs. Mary P. T. Smith, near Berryville;
Miss Mary E. White, Berryville;
Miss Gertrude P. Newcomb, Berryville;
Miss Mildred M. Thompson, Boyce;
Mrs. Golder V. Burtner, Boyce;
Mrs. Lucy F. Meade, White Post;
Miss Lucy Meade, White Post;
Miss Cassie Pidgeon, Wadesville;
Miss Eliza E. Pidgeon, Wadesville;
Miss Rebecca R. Pidgeon, Wadesville
Miss Olivia B. Jones, Berryville;
Miss Edith E. Jones, Berryville;
Miss Katherine Jones, Chapel;
Mrs. Nellie G. Jones, Chapel;
Mrs. Rosalie L. Smithey, Berryville;
Mrs. Gertrude M. Reynolds, Berryville;
Miss Geneva Ware, Berryville.
Miss Camilla Rutherford, Longmarsh
Miss Mary F. Rutherford, Longmarsh
Miss Cora Shackleford, Berryville;
Mrs. Mary I. Kercheval, Berryville.
Mrs. Laura Bell, Brryville;
Mrs. Laura J. Jones, Berryville;
Mrs. Ida L. Shryock, Berryville;
Miss Ellen M. Baker, Berryville;
Miss Mary V. Longerbeam, Berryvill
Miss Nellie B. Lee, Berryville;
Miss Annie B. Moore, Berryville;
Mrs. Edith R. Moore, Berryville;
Miss Elizabeth Moore, Berryville;
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Crown, Berryville

These, together with the lists already published, make 81 women ing elections up to Tuesday afternoon.

NORTH CAROLINA KILLS SUFFRAGE BY TWO VOTES

Adjournment of Tennessee House Is Interpreted as Omen of Defeat for Ratification.

NEW YORK CITY CALL
AUGUST 18, 1920

MAY DECIDE TODAY

Hatred of Negro Flavors Heated Debate—Suffragists Make Last Minute Appeals to Southerners.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 17.—By a vote of 25 to 23 the Senate here today voted to postpone action on the Federal woman suffrage amendment until the next regular session of the legislature.

This action automatically kills the amendment, so far as North Carolina is concerned.

The suffrage fight in this state has been one of intense bitterness and has largely hinged upon the race question. Extravagant charges against suffrage leaders of being "nigger lovers" have for the most part been the chief stock in trade of the opponents of woman suffrage.

The Senate's action follows Governor Bickett's message requesting consideration of the amendment for political reasons. Bickett, however, made it clear that he was opposed to the amendment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 17.—The House adjourned late today without acting on the suffrage amendment. The vote on adjournment was 52 to 45.

The motion was made by Speaker Seth Walker and anti-ratificationists. The move was interpreted here by both sides as a distinct blow to suffrage hopes. Tonight the outlook for suffrage is hardly promising.

The House will meet again tomorrow morning when, according to leaders of both sides, the question will finally be disposed of.

With the hope of North Carolina acting favorably on the amendment killed by the State Senate here today, with the Governors of Connecticut and Vermont adamant against calling their State Legislatures to consider the amendment and with Speaker Walker of the Tennessee House of Representatives officially announcing he has a majority of the House pledged and signed to defeat ratification here, the hopes of millions of women who wished to vote for President this year would appear to be all but gone.

Last-Minute Appeals Issued.

There is, of course, still the chance that enough antis can be swung over in the few remaining hours to snatch victory from seeming defeat. Last-minute appeals from representatives both of Senator Harding and Governor Cox have been circulated by the suffragists. Prayerful requests have mingled with threats of revenge as the climax approaches.

Perhaps the greatest shock to date was handed the suffrage forces when the House adjourned late Tuesday without voting. Motion to adjourn was made by Speaker Seth Walker, leader of the antis, and was vigorously opposed by Representative Joseph Han-

over, leader of the suffragists. The vote was 54 to 45.

"Suffrage is defeated," jubilantly exclaimed Walker as a result of the vote.

"It was not a test vote on suffrage," replied Hanover. "Many voted to go because they were tired, not because they opposed suffrage."

Nevertheless it was generally accepted as a highly significant vote, even by the suffragists, and while they do not admit defeat, they are more worried than at any time yet.

The battle over ratification got under way when Representative K. Riddick moved that the House concur in the Senate resolution ratifying the Federal amendment. The Senate resolution was received in the House in the regular order of business.

Quotes Pro-Suffragists.

Riddick gave the name of national and state leaders who favor suffrage, including President Wilson and the presidential candidates, challenging his opponents to name leaders of the opposition.

He charged "subtle influences" are operating against suffrage and said he would be ashamed if suffrage were defeated.

Representative Boyer argued it would degrade women to give them the vote.

"I have nine daughters and eight sons," he said, "and I do not feel those daughters should have the vote."

This brought a round of applause.

"Giving Negroes the vote was the worst thing that ever happened to them," he said.

Representative Canale declared women could purify American politics.

"Shouldn't women who work have the vote the same as Negroes?" he demanded.

Speaker Walker then took the floor and delivered an impassioned address against suffrage, in favor of spotless Southern womanhood and against Negroes in general.

"We want this to remain a white man's country," he said.

Then he read a letter from Los Angeles from the "Colored Ladies' Club," urging favorable action by the House.

"Colored ladies all vote," said the letter.

"I say this is infamous," shouted Walker.

When Walker had finished there was cheering which went on for four minutes, punctuated by cries of "Question."

The supporters of Walker endeavored to force the question, but failed.

Then Representative Hanover took the floor to refute Walker.

He denounced the attempt to cut off debate.

"I am voting for this question because it's a moral question of the highest type," declared Hanover.

The suffrage supporters then had their inning at cheering and made the most of it.

Speaker Walker moved for adjournment.

This move came as a complete surprise. Walker had been among several demanding recognition of the chair. Tumultous cries of "No" arose from the ranks of the suffragists when he put his motion before the House. When the shouts subsided there was some wrangling as to parliamentary procedure, but Walker finally gained his point that his motion to adjourn had precedence over all other questions. Upon being put to a vote the motion was carried.

WOMEN OF GEORGIA URGED TO REGISTER

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 2, 1920

Those Who Fail Are "Inexcusable Slackers," Says Mrs. Emily McDougald.

In a statement addressed to "Women Voters of Georgia" and given to the press Saturday, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, chairman of the citizenship committee of the league of women voters, urges women to register, and states "that the registration books in every county of the state are now open and no registrar can refuse to register you."

Mrs. McDouglad, at the same time, denounces every "woman who fails to register as an inexcusable slacker." She asks that all democratic women aid the democratic cause by sending contributions to the national democratic committee, 516 Grant building, Atlanta.

Mrs. McDougald's statement follows:

Women Voters of Georgia:

"You are entitled to the ballot in all national, state, county and city elections, in six months from the date of your registration.

The registration books in every county of the state are now open and no registrar can refuse to register you on exactly the same basis that he registers men. The nineteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States has removed wour disability on account of sex. Follow these instructions and the ballot is yours:

1. A woman must be 21 years of age, or over.

2. A woman must have been a resident of the state one year and of the county where she expects to vote six months prior to the date of her registration.

3. A woman must meet the same qualifications for registration that is required of men and take the same oath that a man takes.

It is of the utmost importance that every woman who can qualify under the election laws of the state, sohuld register at once. This being a presidential year. The registration lists of 1920 will be the permanent lists for the next four years.

You shouldn't fail to register.
You should not fail to vote.
You owe it to your state.
You owe it to yourself.

This is a great and vital adventure of the human race in ballot casting, and every woman who fails to register is an inexcusable slacker. Let the women of Georgia set the highest example of patriotism and prove that they desire to have the state take its rightful place among the leading commonwealths of the nation. Let me urge, if you are a democrat, that you aid the democratic party in its present campaign by sending a contribution to Georgia headquarters of the national democratic committee, 516 Grant building, Atlanta Ga.

EMILY C. M'DOUGALD,
Chairman Citizenship Committee, League of Women Voters.

Negro Woman, 113, Slave Under Five Masters, Registers to Vote

Mrs. Ebbie Tolbert, Who Says She Was Born Christmas Day, 1807, Believes Women Can Do Much Toward Political Reform.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

From slavery to the privilege of voting is the political transition that has come to Mrs. Ebbie Tolbert, a negro, who yesterday registered for the coming presidential election. She lives at 315 Gratiot street, and registered from the Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward, at 821 South Fourth street.

Mrs. Tolbert's bent figure and wrinkled face show her extreme age. She says she is 113 years old, having been born on Christmas Day in North Carolina in 1807. She says she worked as a slave for five different masters over a period of fifty-five years and was often beaten by cruel overseers.

"Our overseers," Mrs. Tolbert said, "were young men of our own race, and when we didn't work fast enough or talked too much, they would strike us with a big bull whip. Ive seen lots of negroes whipped and have been beaten myself by cruel overseers. These men had to make us work or they would have been beaten by their masters. Most of my life in slavery I was a field negro, but later I learned to cook and worked inside."

Escaped to St. Louis.

Just before the fall of Vicksburg, Mrs. Tolbert says she was taken to Commerce, Miss., by a new owner. She escaped from him and with other negroes made her way to St. Louis. She has lived here ever since.

Soon after coming here she married. Her husband died years ago. About twenty-five years ago she picked up a little negro boy and took care of him. In return, he is now looking after the old woman. Both live at the Gratiot street address. Mrs. Tolbert has no kin. Years ago, she says, a sister was separated from her and she never saw her again.

Mrs. Tolbert says it is going to be a great honor to be permitted to vote, and believes if women will vote right they can do much to improve the present laws.

"The world isn't like it used to be," she says, "and it may take the women to make things better. I think what we most need is stricter criminal law. Maybe the women will help bring this about."

Mrs. Tolbert says there is no secret for longevity. "I have always placed my faith in the Lord, and tried to live right," she explained.

She says both men and women are ruder than they were in days gone by, that all customs and manners have changed, and that women's independence has resulted in men being less chivalrous.

When asked how she was going to vote this fall, she said she knew little of politics, but she was for "Mr. Harding's party, because that was the party of Abe Lincoln."

SPECULATION ON WOMEN VOTERS

The Norfolk Virginian Pilot

Equal Rights Expected To Be In Force Before End Of This Year

7-17-1920

Richmond, July 11.—Indications are that the women of the country will get the ballot before the presidential election this year, and if that be so every woman in the State of Virginia will be liable for the poll tax which the men are required to pay at this time. What is more, if the women are given the ballot every one of them—whether or not they go to the polls—will have to pay the tax of $1.50 each year. If they vote, they pay $1.50; if they do not vote, they pay $1.50. At this time there are many voters who refuse to pay their taxes and then claim that they have been shut out and denied the privilege of voting. This charge is not correct. The dissenters and kickers have shut themselves out of their votes by failing to show public spirit to the extent of $1.50 yearly to support the government and the schools and all other expenses.

How many women in Virginia would be willing to walk up and have themselves assessed $1.50 for the privilege of a vote? Only time can tell. They will have to tell their ages when they register, of course—as the men do. White and black, old and young, would have to pay this tax, and the mere refusal to vote or to decline to register will not relieve them of the payment of the taxes. The officers will have the right to walk in and to make levy and to sell the goods and chattels of the females, as well as of the males. One dollar fo this tax goes directly to the county or city in which it is paid.

Guesses have already been made as to the number of women that would register and vote after the ballot is given them. The guesses run all the way from 10,000 to 35,000. An average of 100 to a county and city would give about 12,000, so that if the women begin to vote in considerable numbers the revenues of the State would jump by leaps and bounds.

School teachers and employees of the State would be the first to take advantage of the new law to register and to exercise the right of suffrage, and then the women employed in the factories—for whom men make laws and who have no voice in fixing the hours they shall work or the conditions—will come along. Then the professional politician would be put to his stumps to frame his speeches so that he could ride both sides of a sapling at one and the same time. Truly, politics would then become an art, and the men who have been carrying precincts in their pockets for many years would be out of a job.

NEGRO WOMEN TO HELP REGISTRATION

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
OCTOBER 10, 1920

The Negro Women's League of Voters met recently and heard the report of the chairman, Mrs. J. F. Pierce, on the organization work accomplished by the league since the launching of the campaign Sept. 2. Representatives of the league have made addresses in twenty different women's clubs in Nashville. They have also organized a number of women's clubs in the county districts. The league held an enthusiastic meeting Saturday afternoon at Dr. Ellington's church, in East Nashville, and appointed the following committee to assist the women in registering: Mesdames J. P. Crawford, Lovell Landers, Sarah McIntyre, T. A. Frierson, Johnnie Wright, L. G. Benton, J. W. Work, S. E. Page, Cora L. Fields, T. G. West, S. P. Neal, Carrie Bunch, A. N. Johnson, M. L. Crohthwait, Misses E. J. Terry, Clara L. Lowe, Mrs. E. T. Brown, Mesdames J. J. Scruggs, Susie Pillow, L. Riley, Jennie Patterson, Georgia Sawyers, W. P. Irvine, M. A. Young, Susie Carter, Lou Bell, M. Stewart, M. E. Flowers, Josie Britt, Annie Thomas, Tennie Williams, N. J. Anderson, C. V. Roman, J. C. Napier, J. W. Scruggs, H. T. Noel, Edward Massey, Isaiah Smith, G. H. Bandy, Maney Hermine Walker, Alice Blake, H. H. Walker, Hattie Hightower, S. M. Lowe, H. J. Johnson, H. C. Balle, Alex Brown, Andrew Bright, M. C. Coleman, M. E. Bryant, Hattie Scott, Julia Bell, Mesdames J. H. Harris, E. M. Lawrence, Pearl Reed, Bessie McCauley, Sarah Alford, Eva Adams, Margaret Thompson, Mollie Rowland, L. M. Overton, A. M. Irving, G. E. aWshington, John Shelby, R. A. Bibbs, W. B. Flagg and Misses Roberta Walker, Lena T. Jackson, Tennie Kemper, Sarah Jones and Amanda Frazier.

The league is pledge dto vote for Harding for President and Roberts for Governor of Tennessee.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in.

2,622 Women, 5,317 Men Are Registered to Vote

PASSAIC N J HERALD
SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

With Two Districts of Third Ward Unreported, Total Registration Is 3,080 Greater Than on Same Day in 1919—First Ward Shows Drop of 37 Votes; All Others Gain

With only the third and fourth districts of the Fourth Ward unreported, the registration of voters in the City of Passaic is 7,839, a gain of 3,080 votes over the first registry day of 1919, when 4,759 men's names were entered on the signature polling books.

Throughout the city, 2,622 women registered for their first votes, accounting for the big increase. The number of men registering was larger than in 1919, too, 5,317 instead of 4,759.

In the First Ward, there was a falling off of thirty-seven votes, in the Second, a gain of 1,450, in the Third a gain of 1,018 and in the Fourth a gain of 900. The Fourth Ward still has the greatest number of votes.

Below is given the number of women and men who registered yesterday in each election district and also the number of men whose names were written into the signature polling books a year ago, the first registration day of 1919:

FIRST WARD.

	Women	Men	Total 1920	Total 1919
1st Dist.	59	314	373	259
2nd Dist.	20	77	97	130
3rd Dist.	84	173	257	275
Totals	163	564	627	664

Loss—37.

SECOND WARD.

	Women	Men	Total 1920	Total 1919
1st Dist.	152	234	386	169
2nd Dist.	287	374	661	251
3rd Dist.	176	306	582	234
4th Dist.	74	243	317	177
5th Dist.	92	322	414	231
6th Dist.	71	242	313	71
Totals	854	1721	2573	1123

Gain—1450.

THIRD WARD.

	Women	Men	Total 1920	Total 1919
1st Dist.	250	330	550	229
2nd Dist.	282	366	648	264
3rd Dist.	178	331	509	258
4th Dist.	...	...	...	177
5th Dist.	...	...	...	102
6th Dist.	109	85	194	132

Gain—1018. Two districts missing.

FOURTH WARD

	Wom.	Men	Total 1920	Total 1919
1st Dist.	72	276	348	223
2nd Dist.	132	309	441	268
3rd Dist.	149	134	283	220
4th Dist.	151	242	293	181
5th Dist.	76	350	426	241
6th Dist.	87	144	231	283
7th Dist.	41	223	264	185
8th Dist.	80	242	322	197

Gain 900

CITY OF PASSAIC

	Wom.	Men	Total 1920	Total 1919
1st Ward	163	564	627	664
2nd Ward	852	1721	2573	1123
*3d Ward	819	1112	1931	1162
4th Ward	788	1920	2708	1808
*Gr. Total	2622	5317	7839	4759

Gain 3,080

*2 Districts missing.

Colored Women Turn Out.

Registering was very light early in the afternoon in the fourth and sixth districts of the Second Ward, at School No. 7. In the fourth district, there were more colored women registering than there were white.

Miss Mae Van Hoven, 199 Summer street, daughter of Jacob Van Hoven, was the first to register in the fourth district. She was followed later by Rachael King, colored, 26 Spruce street. Other women who registered were Mrs. John Meyers, 917 Main avenue, wife of a Second Ward butcher; Mrs. James Brown, colored, 915 Main Avenue, and Anna Scudder, colored, 457 Harrison street.

Two young women claim the honor of being the first to register in the sixth district—Miss Nellie Smith and Miss Jennie Topp, neighbors, of 264 and 262 Summer street, respectively. Miss Smith was ahead of Miss Topp.

Other women who registered early were Necie Warner, 192 Summer street; Christina Wright, 234 Burgess place; Agnes Reenstra, 236 Burgess place, and Jennie Breen, 195 Burgess place.

Sergeant Flynn Waits an Hour.

Police Sergeant William Flynn got a little mixed up as to the time the polls were to open and was waiting an hour ahead of time.

In the third district of the Third Ward, Miss Elizabeth Kitridge, 352 Lafayette avenue, was the first woman to register. Others who followed soon afterwards were Gertrude Haviland, 414 Lafayette avenue; Anna S. Remig, 297 Paulison avenue; A. Maud Fryer, 371 Paulison avenue, and Margaret A. Haggerty, 297 Paulison avenue.

Civil War Vet's Wife, Too.

Among the earliest to register was Mrs. Mary Lee, 303 Paulison avenue, wife of Thomas Lee, who was a soldier in the Second New Jersey Cavalry during the civil war.

When Mrs. Lee was asked what her age was, she replied:

"I am over 21."

Then she went in and registered. There was a long line waiting.

At School No. 4.

Women, young and old, residing in the second district of the Second Ward, took advantage of the right of franchise yesterday and crowded into the polling place at School No. 4 where they registered for the coming November election. A continuous line of women was noticeable from 5 in the afternoon until the polls closed at 10 o'clock, daylight saving time.

Fifteen women registered within twenty-five minutes after the pools opened in the second district, Second Ward, at School No. 4. There was no let up from 2 until 4.30 o'clock. At 5 o'clock more women arrived and it was necessary to form a line nearly a block long. At 10 o'clock closing time, there were still many women to be registered. It was 10.30 o'clock when the election officers questioned the last registrant.

According to the figures of the election officers in that district, 287 women registered yesterday. The women outnumbered the men 2 to 1 in that district's registration. The fact that the majority of men voted at the last general election exempted them from registering yesterday, election officers said.

Harry Meyers Registers.

Harry Meyers, president of the Hobart Trust Company, registered in this district, claiming a legal residence at the Hobart Bank Building. He has voted here for several years. He lives in New York City. The total registration in this district, including those entitled to vote at the general election was 661.

Some of the women were compelled to stand in line for some time. An aged woman, who was one of the first to register, objected to other women hearing her answers to the required questions. She said that she had been approached by a woman and told not to vote.

First District, Fourth Ward

In this district there were four women waiting to register when the polls opened. The polling place was in School No. 6, Hamilton avenue and Madison street, and one of the first to register was Mrs. Emilia Sieper, mother of Commissioner Fred E. Sieper, 98 Washington place. The next three women to sign were all residents of Washington place, being Isabel Haggerty, 141 Washington; Bertha Nelson, 98 Washington, and Mary Kuetter 90 Washington.

A Belleville woman walked into the polls in the second district, First Ward, also at School No. 6, and said she desired to register. She was informed that she would have to register in her own town. The woman is staying in Passaic. Thomasita Musante, 127 Columbia avenue, was the first woman to write her name in the poll books in this district, and was immediately followed by Violet McKenzie, 15 Elm street; Mary Mooney, 60 Elm street; Matilda Dey, 209 Madison street, and Addie Mooney, 72 Columbia avenue.

Third District, Fourth Ward

Three women waited at the polls in this district for the opening yesterday afternoon. The polls were at School No. 9, Jackson street and Columbia avenue. Mrs. Rachel Ball, 164 Quincy street, was the first woman to register there. She was quickly followed by Rose B. Saxe, 100 Quincy; Lillian B. Charmers, 168 Quincy street, and Josephine Hickey, 91 Jackson street.

In the fourth district, Fourth Ward, where the polls are located at 171 Central avenue, there was a considerable rush of women to the polls during the early hours of the afternoon. Anna Farrar, 381 Harrison street, registered first. The next three in order were: Maria Brauns, 251 Hope avenue; Catherine Kromer, 132 Autumn street, and Carrie Darmstatter, 146 Sherman street.

Miss Lucas First

The registration of women in the fifth district, Fourth Ward, where the polls are located in School No. 10, at Harrison street and Parker avenue, was heavy during the earlier hours. Miss Maude Lucas, 109 Dayton avenue, was the first woman to put her name in the book. The next few who followed were Mrs. Hedwig Otto, 107 Dayton; Mrs. Emma Saathoff, 29 Van Winkle; Mrs. Julia Saathoff, 15 Van Winkle, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, 186 Harrison.

In the eighth district of the Fourth Ward, Mrs. Philip Castline, 28 Burgess place, was the first woman to register at the Summer street polling place. She is the wife of Fire Captain Castline.

Another Chance?

"There may be another chance to register before the primaries, Tuesday, September 28, that is, if a bill presented to the Legislature by Senator William N. Runyon, last Wednesday, passes, and is signed by the Governor," City Clerk Van Houten said today. The bill makes Tuesday, September 21, an extra registration day.

Many of the boards of registry worked all night last night in order to make up figures, as they must be filed with the county clerk today. Heretofore the boards had two weeks to file the results of the registry.

9,742 Paterson Women.

Official reports from Paterson place the women's registration over 9,742. In 34 out of 74 districts 6,142 men and women registered. Of this number about 90 per cent. were women, making a total of 5,627 from the thirty-four districts.

Bernard J. Roegiers, county Democratic chairman, and Frederick W. Van Blarcom, county Republican chairman, both stated that it was a large registration for men also. This was noted in the registration.

It is estimated that the total registration for the coming election exceeds 35,000.

The very first resigtrant in the third district of the Fifth Ward was Mrs. Jane Wagoner, widow of former Surrogate Isaac Van Wagoner. Mrs. Wagoner is the oldest Paterson registrant and will celebrate her ninety-seventh birthday Sunday.

Women's Meeting The Strikes A Snag

Savannah Tribune

Suffragettes Came Out Strong At Meeting

9-17-20.

Stormy Session Held Monday Night At Asbury Church

The women's mass meeting called Monday night at Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, to form a League of Women Voters, was one of the hottest and most furious meetings, male or female, held here for some time. The house was virtually packed with women in every walk of life with here and there a man to be found in the large audience.

It seems that there were two reasons for the unusually large attendance. First was the advertising of Miss Lucy Laney, head of Haines Institute, Augusta, who was scheduled to make the principal address, and the other was the fight which it was anticipated would take place if a league of women voters were attempted to be organized, not that the women are opposed to the ballot but because of the opposition to the forming of anything bordering on such a league when a suffragette club was already in existence here, which has been doing active work among the women for the past year or more.

Everything seemed to have been going along smoothly during the early part of the meeting and nothing transpired which would cause even the slightest ripple of excitement. Lawyer F. B. Pettie was present to set the ladies off right in their all important work of preparing for the ballot as soon as the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution is ratified by one more state. He was introduced by Mrs. R. S. Taylor who called the meeting to order. Mr. Pettie explained the object of the meeting, that of forming a League of Women Voters

(over)

which would include all women in the first congressional district. He told of how (Republican District Chairman) W. S. Scott had appointed the officers of the league and how important a work there was to be done by the league. Mrs. Geo. S. Williams was named as having been appointed as chairman of the district and Miss Bessie E. Foster was named as vice chairman. Lawyer Pettie explained all the intricate machinery which the women were to master in this drive of work and then turned the meeting over to Mrs. Williams. The latter then read the names of those who were selected as officers of the league and everything which had been planned for the evening was then beautifully gone through and there seemed to be nothing left those to do who were in charge of the meeting but to announce the adjournment and then put the ladies to work on their all-important task of getting every Negro woman of voting age in this district to join the league.

However, this opinion did not meet the approval of all the ladies present for some of them, in fact a seeming large majority, thought that further explanation of some things political hereabouts should be made and right here is where "business picked up" and a little ginger was injected into the meeting which up to this tim appeared to be taking the usual course of a meeting which is "fixed up."

Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, president of the Chatham County Suffrage Club which for the past year has been giving the women in every section of the city points on how to vote and otherwise preparing them for the ballot, was the first of the objectionists to ask for the floor. Speaking to the point, Mrs. Smith said:

"Logically, there could be no League of Women Voters in a state which has not granted suffrage to its women, and thence there is no necessity for such a league until the Susan B. Anthony amendment is ratified. Any league of women voters in this county at this juncture would be nothing less than a duplication and overlapping of the Suffrage Club, already founded and active." She said that as soon as suffrage is granted to women, the Suffrage Club would naturally blossom into a league of women voters, for, said she, "We do not get gunia-eggs, expecting to hatch out turkeys." Thunderous applause greeted this very pointed blow from the president of the Suffrage Club.

In a carefully delivered summary, Mrs. Smith recounted the wide activity of the Suffrage Club in this city and county; how it has carried the principles into every organization of the city, social, religious and fraternal: and how in a regular series of lectures, it has been teaching the women the grave responsibilities of suffrage and preparing them to meet the great responsibility when it shall come. Many prominent speakers have been brought before the people here, she said. "The Suffrage Club is not dead," she said, "and you are not in the habit of burying the people until they are dead." Applause following this attack upon the proposal for a new organization, clearly indicated that the great audience was with the speaker.

Miss C. O. McDowell, another of the objectionists and a leader of the suffrage club, then asked to speak. The presiding officer stated that the time was at hand for adjournment and she could not longer hold the meeting. Miss McDowell, who was on the floor, refused to be seated and demanded that she be heard. Her demands were met with stubborn refusal and then when she absolutely refused to yield the floor a hot tilt ensued between her and the presiding officer. The house then became all excited, pandemonium reigning for several minutes until the Rev. Richie, pastor of Asbury church, said that he could not stand for such scenes to be enacted in the house of God and that the meeting must be adjourned. To the closing of the meeting at this point there came objections from many sources, he Rev. S. T. Reed's objection being heard by the pastor. Rev Redd asked that Miss McDowell be heard, stating that there should be no partiality shown and that she should be given an opportunity to speak. To this Rev. Richie agree. Throughout it all Miss McDowell remaining on her feet. The presiding officer said she would not hear her and before she would do so she would yield the chair to some one else. The house demanded that Miss McDowell be heard, and Miss Bessie E. Foster, vice chairman, was called to the chair. Miss Foster called for order and when the house became quiet Miss McDowell was given the floor She enlarged on the remarks of Mrs. Smith. Her argument against the forming of the league of women voters was a most convincing one and time and again her remarks were interrupted by applause. Her talk caught the crowd, even some of the men present being thoroughly aroused by her ready wit and strong arguments holloed out "go it kid. you've got'em, they're dead," and some of the women cheering and waving their hands.

By this time it was evident that the suffragets had taken the meeting and that those behind the League of Women Voters movement had lost ground. Some one of them seeking to regain order suggested singing "Praise God from whom all Blessings Flow" and then loudly started singing "Bless be the Tie that Binds." This caused laughter from all parts of the house and singers had gotten way into the first verse of the latter before they realizd their mistake. In a minut or two the meeting adjourned.

Early during the meeting a telegram was read from Miss Laney stating that it would be impossible for her to be present.

Wo[illegible]frage [illegible]ub Appeals

4-10-20.

To Negro Women to Prepare for the Proper Use of Ballot

The Savannah Tribune

The Womans Suffrage Club of Chatham county, soon to become a league of voters of some kind, makes an appeal as never before to the Negro womenhood of Savannah and Chatham county to prepare themselves for the proper use of the ballot. Let every woman hear the call in this, the greatest of all movements for the freedom of womanhood and humanity. It is believed that every well thinking woman wishes to prepare herself and help prepare others for the proper use of the ballot as little or no good can be accomplished without helping those who do not know; so it is not enough for one to prepare herself only. The suffrage club is non-partisan other than regular Republican form of government since there would not ikely by any Democratic or socialists or Progressives in evidence in this section of the country. There is not anything binding to any one wishing to prepare themselves for this great work. Telling that every woman desires for herself and others of her sex the freedom and protection as can only be had through the use of the ballot and that the ballot will be given to women very soon.

The Suffrage Club has divided the city and county into districts and wards for census taking and giving information to those who wish to accept or use the ballot when it is given to them. The following are the districts and names of workers:

1st District—Mrs. A. H. Dunbar, Mrs. H. T. Singleton, Mrs. G. Bryant, Mrs. E. Pettie, Mrs. Marie Page, Mrs. J. Hubert, Mrs. M. Belcher, Mrs. A. B. Singfield.

2nd District—Mrs. S. G. Tompkins, Mrs. E. Wright. Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Victoria Roberts, Miss Bessie Foster, Mrs. Emma Swangin, Mrs. V. Goodall, Mrs. White, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. E. Seabrooks, Mrs. M. Coles, Mrs. C. E. Brent, Mrs. M. Hill.

3rd District—Mrs. Emma Watson Mrs. Bridie Freeman, Mrs. Florence Baker.

4th District—Mrs. R. Can, Mrs. P. Smith, Mrs. Carrie Howard. Mrs. A. E. Whitmire, Mrs. W. J. Ayers, Miss C. O. McDowell, Mrs. P. W. Wrenn, Mrs. M. W. Bryan, Mrs. J. H. Law, Mrs. Annie Cooper, Mrs. S. T. Redd, Miss M. Shivery, Miss Sarah Lee, Miss Martin, Mrs. Paul Perry, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Mamie Butler, Miss Carrie Hendrexson, Mrs. M. Horne, Mrs. Lottie Curley, Mrs. E. Slocum, Miss Bertha Lee, Miss Ida Lee, Mrs. John Habersham, Mrs. R. Smith, Mrs. A. L. Tucker, Mrs. R. E. Scott, Mrs. D. J. Scott, Mrs. Edward Desverney, Miss Rosa Boufeuillet, Mrs. Lizzie C. Davis, Mrs. J. G. Lemon, Mrs. J. H. Kinckle, Misses Alice Ellis, Miss Helen Ellis, Mrs. R. A. McNichols, Mrs. S. C. Houstoun, Mrs. J. W. Jamerson Miss Nettie Houston, Mrs. Lucy Lucas Mrs. Marion Johnson, Mrs. Tom Holly, Miss O. H. Lee, Miss Helen Lee, Miss V. Beasley, Mrs. L. A. Woodard, Mrs. J. W. Roberts, Mrs. J. R. Davis, Mrs. F. Hopkins, Mrs. R. S. Taylor, Mrs. Alice Heyward, Mrs. W. Harris, Mrs. Cato Young, Mrs. C. C. Middleton Mrs. F. Fraier, Mrs. O. C. Clayborne, Mrs. M. Collier.

5th Disetrict—Mrs. W. S. Scott zier, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Roston, Mrs. R. R. Wright, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. McLester, Mrs Brown, Mrs Chisholm, Mrs Flipper, Mrs. A. Cooper, Mrs. Sadie Baker

6th District—Mrs. Amos, Mrs. Holloway.

7th District—Miss J. Conyers.

8th District—Miss Sengstacke, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Daniels.

Committee—Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. E. Wright, Mrs. W. Brown, Miss M. Shivery.

G. O. P. & DEMS FIGHT FOR VOTE OF COLORED WOMEN IN SOUTH

ATLANTIC CITY N J GAZETTE
OCTOBER 5, 1920

Democrats Raise "Race Issue" In Effort to Arouse Feeling," Republicans Assert.

APPEAL TO RACE ISSUED

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 4.—North Carolina Republicans and Democrats are trying to register all women entitled to vote under the Federal Amendment for the November election, and it is estimated that 90 per cent will enroll. The time for registration is short, but a great deal will be accomplished within the next two weeks. There is no disposition anywhere to confine the voting in this State to men.

In South Carolina and Florida similar conditions prevail. Those States have not progressed as rapidly as Virginia and North Carolina, but leaders there predict that a very large percentage of the women will be on the books before the close.

Several reasons are given for the great activity of the Southern politicians in enrolling women. A desire to swell the vote of approval of the Wilson administration; the fear of colored women, where they are demanding the ballot; to make as good showing as possible in the total vote cast in order to thwart any plans Republicans may have for reducing Southern representation in Congress.

"At least 90 per cent of the women of North Carolina entitled to vote will register," said Colonel Wade H. Harris, a well informed newspaper [illegible] tually all of them will put their names on the books. Aroused over the threat of Colored women to vote, the white people will see that their wives and daughters are enrolled.

Appeal to Colored Women

Within the last ten days thousands of copies of an anonymous letter claiming to speak for "The Colored Women's Rights Association," were mailed from Greensboro Most of these communications were addressed to the Colored people. Democrats charged the Republican State Central Committee sent the letter from its headquarters at Greensboro.

The letter reads: "The Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States gives all women the right of the ballot, regardless of color and we beg all the colored women of North Carolina to register and vote November 2, 1920.

"The time for negroes has come. Now is our chance to redeem our liberty. We have been driven long enough.

"Apply to the registrar in your precinct to register

"The books for registration are open on September 30 and if you are refused, go at once to a Republican lawyer and start proceedings in the United States Court. Don't waste time with State Courts; the State Courts are controlled by Democrats. Don't be afraid. There are plenty of white Republicans who will help you.

"We are sure of capturing the State this time if only the colored women will do their duty, register and vote. The white women of North Carolina will not vote, and while they sleep let the negro be up and doing.

"When we get our party in power we can demand what we wish and get it."

Some Republican leaders asserted that this letter was a Democratic trick to revive the race issue and arouse their apathetic supporters.

A report to the effect that Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, a Boston woman who conducts a school for Colored girls at Sedalia, ten miles south of Greensboro, was behind "The Colored Woman's Rights Association," and was responsible for the letter, was denied by her.

Both Sides Seek Votes.

Widespread publicity given this letter served to exercise Democratic leaders and make them double their efforts to get the women who are likely to affiliate with them registered.

10/12/20

Political—1920
Politics, Women in

REGISTRATION OFFICE GETS ASSISTANCE; WOMEN SWAMP PLACE; RACE SEGREGATION

RICHMOND VA LEADER
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

One Time This Morning Negro Women Were in Possession, With White Women Standing Outside in Corridor—Use of "Guide" Cards Challenged—Electoral Board Meets This Afternoon to Consider Further Details of Registration—Nearly 2,000 Women Registered.

Swamped by a rush of women voters, both white and colored, Central Registrar William S. Woodson threw up his hands this morning and called for help. Mayor Ainslie summoned to the city hall John L. Ingram, secretary of the electoral board, and Chairman John Purcell, of the city Democratic committee. An informal conference was held with Judge D. C. Richardson, of the hustings court, and Sheriff J. Herbert Mercer, as a result of which a jury room was turned over to the registrar, so that there might be some segregation of white and colored women. LaMont Blakely, formerly a RICHMOND newspaper man, now connected with the city department of public welfare, was sworn in as a deputy to the central registrar and put to work. The electoral board will meet this afternoon to consider further means of relief. Total registration of women may reach nearly 2,000 by closing time today.

Director of Public Safety W. M. Myers was called on for police aid and uniformed officers were stationed at the doors of each registration room on the fourth floor of the ciyt hall, to keep applicants in line. At one time this morning there were more than thirty negro women in the office of Central Registrar Woodson, and about an equal number of white women standing in line in the corridor of the city hall, awaiting their turn.

Use of Cards Challenged.

Chairman Purcell of the city Democratic committee filed formal protest against the conditions, and himself challenged three negro women seeking to register, who it was ascertained could neither read nor write. The constitution requires the applicant for registration unless physically unable to make application to the registrar "in his own handwriting, without aid, suggestion or memorandum, in the presence of the registration officials, stating therein his name, age, date and place of birth, residence and occupation at the time and for the two years next preceding, and whether he has previously voted, and, if so, state, county and precinct in which he voted last." (Constitution, section 20.)

Chairman Purcell said that when he reached the office this morning there were in the small room alloted to the central registrar nearly fifty woomen, a majority of them colored, all of whom were busily engaged in writing out their applications. It was impossible for Central Registrar Woodson to supervise so many, and as a result the whole throng, white and colored, were milling about giving each other aid, suggestion and instructions, regardless of the plain provision of the constitution. Mr. Purcell also complained that many of the applicants for registration, both white and colored, were being furnished with the advertising cards of Treasurer James B. Pace, a candidate in the November election, on which is printed full directions for registration. With the aid of cards, many negro women have been abled to register who, it is believed, could not have otherwise met the test of the constitution to register, "without aid, suggestion or memorandum." It is possible thta the vote of women who used such cards, both white and colored, may be challenged at the polls, though in the confusion of the rush at the registrar's office, it is almost impossible to tell who are using notes, cards or other written instructions as to how to make application to have their names placed on the voting lists.

Empowered to Name Helpers.

The loosely-drawn law providing for the creation of the office of central registrar, known as Chapter 389 of the acts of 1920, privides, in Section 2, that "such general registrar, subject to the approval of the electoral board may appoint such assistants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of his office, and said assistants are hereby authorized to do all things necessary for the registration of qualified voters." Under this clause, it is held, the central registrar, with the approval of the electoral board, may appoint as many assistants as may be needed, and the city will be required to pay the bill.

COLORED WOMEN DEMAND RECOGNITION

Voters Say They Have Been Ignored in Detailing Campaign Orators.

MRS. LAWTON PROTESTS.

Question to Be Threshed Out at Meeting Thursday.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
SEPTEMBER 26, 1920

Are the white women of the Republican State Committee ignoring the claims for recognition by the organized colored women of the State?

This is a question which will be discussed next Thursday at a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Colored Women at their headquarters, 255 West 181st street, Manhattan.

The executive committee of the national organization of colored women is made up of the presidents of State organizations. The member from New York State is Mrs. Maria C. Lawton, who is the president of the Empire State Federation of (Colored) Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Lawton says that when it was learned that the white women of other States had recommended colored women to the Republican National Committee, she requested Mrs. Henrietta L. Livermore, cahirman, of the New York State Republican Women's Executive Committee to take similar action. but that Mrs. Livermore referred her to the Kings County leader, Jacob A. Livingston.

"It was not county representation that I wanted for the women of my race," Mrs. Lawton says, "so I did not act upon Mrs. Livermore's suggestion.

"In New Jersey the Rev. Florence Randolph, of Jersey City, the president of the State Federation of Colored Women, has been put in charge of the activities of the colored Republican women of that State. But when she applied to the Manhattan headquarters of the Republican National Committee for colored women campaign speakers, she was given the names of women from Pennsylvania, instead of New York.

"This is not an individual protest on my part, but one which I make as a representative of the organized colored women in this State.

"The organized white women of the Republican party in this State have, I feel, purposely ignored us."

THE REGISTRATION OF WOMEN

Two thousand Negro women have registered in Chatham county since the Susan B. Anthony amendment has become the law of the land. Ten thousand more should register and should do so now. To qualify, one needs only to show residence in this county and good character. This can be done by the mere going up to the polls and taking the oath. Women are encouraged and urged to go up at once. The registrars are fair and do not undertake to take advantage of applicants as has often been the case in the past.

Group organizations of women, like the auxiliaries to the various clubs of the city, should see to it that every one of their numbers is on the registration list.

Now is the time! It will never be easier than now! Books will be open for weeks yet, but it is imperative to register now for the presidential election. So far, there are no restrictions to the registration of women; and if there shall be in the future, the greater the number of women registered, the better can they meet the difficulties which will arise.

Everywhere all over the country, even in the rural communities, colored women are registering. In the big cities north, to which many have gone in the past few years, the Negro vote is a factor which all the political parties are reckoning with. And in those communities where the Negro vote is organized to secure just consideration for Negro people, the party in power has been willing to divide the patronage and otherwise to accord the Negro group his just proportion of the benefits which come from success at the polls.

These conditions are bound to come in the south, everywhere.

Let's prepare for it!

Negro men, too, should qualify by paying their back taxes, and registering. Many elections in which our people will be interested are coming on in the near future, and we wish to be prepared to help determine how such elections shall go.

Now that our women are going up in such large numbers to be registered, the men should be put upon their mettle to keep pace with them.

The day is now, when a good man is embarrassed to confess that he is not a poll tax payer and a registered voter.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
OCTOBER 5 1920

The Colored Women's Republican club will meet at 7:30 Tuesday evening at the Second Baptist church, with Mrs. Rosa Moorman presiding. Rev. A. D. Chandler of Detroit, formerly of Columbus, Miss Laura Brown of Pittsburgh and Judge E. B. Kinkead will be the speakers.

NEGRO WOMEN SEEK BALLOT

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

Mysterious Letter Is Sent Out From Greensboro

Last week Mrs. Mary Stimson, of Norwood, a white women, received a letter from Greensboro, evidently intended for the hands of a negro woman, in which negro women were urged to register and vote the Republican ticket this year. Other letters have been received at Concord and other places and the Stanly News-Herald is informed that scores were received by negro women in Stanly county. At least two of these mysterious letters came into the hands of white people here. All were mailed in plain envelopes and postmarked at Greensboro. Investigation is said to have disclosed that there is in Greensboro an organization calling itself the "Colored Women's Rights Association."

The letter was copied in The Charlotte Observer of Saturday morning with the comment that it looked like the Republican organization in this State had some hand in the matter. Gilliam Grissom, of Greensboro, campaign manager of the Republicans, quickly made denial and has sent a copy of his letter to Editor Wade Harris to The Dispatch. Whether Grissom anticipated that some of the letters would turn up in Lexington he did not state when sending his denial here.

For the information of all voters in the County, the letter as sent out from Greensboro is published herewith:

DEAR VOTERS:—

"The 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives all women the right of the ballot regardless of color, and we beg all the colored women of North Carolina to register and vote on November 2nd, 1920.

"The time for negroes has come. Now is our chance to redeem our liberty.

"We have been driven long enough.

"Apply to the registrar in your precinct to register.

"The books for registration open on September 30th, and if you are refused, just go at once to a REPUBLICAN LAWYER and start proceedings in the United States Courts—don't waste time with State courts—the State courts are controlled by Democrats.

"The Democrats are divided over the revaluation act and the Governor's fight in the primary. Thousands of Democrats will stay at home next November and thousands of Gardner and Page Democrats will vote the Republican ticket.

"We are sure of capturing the State this time if only the colored women will do their duty—REGISTER AND VOTE. The white women of North Carolina will not vote and while they sleep let the negro be up and doing.

"When we get OUR party in power we can demand what we wish and get it. We hold the balance of power in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York and New Jersey. We are sure of electing a Republican President—one who will give us what we want—that justice, but if we don't elect a Republican Congress his hands will be tied, and we have the chance here in North Carolina to elect a Republican Senator and over half of the Congressmen.

With colored women voting we can control the eastern counties and the industrial counties of the west such as Forsyth, Guilford, Rowan, Davidson, Cabarrus, Stanly, Gaston, Mecklenburg.

"All the white cotton mill operatives of the State are going to vote the Republican ticket this time. While the Democrats are divided, is our time.

"Organize—get the white Republican women and men to help you. They will, IF ONLY YOU WILL KEEP QUIET ABOUT IT.

"Have your meetings at night. When we get thousands of voters on the registration books, the white Republicans of North Carolina and the South will be glad to do as their white brothers and sisters of the North and West—RECOGNIZE US AS THEIR POLITICAL EQUALS. We are being backed by them now, but YOU KNOW IT IS BEST FOR THEM TO KEEP UNDER COVER FOR AWHILE YET.

"Republicans have plenty of money and you can get it to organize and prosecute Democratic Registrars and Judges of elections if they refuse to register colored women and violate the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of our glorious United States.

"KEEP THIS SECRET—DON'T LET IT GET INTO THE HANDS OF DEMOCRATS.

"Yours for negro liberty,
Colored "Women's Rights Association,
For Colored Women."

REGISTER MORE WHITE WOMEN THAN NEGROES

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 29, 1920

CITY OFFICER ROUNDING UP NEGROES

Despite This Work in Scrub, Women in Heights and Hyde Park Outdistance in Total

Despite herculean efforts on the part of the forces opposing the charter in registering the negro women voters—with Joe Robinson, the city's negro policeman, actively engaged in escorting negroes to registration booths and seeing that they register—the registration of white women for the city at large is keeping well ahead. Figures obtained by The Tribune yesterday showed a total of 749 white women registered and 321 negro women. Robinson is on the police payroll as a policeman.

In the Scrub wards the registration of negro women, however, is surprising. At precinct No. 9, where Joe Robinson as he brought in one stated he would "be back with several more," the negro registration is 128, while only thirty-one whites have registered since the books were opened for the charter. Of the negroes registered, ninety-eight were negro women. The negro women also outnumber the white women registered at precincts No. 2, No. 6 (in Hyde Park), No. 8 (part ward four), No. 12 (lower Ybor City), and No. 14 (northeast Ybor City).

Only the recognition by the white women in Hyde Park and Tampa Heights of the crisis and their resultant streaming to the registration booths is keeping the total of white women ahead of the negro women. In precincts No. 5, No. 3, No. 15 and No. 18 there have been no negro women registered, and in these precincts the white women have piled up a majority that is increasing.

"It is only the past few days that the white women have started registering," said one registration officer yesterday. "They seem to have never realized the danger until late last week."

The tables showing the women's registration by precincts follows:

Districts—		Wh. Wom.	Neg. Wom.
No. 1.	Ward 1	15	10
No. 2.	Ward 1	17	35
No. 3.	Ward 1	40	0
No. 4.	Ward 2	100	4
No. 5.	Ward 3	185	0
No. 6.	Ward 3	10	75
No. 7.	Ward 4	13	9
No. 8.	Ward 4	16	28
No. 9.	Ward 5	25	98
No. 10.	Ward 5	38	1
No. 11.	Ward 6	11	6
No. 12.	Ward 6	5	23
No. 13.	Ward 7	2	6
No. 14.	Ward 7	2	10
No. 15.	Ward 8	25	0
No. 16.	Ward 8	40	2
No. 17.	Ward 9	90	4
No. 18.	Ward 9	95	0
No. 19.	Ward 10	20	10
Total		749	321

Are Negro Voters Being Colonized?

Rumors to the effect that colonization of negroes in Hillsborough county and Tampa is taking place were strengthened yesterday by the frequency with which Joe Robinson, negro policeman, who is a paid employe of the city, visited the county court house in the company of other negroes. One of the negroes upon being asked his place of residence by Tax Collector J. A. Glover, in whose office the negro, accompanied by Robinson, came to pay his poll tax, replied that he lived in Manatee county. Tax Collector Glover then repeated the question, whereupon the negro explained that he formerly lived in Manatee county, but that he now lives in precinct No. 20 of Hillsborough county.

Mr. Glover, when asked about the incident last night, stated that he had allowed the negro to pay his poll tax and that he believed that the negro's explanation was probably correct, rather than the one made by other parties to the effect that the negro in his first answer had made a mistake, and told the truth. However, Mr. Glover explained that the checking up in the matter of a person's residence is done in the office of the supervisor of registration, where the person is required to tell under oath where he resides.

It was learned that Robinson was seen on more than one occasion yesterday and about the court house in the company of other negroes. In view of the heavy registration of negroes which is taking place at present and the open fear of certain political organizations that they will break the "Solid South" through the negro vote, Robinson's actions were the subject of considerable comment.

POLL TAXES ARE PAID BY OVER 1,100 WOMEN

LYNCHBURG VA. ADVANCE
SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

Big Rush Today at Revenue Office—Colored Women Outnumber Whites.

The second and third wards led in the payment of capitation taxes in Lynchburg in the 24-hour period ending at noon today, the first ward being nine behind the other two wards, which ended the period with 46 each. This meant 129 assessments for the day, which brought the total up to noon today to 1,105.

There was something of a rush about noon today in the revenue office, at which time the colored women were outnumbering the whites, but some of the former went away from the office without offering to have themselves assessed and, consequently, they did not pay the capitations and will be unable to register.

Several colored women inquired today, as has been the case for two weeks, if they are required by law to pay their poll taxes and when they were told that the law can not compel the payment of such taxes so long as they are a privilege, they went away with a dollar and a half in their pockets which some of them, at least, expected that they would have to pay in order to stay out of jail. Others stated that they had been told that if they do not vote that they will either be fined or that they will be sent to jail. The best answer to this seems to be that for years scarcely one-third of the men qualified to vote in Lynchburg have not appeared as a rule at the polling places and if there has ever been one of them to be approached for not voting no one has ever heard of it.

In response to questions colored women are told that the law can not make them pay their capitation taxes as long as it is a privilege and that no one can require them to go to the polls if they want to stay away.

One of the worst troubles white married women have in having themselves assessed seems to lie in the fact that they can not make up their minds just what their names are. Some of them want to use their husband's name; others their own name with their maiden middle name and still others their own given name in combination with their maiden surname. Generally, the revenue permits them to select their own name, but advises them to use the same name straight through and again when they go to vote.

In the 129 assessments in the 24-hour period ending at noon today, 44 colored women had themselves assessed and quite a number turned back when they found they would not be liable to a trip to police court if they failed to pay the tax or if they failed to vote.

This combination meant a rush at the revenue office and these payments together with the regular business of the city treasurer's office kept the attaches of that office on the jump through the forenoon.

The assessment for capitations at noon today stood as follows:

First ward, 400; second ward, 400; third ward, 305; total, 1,105.

NEGRO WOMEN FILE ELECTION PROTEST

Thirty-Two Who Were Refused Voting Certificates in South Carolina Appeal From Decision of Board of Registration

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
OCTOBER 4, 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Thirty-two Negro women in Columbia have filed in Richland County an appeal from the decision of the board of registration not to grant them registration tickets, this denial disqualifying them to participate in the general election in November. The papers in the case have been filed with the office of the state Attorney-General.

The appeal reads in part as follows:

"Take notice: That the following named persons appeal from the decision of your board in refusing them registration certificates according to the laws of South Carolina and the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to the county court of the said county, and aver that they are citizens of sound mind, of more than 21 years of age, and possess all the qualifications of electors under the Constitution of this State and the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Attached to the petition, signed by the 32 Negro women, is the following affidavit by N. J. Frederick, Negro attorney and notary public:

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned, who, being duly sworn, each for herself, say that they are citizens of Richland County, State of South Carolina, and above the age of 21 years; and that on or about the 8th day of September, 1920, they made application before the board of registration of Richland County for registration certificates; that they were required to read—not the Constitution, as the law provides—but sections from the civil and criminal codes of South Carolina, which they did, however, in an intelligent and orderly manner. Whereupon they were then asked to explain the sections read, which deponents refused to do, on the grounds that it was not a requirement of the law, as the reading and writing any section of the Constitution is the only educational test required. That on failure to explain said sections registration certificates were refused deponents."

The outcome of the case is watched with keenest interest, as this is the first instance of Negro women making a protest.

Since the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, there has been renewed political activity on the part of the Negroes, but it was in Columbia that the Negro women in any considerable number made effort to qualify to cast their ballots in the general election.

The Constitution provides that all electors applying for registration certificates to cast their ballots in the general election who shall be able to read any section of the Constitution of South Carolina or understand and explain it when read to them shall be granted certificates. An alternative is proof of payment on $300 worth of property.

ONLY NEGRO WOMAN ON STATE G. O. P. COMMITTEE WILL BE SPEAKER HERE

MORRISTOWN N J RECORD
OCTOBER 14, 1920

The Rev. Florence Randolph, one of the Vice Presidents, and the only negro woman on the State Republican Committee, will speak at a mass meeting, to be held in the Union Baptist Church tomorrow evening at 8.15.

Rev. Randolph is President of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and will give her report of the National Federation, which met in Tuskegee, last July. She is a successful pastor of a church on Long Island and a very splendid speaker.

The Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will hold a business meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley Unit of the W. C. C. at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

SUFFRAGE MEETING

A special called meeting for the benefit of newly enfranchised women voters was held Monday evening, September 13, at Samaritan Hall, Pine street, Dr. W. T. Fuller acting as chairman. Instruction as to how to register was given by Dr. Fuller and Mr. W. H. Crocker. The meeting was then made permanent by the election of the following officers: Dr. W. T. Fuller, chairman; Mrs. W. H. Crocker, vice-chairman; Mrs. W. T. Fuller, secretary; Mrs. S. B. Patillo, assistant secretary. The meeting is non-partisan, only a meeting of instruction, and all women are welcome.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in.

Negro Women Think Must Pay Taxes Or Be Sent To Jail

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 29, 1920

Several Who Come to Be Assessed Leave After Discovering Their Error, Saying They Don't Wan to Vote—153 Capitation Taxes Paid Yesterday of Which 51 Are Colored—Total Paying to Date Being 1,190—Saturday Last Day For Registration

Women to the number of 153, of whom 51 were negroes, paid their 1921 state capitation taxes yesterday at the office of the city treasurer. The day was one of the busiest since the 19th amendment to the federal constitution became operative. The total at the close of the day stood at 1,190.

It was a difficult day in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, for there were some colored women who presented themselves to be asssed who declared they did not want to vote, but they had been led, they indicated, to believe that they had to register in order to avoid trouble for themselves. Sveral expressed fear of going to jail. To each one of these an explanation was given that there is no law to compel a woman to pay her poll taxes and that the tax even when assessed in due course of law, can not be levied until after the lapse of three years. This would mean that the state could not take recourse to levy to collect the capitation tax assessment for 1921, which the women are paying, until after the close of 1923, at the earliest. With this information quite a number of colored women, most of them old women, who declared they did not want to vote, went away without permtting themselves to be assessed.

Undecided as to Name.

Another cause of delay came frequently from white women who were undecided as to the name they should use for registration. The woman in each case was allowed to settle the question for herself, the officials, however, giving the added caution to be sure to use the same name for registration that went on the poll tax list.

Although permission was given yesterday for the closing of the revenue and treasurer's offiffice on account of "Lynchburg Day" at the fair today, it was decided yesterday afternoon that these offices would be kept open so that there would be no necessary check today in the assessment and payment of capitations. These offices, therefore, will be open until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Some surprise continues to be expressed in the revenue and treasurer's office over the steady stream of women who are resorting there to be assessed, for the aggregate is now far ahead of what the officials in these offices had anticipated, and still there are four full days in which new voters may register for voting in November.

Saturday Last Day.

Women, and new male voters who desire to register for the presidential election, must pay their capitations by Saturday, and if they are not registered by midnight Saturday night they will be unable to vote. The law requires all of the eight registrars to be at their respective precincts Saturday from sunrise to sunset, but even after that hour if applicants may locate the registrars it will be legal to register as late as midnight. Then the books close and it will be illegal to put additional names on them until after the election, for the books are closed for the 30 days previous to all elections. In that time the registrars will be prohibited from the issuance of transfers, so that persons who have moved out of old precincts, or who will do so on or before October 2, would do well to get transfers to their new precincts if they want to be qualified to vote in November in case of challenge. If there are voters who move out of a precinct within the 30 days next preceding the election the law permits them to return to their old precincts and cast their vote.

Women should remember that there are four days in which they may be assessed. This is at the office of the commissioner of the revenue, D. L. Taylor, second floor, Krise building. Then they take this assessment memorandum to the office of the city treasurer, Henry P. Adams, which adjoins the revenue office. Then the receipt of the treasurer entitles one to register and if the voter does not register she will be disqualified from exercising the right of franchise until she is on the registration books.

AWAIT SUFFRAGE BATTLE OUTCOME

Politicians in Both Parties Prepare to Handle Doubled Vote

NEWARK N J STAR
AUGUST 16, 1920

Politicians in both parties are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the woman suffrage fight in Tennessee and North Carolina.

If the amendment is ratified, hasty arrangements will be necessary to handle the doubled vote, and Republican and Democratic wiseacres alike are trying to ascertain the part this new element will play in the State election.

The Democrats, recognizing that the inevitable is at hand, have assigned women an equal part with men in running the campaign. The latter will be conducted by a committee of ten, five of whom will be women. This was agreed at a meeting of the State committee Saturday at Sea Girt.

ENTANGLEMENT DISCUSSED.

Legal entanglements that may have to be adjusted were talked over also, including the contention that extra legislation may be necessary to permit women to vote in New Jersey for other than presidential electors. If the attorney-general sustains this opinion and if the nineteenth amendment should become a law meantime, the adjourned session of the legislature next month will be asked to pass an enabling bill.

The amendment was ratified by the present New Jersey legislature, and no difficulty is foreseen in passing another bill. Bearing testimony of the new era in political management, the meeting was attended by Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, of Jersey City, and Mrs. E. Harriman Simmons, of Elizabeth.

MAY ENGAGE SECRETARY.

Amusement was caused among the more sophisticated spectators when the enthusiasm of the leaders led them to approve a suggestion that a permanent secretary be engaged, at compensation from $6,000 to $7,000. No one was actually boosted for the place, the allotment of which was left in Governor Edwards' hands and was thereupon expected to go to Hudson county.

The Negro Voters' Democratic League, on motion by James R. Nugent, was authorized to represent the State committee at a convention in Philadelphia. As part of the plan to carry on an energetic fight for Cox and Roosevelt Governor Edwards arranged to commence an exhaustive tour of the State next Thursday at Elizabeth. Larger headquarters will be opened in Trenton for the presidential campaign.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
JUNE 10, 1920

To Organize Political Club.

A State-wide Colored Women's Republican Club will be organized at a meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Bertha G. Higgins, 572 Cranston street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The new organization will work in conjunction with the women's State Republican committee.

LIGHT THROWN ON ACTIVITY OF NEGROES IN THE N. C. POLITICS BY T. D. MANESS

CONCORD N C TIMES
OCTOBER 18, 1920

Mr. Maness Told Forest Hill Audience That Local and State Republicans Were Against Negroes Voting.

GIVES EVIDENCE OF NEGRO WORK

And Charges That the Negro Is Being Paid by the Northern Republicans To Register Negro Women.

Light wasa thrown on the activities of negroes in politics in this State at the Woodmen Hall in Forest Hill Friday when Hon. L. T. Hartsel land Hon. T. D. Maness spoke there in the interest of the national, county, congressional and State Democratic tickets. The charges that northern Republicans were sending money into North Carolina in an effort to get all negroes, and especially all negro women registered, were made by Mr. Maness, who told of the activities of a negro woman of Salisbury during the past several days in Salisbury and Kannapolis, and who told of seeing in the negro woman's hand a copy of The Negro World, a publication issued in New York City, and which is being circulated in this part of the country.

Mr. Maness stated that he wanted to congratulate local Republicans who had refused to co-operate with the negro woman in her efforts to get negro women in Kannapolis registered, and who told the woman frankly that they didn't want negroes to get into politics in this county.

"This shows, I think," Mr. Maness said, "that Republicans in North Carolina, and certainly in Cabarrus county, have had nothing to do with the activities purposing to get all negro women registered, but it does show, I also think, that northern Republicans are furnishing money to this Salisbury negro and to others who are doing a similar work in this State. Why is this woman so interested in getting other negro women to register? Who is paying her for her time, her railroad fare and her other expenses while she is racing around this part of the State trying to get all colored women to get their names on the registration books? It is not the local Republicans, I state again, but it is northern Republicans.

Mr. Maness stated that he had gone to Salisbury Thursday, and that while there he had corroborated many of the statements made to him by the negro woman while she was here. "She told me here that she had registered 110 negro women in Salisbury, and I find upon investigation that this statement is true. She told me that she tried to get several negro women in Kannapolis registered, and I find also that this is true. Who, I ask you, is paying her for her time and trouble? Is she doing this purely for her love of her race? I tell you not."

Mr. Maness stated that in fairness to local Republicans he wanted to tell this story to his Forest Hill audience, and he said:

"Thursday Mr. Jap Lowe and Mr. Tom Widenhouse, of Kannapolis came to my office, stating that a negro woman had been in Kannapolis, trying to get about half a dozen negro women registered. When she could not find the registrar she went to see Mr. Widenhouse, asking him if he wasn't a Republican and telling him that she wanted to get the women registered. Mr. Widenhouse told her that he was a Republican, but that the Republicans of this county didn't want negroes mixed in politics. He want to see Mr. Lowe immediately, and together they came to Concord, coming directly to my office.

"We sent for Messrs. C. C. Stonestreet, W. J. Weddington and D. F. Widenhouse, and we discussed the question. Every man in this conference was emphatic in his stand against the participation of negroes in politics, and we decided that we would do all possible to keep them out."

Mr. Maness also stated that yesterday a man named Earnhardt was in Kannapolis trying to get the negroes registered. "I don't think the man had any success, for the Republicans are against it there as we are, but no doubt some one is paying that man to try to get the negroes on the book, and I ask you who it is if it is not the Northern Republicans?

Mr. Maness also told his audience that just after the conference in his office Thursday the negro woman from Salisbury, accompanied by several other negro women, came into his office. There she told him that she had registered 110 negro women in Salisbury and was trying to get some registered in Kannapolis. "In her hand," Mr. Maness stated, "she carried a paper. I asked her what it was and she said 'The Negro World.' I asked to see the paper, and on the outside page I found: "The Negro World, a paper Published Every Saturday in the Interest of the Negro Improvement Association and the African Association Committee League.' The woman asked me to read several articles in that paper, but she would not let me keep the copy. The paper is published at 56 West 135th Street, New York City.

and I think if the Greensboro News or any other publication or any person who wants light on negro activities in politics in this State will investigate this publication and the officers behind it, they will discover from whence came the letter found at Albemarle, and other places in this State and for the authority of which the News has offered a reward."

Local Republicans or state Republicans, Mr. Maness again reiterated, have not sent these negro workers here, "but the Republican party unquestionably has, and I ask you if you want to be affiliated with a party which seeks to gain control through the colored ote?"

Mr. Hartsell's address was devoted to local issues, and was an earnest appeal to all to vote the Democratic ticket.

TEACHING COLORED WOMEN

The following editorial is clipped from last Saturday's issue of the Chattanooga (daily) Times and was written as the result of criticism directed toward Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, President of one of Chattanooga's leading white women's clubs, by members of the club, and following the action of Mrs. Howard in encouraging colored women to vote and instructing them how to mark the ballot:

Sympathy may be due some of the club women of the city in their protests against the activities of Mrs. Mary Giles Howard in the conduct of schools for the instruction of colored women in the art of politics and the details of voting, but there are some who are not entitled to the slightest consideration. What else did those women who have been energizing for suffrage even to persuading legislators to violate their oaths of office in order to get it, expect of the colored women than that they should manifest a desire to vote? They have the right, if the Nineteenth amendment has been ratified, just as much as the white women to exercise the elective franchise. This newspaper stated the facts about this many times before the extra session was called; the antisuffragists stressed it in all the literature they sent out on the subject; colored newspapers and orators announced it as one of the reasons why the colored people should be favorable to the amendment and Mrs. Catt had preached it long ago in her insistent propaganda for the Anthony amendment.

It is a right, therefore, the colored women cannot be blamed for exercising. Mrs. Howard is a republican, and republicans just now are using every means their ingenuity can devise, to increase their vote in November, and above all things do they want to carry Tennessee for their national ticket. If any one has a project not yet employed by the republican managers for making votes, all he or she need to do to realize o nit is to report it to headquarters and we'll warrant that, if it can be guaranteed to win votes, it will be adopted and a good round price be paid for it at once. Republican headquarters have got the money and there is not the slightest hesitancy in using it where it may seem to be needed. The colored women are, with few exceptions we have been told, republican in their views; in fact we are told that they are more dependable for the national ticket than the men. What, then, more natural than that Mrs. Howard should seek to make these votes available for the republican ticket? Haven't respectable men before this held "schools" for the education of colored voters? And haven't such activities been not only condoned but regarded as entirely legitimate? Has any mere man ever been ostracizd bcause he was engaged in teaching colored men how to vote?

And, by that token, aren't women now the equal of men in all respects? Haven't they stepped down from their pedestal to engage in politics on an equality with men? Where, therefore, do the suffrage women find a warrant for criticizing Mrs. Howard?

We are very much afraid that our women friends have not quite apprehended all the dangers that are locked up in this suffrage business to be loosed some of these days upon a helpless people.

MANY NEGRO WOMEN QUALIFIED TO VOTE

White Registration in Savannah Little More Than That of Blacks

(Associated Press)

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6—More than 1,200 negro women have registered in Savannah for the elections which may occur six months hence. White women to the number of not more than 400 in excess of the number of colored women have registered to date—despite the campaign of the Equal Suffrage League workers.

A protest has been formally made against the promiscuous allowing of registration to colored women, who, it is claimed, are allowed to inscribe their names on the registration books without being advised of the qualifications of the franchise in this State—now applicable to men, and, it is taken for granted till other legislation, applicable also to women who register. The county attorney has received the following communication from Mrs. Augusta DeRosset, chairman and Miss Stella Akin, secretary of the League of Women Voters of Savannah:

Protest is Made.

"We know personally that the tax collector of this county is registering colored women without knowing whether they pass the required qualifications as to age, time of residence, in State or county, of whether they are eligible under the laws of the State. We respectfully protest against the continuance of this." Women are merely given the opportunity, it is declared of signing their names and setting down their ages on the books without, in many cases, being apprised of the fact that there is an oath of qualification to be taken. An organized effort has been made here, it is said, to register colored women—colored preachers advising their congregations of women to register.

COLORED WOMEN ORGANIZE

A Harding-Coolidge-Weller-Mudd

BALTIMORE Annapolis.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1920 MD. AMERICAN

Annapolis, Md., September ... ganization of the colored women of Annapolis for the coming election was effected last night at a meeting at the colored community headquarters. The meeting was called by Elizabeth C. Carter, who has been active in work for various drives. As a result of the meeting the Colored Women's Harding - Coolidge - Weller-Mudd League was formed and the following officers elected:

President, Elizabeth C. Carter; vice presidents, Georgianna Boston and Clister Brown; secretary, Ethel Werner; assistant secretary, Mamie Chase; executive committee, Hattie Lanius (chairman), Carrie Brice, Mattie Bird, Minnie Wright, W. Alsop and M. J. Andrews.

The object of the organization is to go among the female members of the race in the city and county to see that their names are placed upon the registration books for the presidential election in November. It is understood that committees will be named to instruct the women electorate how to exercise their right of suffrage.

153 WOMEN REGISTER SELVES

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN

AUGUST 4, 1920

First of Special Dates Proves Success—All Walks of Life at City Hall

One hundred and fifty-three women and 24 men made successful the first of the special registration dates for women in city hall last night. It was by far the largest outpouring of women since the heated days of the Tuckerman issue in the school committee fight before the war and included all walks of life. Women of 75 and girls of 21 were there. Women chairmen of both parties each believed that their forces possessed the majority of those registering. Registration will be held to-night and tomorrow night from 7.30 to 9.

The first to register and heading a waiting line of 75 was Mrs A. L. McTier of 581 Union street, a colored worker on the republican women's committee of ward 4. Mrs Louise M. Orcutt and three others from the old ladies' home were among the most interested participants in the registration. The registrars found their work made easy by ready answers to all the questions. The contest between King and Littlefield for the republican nomination for representative in ward 4 was chiefly responsible for the intrusion of the 24 men.

City hall last night presented a different appearance from masculine registration yeriods. The femine effect, clad in many-colored summer dresses was pleasing to the eye and more restful to the ear than tradition would have such gatherings. The presence of a few of the masculine political geniuses from ward 4 produced a discordant note.

Both Miss Frances M. O'Keefe, democratic and Mrs Merle D. Graves, republican women's chairman, pronounced themselves well pleased with the first evening's work. Mrs Graves gave special credit to the work of the committees in wards 1, 6, 7 and 8 while Miss O'Keefe mentioned good showings made by wards 1 and 2. Each declared that every ward deserved praise. Several women were turned away because they had not brough the naturalization papers of their husbands, which were required in their cases.

The age question caused a few surprises. One woman who said she had lived in the state for 35 years later on gave her age as 27. This was questioned by the alert board of registrars. Attempt will be made to-night to secure the use of the elevator, as it was tiresome for many of the older women to climb the stairs. Automobiles brought several to the scene of action last evening.

DANGEROUS COUNSEL.

Advising negro women of Georgia that they have a right to vote under the guarantee of the constitution of the United States, and to participate in the election next Tuesday, is bad business—for those giving such advice should know that it is not only meddlesome, but that it is founded on misrepresentation.

No woman—white or black—can vote in Georgia in the presidential election next Tuesday, and agitation among the negro women intended to influence them to demand the ballot at this time, contrary to the state law, is not only injudicious, but wanton.

In the first place, it is absurd to say that any negro woman will be allowed to vote when no white woman can vote.

Under state registration laws, nobody, male or female, can vote without having registered six months prior to the election at which the vote is to be cast.

Since the ratification of the suffrage amendment was proclaimed only recently, it is impossible for any woman, white or black, to qualify for the ballot in time to enable her to participate in the election of November 2.

From now on any woman who shall have registered under the laws of Georgia will be entitled to vote; but this officious agitation in behalf of the negro women's participating in next Tuesday's election is altogether ill-advised and injurious, for not one of them will be allowed to vote since no woman, of either race, can legally vote at that election.

When the general assembly of Georgia meets it will, of course, make full provision for registration of women under the same conditions as now apply to male voters.

Women vote in other state, because such provision has already been made.

In the meantime further agitation of the question of negro women's voting next Tuesday is not only useless, but it might easily provoke unnecessary friction.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT

OCTOBER 13 1920.

Women's League Campaign.

The campaign of the Colored Women's League to raise $10,000 to pay off the mortgages and make improvements at the Community House, No. 22 Avon street, is meeting with much success. Ten teams are working with ten members each. The captains are: Mesdames Ida Lawson, Nellie Singleton, Mary Johnson, Bertha Washington, Lucy Johnson, Sadie Diggs, Rhoda Diggs, E. F. Hill, Miss Delia Vaughn and Frank Thomas. Mrs. R. A. Lawson, the president, has pledged herself to raise $5,000. Mrs. Bertha Washington of No. 29 Woleott street is chairman of the publicity committee. The advisory board of the league is composed of Mrs. S. O. Prentice, Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Leverett Brainard and Mrs. R. M. Bissell.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in

Forty Percent Increase in Registration of Negroes

The New Yorkage

10-14-20

Women Have Registered in Larger Numbers Than Ever Before---5,000 Pullman Porters Will Have First Chance to Vote

With the closing of the registration books on Saturday night, Ostober 9, it developed that in districts largely populated by Negroes there has been a forty percent increase in the number of voters qualifying by registering. Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican county committee, said that the Republicans have come out strongly throughout the city and men who had not registered in years are going to vote. The women, who had their first opportunity two years ago, have this year registered in greater numbers than ever before, and a surprisingly large number of them have expressed their determination to vote the straight Republican ticket.

5,000 New Negro Voters.

A development made possible by the passage of the "absentee voter" law, is that at least five thousand colored men whose duties keep them out of the city a goodly portion of the time, including Pullman porters and dining car men, will vote this year, many of them for the first time.

Tabulation of the registration for the six days ending Saturday show that Greater New York will have 1,367,835 voters this year. In the 19th and 21st Assembly districts, the two Harlem districts principally populated by Negroes, the registration figures are: 19th, 22,360; 21st, 22,294. The totals for the various boroughs are: Manhattan, 503,257; Brooklyn; 489,334; Bronx 198,744; Queens, 145,864; Richmond, 30,636.

The registration in 1918, the first year women had the vote in New York was less than this year's by 351,936.

LIVELY CAMPAIGN IS ON IN SOUTH FOR VOTES OF WOMEN

Party Leaders in North Carolina Estimate That About 90 Per Cent. Will Register.

N. Y. C. WORLD
OCTOBER 3, 1920

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT THEY WILL CARRY STATE.

Republican Committee Denies Responsibility for Appeal to Negro Women.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The World.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 2.—North Carolina Republicans and Democrats are trying to register all women entitled to vote under the Federal Amendment for the November election, and it is estimated that 90 per cent. will enroll. The time for registration is short, but a great deal will be accomplished within the next two weeks. There is no disposition anywhere to confine the voting in this State to men.

In South Carolina and Florida similar conditions prevail. Those States have not progressed as rapidly as Virginia and North Carolina, but leaders there predict that a very large percentage of the women will be on the books before they close.

Several reasons are given for the great activity of the Southern politicians in enrolling women. A desire to swell the vote of approval of the Wilson Administration; the fear of negro women, where they are demanding the ballot; to make as good showing as possible in the total vote cast in order to thwart any plans Republicans may have for reducing Southern representation in Congress.

"We have had an uphill fight for Suffrage, but the men are now busy trying to register and vote all of the women," said Miss Julia Alexander, one of the Suffrage leaders of North Carolina, to The World to-day. "Everything possible is being done to facilitate registration."

"At least 90 per cent. of the women of North Carolina entitled to vote will register," said Col. Wade H. Harris, a well informed newspaper man of Charlotte. "In this city virtually all of them will put their names on the books. Aroused over the threat of negro women to vote, the white people will see that their wives and daughters are enrolled.

Appeal to Negro Women.

Within the last ten days thousands of copies of an anonymous letter claiming to speak for "The Colored Women's Rights Association," were mailed from Greensboro. Most of these communications were addressed to negroes. Democrats charged the Republican State Central Committee sent the letter from its headquarters at Greensboro. This was denied by Gilliam Grissom, Secretary of that committee.

The letter reads: "The Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States gives all women the right of the ballot, regardless of color, and we beg all the colored women of North Carolina to register and vote Nov. 2, 1920.

"The time for negroes has come. Now is our chance to redeem our liberty. We have been driven long enough.

"Apply to the registrar in your precinct to register.

"The books for registration are open on Sept. 30 and if you are refused, go at once to a Republican lawyers and start proceedings in the United States Court. Don't waste time with State Courts; the State Courts are controlled by Democrats. Don't be afraid. There are plenty of white Republicans who will help you.

"We are sure of capturing the State this time if only the colored women will do their duty, register and vote. The white women of North Carolina will not vote, and while they sleep let the negro be up and doing.

"When we get our party in power we can demand what we wish and get it."

Some Republican leaders asserted that this letter was a Democratic trick to revive the race issue and arouse their apathetic supporters.

A report to the effect that Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, a Boston negress who conducts a school for negro girls at Sedalia, ten miles south of Greensboro, was behind "The Colored Women's Rights Association," and was responsible for the letter, was denied by her.

Both Sides Seek Votes.

Widespread publicity given this letter served to exercise Democratic leaders and make them double their efforts to get the women who are likely to affiliate with them registered.

Mrs. T. W. Bickett, wife of the Governor of North Carolina, has issued an appeal to the women of the State.

On the other side, Mrs. Mary Settle Sharpe, Republican nominee for Superintendent of Public Instruction, urges the women to go to the polls and vote for the party—her party—that gave them the vote.

Mrs. Bickett said: "To-day there comes to women a call to service. Though there are many of us who felt that woman's place was not in the political field, but in the no less powerful precincts of the home a call has come and we cannot fail to answer. The women of intelligence and character, the women who love their homes, their children and their country must meet the obligations and the opportunities of the hour.

"We must register early, and when the day for voting comes we must not fail to vote. The ignorant and the vicious, the selfish and the sordid will not fail to register—will not fail to vote.

"We are not come to the Kingdom to wrest from man the reins of Govment, nor be his rivals in places of power. It will be our privilege to be in the affairs of state as we have been in those of the home—his helpmeet. Together we will solve the problems that confront us, and together work to make the world a safe place for little children.

"Our best work can be done in the ranks of those parties that are already organized. It is there our vote will count most. To my mind the Democratic party offers the finest field for service."

Mrs. Sharpe speaking for the Republicans said: "For sixty years the history of our nation has been the history of the Republican party. This party in our State freed wives from the bondage which by common law gave brutal husbands brutal rights. This party gave you your State's constitution, which first secured property rights to women.

"Cast your ballot with the party which gave you the vote. Cast it with the party which welcomes you to full and free participation in its principles and its activities. Cast it with the party which made North Carolina the first of the southern States to nominate a woman on a political ticket."

John J. Parker, Republican candidate for Governor, is making a special appeal for the women voters. Taking advantage of the fact that Cameron Morrison, Democratic opponent, was opposed to the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, Parker is urging his case.

There is no real apprehension of any negro domination in North Carolina because of the negro woman voter. The percentage of white women registering far exceeds that of the blacks. Negro school teachers are taking advantage of woman suffrage to register, but there is no danger of overcoming the white majorities in any counties.

North Carolina is safely Democratic. The present outlook is for ten Democratic Congressmen, a large majority for Cox, and the re-election of Senator Overman. Democratic leaders there say that the talk of a Republican majority from the State by Will H. Hays, and other leading Republicans is all bosh. They see no sign of a break in the Democratic ranks.

North Carolina has approximately 128,000 white male Republicans. The Democratic majority ordinarily is 30,000 to 40,000. Republican leaders assert that their women voters will exceed the men. Democrats believe they will have 50,000 more women on the registration books than the Republicans.

"Many North Carolina women did not want the ballot," said Senator Overman, who is up for re-election, to The World correspondent, "but now that they have it they will vote. Reports from all parts of the State indicate there will be a very heavy registration of women. My mail is full of letters from women saying that they will vote for me regardless of the fact that I stood out against the Federal amendment. I do not anticipate any opposition from Democratic women on account of my stand."

"We will register nearly 100 per cent. of the women of our party," declared Gov. Bickett. "That is the report we receive from our workers."

Cotton and tobacco producers who are receiving lower prices for their crops this year, are wrought up over what they describe as the "disinclination" of Secretary Houston or Gov. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board to send money to the South to "help the farmer get more for his products," but there is no sign it will change any votes.

NEGRO WOMEN REGISTER

AN OPEN LETTER

Savannah Journal
9/11/20

Saturday morning, Aug. 28, 1920.—Two of Savannah's Federated Negro Women, Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor and Mrs. Anna E. Whitmire tested the attitude of the registrar at the public Court House. They were courteously received and will go down in history as the first Negro women to register in Chatham County. They were numbered 74 and 75. White women to the number of 73, having registered the day previous.

The Savannah Federation of Negro Women's Clubs will push the educational campaign along political lines, this being one of its departments, as well as, a department of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. George S. Williams, treasurer of Savannah's Federation, vice-president of the Ga. State Federation, is chairman of this department for the First Congressional District, and chairman of the Southeastern Federation, comprising: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas. This appointment was made by Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Southeastern Federation in July at Tuskeegee.

Mrs. Williams is now in the North and is in close touch with Will Hays and Henry Lincoln

Johnson, Mesdames Grey and Ida Liston Plummer, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Negro Women Republican League.

Mesdames Williams, Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Anna E. Whitmire, Charlotte Curley and Miss Ophelia Lee are the local representatives of the League, they having joined in Tuskeegee.

Literature of aducational val ue along political lines has been sent to each county in the First Congressional District and male Republicans are anxiously and eagerly assisting the women in spreading information. Ten thousand letters are being prepared for distribution and the work is being systematically done.

Savannah had the privilege of sending in Miss Hallie Q. Brown's (President of the National) membership to the League.

Membership in the Republican League of Negro Women costs $1.00 and can be sent directly to Mrs. Plummer, Washington D. C., or given to Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, secretary of the Suffrage Department of the Southeastern, under Mrs. Williams or corresponding secretary of the Southeastern Federation in her own right.

MANY WOMEN REGISTER AT TUESDAY'S SESSION

CRISFIELD MD. TIMES.
OCTOBER 2, 1920

First Registration Day A Busy One In Somerset

LEGISLATURE PROVIDED TWO ADDITIONAL DAYS

More Colored Women Than White Registered On Tuesday, But White Women Are Becoming Active And Will Be In The Lead At Finish.

Democratic Women's Executive Comittees for Lawson's District, and Precinct No. 1 and No. 2 of Brinkley's District have been appointed as follows:

Lawson's District—Mrs. Harry B. Coulbourne, Mrs. Frank H. Tull, Miss Corinne W. Adams, Mrs. Jno. H. Parsons, Miss Carrie L. Gunby, Mrs. Emma D. Laird, Mrs. Wm. M Coulbourne, Mrs. W. J. Coulbourne, Miss Gussie Haynes, Mrs. Jno. C. Horsey.

Brinkley's District, Precinct No. 1—Mrs. O. Paul Tull, Mrs. Charles Ward, Mrs. A. T. Dashiell, Mrs. Annie Thompson, Mrs. P. R. Mariner, Mrs. Rome Adams, Mrs Hall N. Miles, Mrs. Chas. L. Whitington, Mrs. H. B. Cullen, Mrs. Aden Davis, Mrs. Vance W. Miles, Miss Julia Garrison.

Brinkley's District, Precinct No. 2—Mrs. Harry Whittington, Mrs. T. Floyd Cropper, Mrs. Sidney C. Long, Mrs. Wm. C. Adams, Mrs. James H. Adams, Mrs. Fred Carver, Mrs. Elizabeth Broughton, Mrs. Archie Wilkins, Mrs. Robert T. Hall, Mrs. Guy Chelton.

Reports from the various Election Districts of Somerset County are to the effect that last Tuesday, which was the first registration day in Somerset, was a busy day at the different election houses. As had been expected, hundreds of colored women were on the grounds early and took the first opportunity to avail themselves of the right to register for the election. Quite a few white women in the several Districts, also applied for registration, but the first day's sitting shows that a majority of the women who registered, were colored.

On the remaining registration days it is expected that the white women of the county will register a large percentage of their full strength. Throughout the county there is a marked increase in the activity of the white women, who now seem to realize that the only hope of elevating the electorate is by having the better class of white women register. They recognize the fact that their refusal to participate in political affairs now, only means that the negro women and undesirable class of whites, will be in complete control of the situation, and in order to prevent this situation and to maintain public affairs on a high standard, it is necessary that he white women register and vote. For this reason it is believed that the number of wihte women who register will be materially increased on the remaining registration days.

The Women's Democrat Executive Committees for Crisfield, Asbury and Smiths Island Districts, appointed last week, and committees of Democratic women in other districts of the county, are taking an active part in the campaign and are doing splendid work. The success of their efforts are expected to be realized before the close of the registration.

The new electon law passed by the recent special session of the Maryland Legislature adds two more days for registration in the counties and changes the hours formerly from 8 a. m. to 7 p., m. to 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. On election day the polls in the counties to be open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. The present hours are from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The new bill also provides for additional election officials, if necessary, and for increased compensation for those officials.

The law makes the registration days in the counties of Maryland as follows: Tuesday, September 28th, Tuesday, October 5th; Saturday, October 9th; Tuesday, October 12th, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.; for revision only on Tuesday, October 19th.

MRS. HUNT WARNS OF NEGRO'S VOTE

MUSKOGEE, OKLA. DEMOCRAT
SEPTEMBER 29, 1920

Democratic Women Told They Must Go to Polls by Speaker at Severs Luncheon.

"Unles the women want their children to go to the same schools, ride in the same train coaches and be on a perfect equality with the negro child, they had better register and vote in the coming national presidential election," said Mrs. W. T. S. Hunt of Oklahoma City, in an address to 50 democratic women at the Hotel Severs Wednesday. Mrs. Hunt is a well known W. C. T. U. worker, active in church and club work and of recent years a vital factor in women's politics. She speaks forcefully, interestingly and instructively.

Mrs. W. W. Gilbert introduced Mrs. Hunt and mentioned the necessity of the women voting at this time. She called attention to the slips of paper placed at each plate asking each woman to sign her name, telephone number and address, so that she may be called upon for campaign duty.

Mrs. Hunt is sent out by the state headquarters to organize Cox-Roosevelt clubs.

Repeal Jim Crow Law

"The reason why the negro is so interested at this election is because the republicans have promised they will repeal the Jim Crow law and make them a potent force in politics if the republicans are placed in power. They will revert this country into the times of the republican carpet-baggers if allowed to do so," said Mrs. Hunt.

"Did you know that Tulsa, Okmulgee, Oklahoma City and others have strongly organized political clubs among negro women and that in Logan county two-thirds of the women organized were negroes?

"A negro woman from Boston is in the state of Oklahoma at present instructing the negro women in voting. She says that since the southern woman is more reserved and in a sense uneducated she will not take an active interest in the election and that the negro women will have it smooth sailing if they vote the republican ticket.

"I am a democrat and vote the straight democratic ticket because of principle. I am not a Wilson democrat, or a Scott-Ferris democrat, but an honest-to-goodness democrat, for it is the rule for the people and by the people. It's interests are not controlled by a few large financial concerns on Wall street.

Compared Party Records

"Presuming that you are a lukewarm democrat and do not know which way to run as far as voting is concerned, you might compare the republican convention in Chicago and the democratic convention in San Francisco. The republican now faces the world without a platform and all it did at it's convention was to foment trouble. They made the league of nations a political issue, and it should never have been so, for it is something higher and far more important. They tried to construe its passages in an untrue sense. They condemned Wilson, the democratic congress and did everything to tear down the democratic party, but like a true Spartan we are democrats, accept the challenge and consider every knock a boost. In San Francisco the democrats indorsed the league of nations platform and during the last term they added a labor commissioner to the president's cabinet, passed a child labor law and the federal reserve law. All these things have infuriated the republicans, a party that has always been formed for the classes."

Ex-Senator Vandever of Bartlesville was a guest of the luncheon and addressed the women. Mrs. Wayman Crowe Jackson led the women in community singing and Mrs. W. L. Ford organized the women for campaign work.

THE NEGRO WOMAN LETTER.

In all the denials and protestations having to do with the famous negro woman letter, one particular point has been avoided. The question of authorship is not of so much consequence. There have been vehement denials on that score, connected with denials of any knowledge of who wrote it, but the people have had no light, so far, on the important matter of the organization responsible for it. Who planned the sending out of the letter? It has been said that such an organization as the Colored Women's Rights Association for Colored Woman actually exists. That fact being established, there should be no more bother about the authorship of the letter. The responsibility would have been placed where it belongs and the whole subject removed from any further possible controversy.

COLORED WOMEN OPPOSE POLITICAL LEADERS HAND-PICKED BY WHITES

Philadelphia Women Protest Against Any Selection By So-called White Friends.

SAY THEIR VOTES CAN NOT BE DELIVERED

Intend To Be Free And Independent. Been Under The Hammer Too Long. Now Want Fifty-fifty.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—Colored women voters took a definite stand against "hand-picked" leadership Sunday, when after meetings of the several ward organizations it was decided to present a solid front against the selection of Mrs. S. W. Layton as leader of the Colored women in this State.

According to well informed women of the race the votes of the women of the race cannot be delivered or counted by any party or individual until after the voting is over.

There must not be any selection of leaders by so-called white friends. A number of the women have taken the position that they are not for or against the present administration—that all they ask for is simple justice and that they be permitted to conduct their political activities along free and independent lines without allegiance to any party, parties or individuals. And no selection of a leader by any person will cause the votes of the women to be delivered.

One of the leaders said: We want it to be understood that no longer are we going to stand for selected leadership. Too long have we been under the hammer and it is time that we call a halt on any and all assumed leadership, and our method of organization shall be on the fifty-fifty basis.

Let the women of Philadelphia as elsewhere go into the political field clean and untarnished. Let us "give the best you have and the best will come back to you."

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

Plan to Register Negro Women.

At a meeting of the Negro Women's Republican club of the fifth ward, at the home of Mrs. Flora Fisher, 559 Grand avenue, last night, plans were made for the registration of the negro women of the ward.

Political — 1920
Politics. Women in

Would Frighten White Women Voters with A "Black Menace"

W. E. Cardwell Use Term To Coerce Them Into Voting For Principles They Could Not Conscientiously Endorse. Women Will Not Submit to Gag.

In speaking before a democratic audience of Norfolk on Wednesday night, W. E. Cardwell, of Richmond, referring to the Negro vote as the "black menace," had the following to say:

"If the Democrats of Norfolk have not seen the handwriting on the wall, we of Richmond have. The paramount issue in the South is not the League of Nations, but the problem that grows out of the new duties imposed upon woman by universal suffrage. If the white women of the South don't know whether they are Democrats or not, it is high time they were learning, for the white women of the South will be the first to suffer humiliation if Democracy is defeated. And if the women don't hurry up and decide whether they prefer white or black supremacy, the Republicans will have the battle won before the women get through being advised as to what they are politically."

The old-time policical bugaboo is not likely to have much affect upon the intelligent white women voters. They realize that the principle of everybody up and nobody down is likely to be more effective in solving the problems of the South than the old-time principle of all white folks up and all Negroes down. It is the demagogue such as Cardwell who has kept the South in the mire of political and economical slavery throughout the past generations. By spending all their time trying to keep the Negro down the white men of the South have neglected the greatest opportunities for the South's advancement, hence, the North and West have outstripped it in progressiveness, commercial and political supremacy. The white women voters are in open defiance of the old self-seeking politician and declare they will vote for principles and not for parties.

The action of the lady members of the city Democratic committee who resigned rather than be gagged is evidence that the newly enfranchised white women are not going to follow blindly the worn-out political traditions of by-gone days.

LETTER TO SUFFRAGE LEADERS

Savannah tribune

Urges Stand Against Color Line

9/11/20

NATL. EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE NSENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Boston, Mass., Sept. 6th—The National Equal Rights League, in an open letter to leaders of the suffrage movement, congratulates them in their victorious fight for equal suffrage.

The letter addressed to Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman Suffrage Party, and Mss Alice Stone Blackwell reads:

Ladies—The National Equal Rights League, organized to promote equality of rights without exception for race, congratulates the National American Woman Association and National Woman's Party, to whcih some of us belong, on their remarkable achievements in gaining equal political rights without exception for sex.

The 4 Coincidences

At this, your hour of victory, we would call to your thought the following striking coincidences: The most notable male crusade for the abolition of slavery and the bestowal of full rights of citizenship upon Americans of color were also the chief advocates of woman suffrage. The first American woman suffrage convention grew out of a world's anti-slavery convention, where the wife of an American abolitionist was denied a vote, and Lucretia Mott began the organized movement now crowned with glorious success. The women pioneers of the suffrage movement, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe and Susan B. Anthony, in whose honor the 19th amendment, is named and who wrote it on the model of the 15th amendment, which gave suffrage to Colored men, were devoted champions of freedom and equality of rights without distinction because of race or color. Lastly, in the dark days, when your champions were few and the cause weak and unpopular, the gifted orators of the Colored race came to its rescue with their genius, and Frederick Douglass was a friend prized by Mrs. Stanton and Mss Anthony till his death.

Causes Linked By Pioneers

Such a linking of the cause of justice, equality and rights for the Colored people of this country with that of woman suffrage in its struggles, inspires us to appeal to your organization to stand firm and strong against any color line in the possession now of the suffrage won.

Keep The Stain Off

In the presence of the crime of disfranchisement of colored men, in behalf of the millions of Colored women now enfranchised, this league calls upon you to remain true to the traditions of your cause, to the memory of your pioneers, to friends in time of need, to principle pure and undefiled, exerting your full power that your Colored sisters may not be denied and the new political freedom stained by race discrimination.

N. S. Taylor, President, Illinois, Mrs. Marie Crawford, Second Vice-President, New York; Mrs. M. C. Simpson, Assistant Secretary, William Monroe Trotter Executive Secretary.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA. STAR
OCTOBER 29, 1920

ONE REASON WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS UNPOPULAR IN THE SOUTH.

The charge is often sneeringly made by Northern Republican newspapers and politicians that the South votes the Democratic ticket, not particularly because her people are in favor of the policies of the party, but simply because of the race issue. Of course this charge is false but even if true the action of the Southern people is not to be wondered at when, as in the present campaign, the Republican managers make it hard for any southerner to vote for Republican candidates. For instance it is charged and not denied that in Louisville the Republican campaign managers as a result of the suffrage amendment induced thousands of negro women to register. Unfortunately Kentucky has no educational qualification and this made the Republican task a comparatively easy one. Workers were sent to the negro section of the city and every effort was made by them to bring about a heavy registration of these women. Similar tactics were used in other parts of the State in mistaken zeal for the party ticket. The result, however, is not likely to be such as was first anticipated. The action of the Republicans raised a storm of protest in Kentucky, revived the race issue in active form and according to reliable reports has changed Kentucky from a doubtful State into a safely Democratic one. In Tennessee almost the same thing took place and the volunteer State is as certainly in the Democratic column as is Virginia. In Ohio colored women have been placed on the registration books in droves by Republican effort and negro papers in Senator Harding's State, encouraged by the increase in the negro vote and by Harding's attitude and speeches and by the coddling of the G. O. P., are impudently calling on their readers to demand not only political but social equality. In Indiana, eighty thousand negroes are expected to vote in solid phalanx for the Republican ticket and even Republican newspaper correspondents admit that if Indiana goes Republican it will be because of this vote. The negroes probably hold the balance of power there as they do in several other Northern and Western States. The South has no quarrel with the negro so long as he stays on his side of the fence. On the contrary his best friends and his real ones are to be found in Dixie and as his friends the Southern white people have small use for a political party which seeks for selfish ends to use the negro to his own disadvantage and to that of the Southern section of this country. When the Republican party ceases its offensive practices in this connection and only then can it hope to make itself respected South of Mason and Dixon's line.

MRS. MAMIE GEORGE WILLIAMS HONORED

For long, Savanniahians have been proud of her sons and daughters, who,, through merit, have brought honor and distinction to the community. and have delighted in giving to them the meed which they have richly won. That our community is still both inclined and disposed to give homage to whom homage is due is attested by the warmth of the reception which has come to our own Mrs. Mamie George Williams, who has recently returned to us from a successful political pilgrimage which carried her not only to Marion, Ohio, home of the then candidate Harding, as one of the leaders of a delegation of such distinguished women as Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and others but returned to her own state of Georgia as head of the women Republican voters of the entire South-eastern section of our country.

There is no gainsaying the fact that our community is proud of the honor which has come to Mrs. Mamie George Williams or better, Mrs. Mamie George, the name by which she is most widely known and loved.

And as we have aforesaid it is an honor richly deserved. a merit deservingly achieved. For many years Mrs. Williams has held a foremost place among our women of the city and state who have gone about in the highways and hedges and both the high and lowly, preaching and exemplifying the gospel of self-help and service.

It was she who was a leading spirit in the work of uplift carried on in our city by the Urban League; it was she who gave inspiration and help to the Negro Protective Associa-

tion; it was she who has and is giving herculean service in the present effort among us to build a Young Men's Christian Association in our city and last but not least, it was she who exercises a major part in the successful effort to arouse and stimulate the women of our city and community in qualifying themselves as voters.

The work of Mrs. Willams has been crowned with success. She has been rewarded and justly so. The Journal joins the people of our community and the state in recognizing her superb leadership.

SOUTH PLANS TO KEEP VOTE FROM NEGRO WOMEN

The Baltimore Herald 9-17-

States Will Mcve To Partially Nullify Nineteenth Amendment

Wasington, Sept. 8.—That the Negro women of the South will find themselves disfranchised notwithstanding the Nineteenth Amendmena to the Federal Constitution, is a political fact which is taken for granted in Southern circles here. Although Republican politicians profess astonishment over the possibility, it is suspected that they are not at all surprised to find a determination on the part of Southern whites to dominate the government of their States.

As a matter of fact notice was served informally, but none the less forcibly, upon the equal suffragists by Southern Senators and Congressmen at the time the Anthony amendment was pending before Congress, that if the measure should be submitted and ratified the South would take decisive steps at the earliest practicable moment to nullify it so far as it applied to 4,000,000 Negro women in the Southern States.

Republican statesmen, knowing the political fate of the Negro men in the South, expressed neither indignation, protest nor surprise. Those who did not acquiesce quietly in the plan of action were indifferent to it, realizing perhaps that if Southerners could nullify in effect constitutional amendments granting the Negro men the right of suffrage and get away with it, they could do the same thing with respect to Negro women.

Each State Will Use Own Means

According to the views of those Southerners now in Washington each State will deal in its own way with the problem of disfranchising the Negro women. Some will resort to the literacy test, some to the "grandfather clause" and some to other expedients. But all will take some step in the same general direc- and before many years have passed it may be assumed that the Negro women of the South will be voteless in about the same proportion as Negro men at the present time.

Nor will the threats of certain Northern politicians to reduce Southern representation in Congress if the women are disfranchised deter the South, it is declared here today. Those threats, it is recalled have been indulged in for 30 years. Following each of the last three decennial censuses Republican leaders have proclaimed their intention of cutting down the number of Southern Congressmen as a means of punishing that section for taking the vote away from the Negro. But these threats have been empty. They have never been taken seriously and those now made are not being taken seriously.

It so happens that the whole rpoblem of redistricting the country following a census and of providing a new scheme of Congressional representation is so complicated by personal interests that it becomes inevitably a matter of wholesale logrolling. Each man holding a seat in the house is primarily interested in his own fate and in his own district. This gives the South an opportunity to play the game, throwing its strength here or there or elsewhere to the best advantage to itself.

South Doesn't Fear Threats

Because of this fact there is only remote likelihood that Southern representation in Congress will be reduced as a result of disfranchising Negro women or as the result of anything else short of a general reduction throughout the country in order to keep down the size of the House membership. Already it is almost too large to be housed comfortably in the House chamber.

MANY CITIZENS HEAR MRS. SOUTH DISCUSS ISSUES

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL
OCTOBER 2, 1920

Speech Covered All Points of Interest In National Campaign

The colored women voters of Frankfort heard an eloquent address last night at the Frankfort Baptist church, colored, of this city, by Mrs. John G. South. There were many colored men in the audience, and as many white women and men as could crowd their way into the church. All seemed to be anxious to hear Mrs. South.

The church is one of the largest buildings in the city available for colored citizens. In presenting Mrs. South it was explained that although the meeting was a political one, yet it was held at the church because there was no other place it could be held, the colored citizens realizing that it would require the largest auditorium they could secure to hold the crowd.

Those who heard Mrs. South, and agree with her in her interpretations of the issues of this campaign, were unanimous in their opinions that Mrs. South handled all of her subjects in the ablest manner.

Those of opposite political faith were very complimentary of the manner in which Mrs. South acquitted herself as a campaign orator.

The crowd was what may be correctly termed a woman's crowd. The ushers were colored girls. As a part of their uniforms they were long white aprons typifying the fact that they are ready and willing to work for the success of the Republican ticket this November.

Mary J. Robb presided, directing that the meeting be opened by singing "America" by the congregation.

In the presentation of Mrs. South, Marie Ellis stated that the club had a membership of 005 women and had been named the "Christine Bradley South Club." The colored men have a club known as the W. O. Bradley Club.

The speaker said Governor Bradley was one of the best friends the colored people had in the State.

Acknowledging this statement, Mrs. South said that the colored citizens had been faithful friends of her father and a friend of the Republican party, as this party had recognized their needs and was most sensible to their conditions. She said that she deeply appreciated the compliment of naming the club for her, yet she suspected that this compliment came to her because of the affection that the colored people had for her father.

Before taking up the issues of the campaign, Mrs. South dwelt briefly with local matters and urged the colored women of Frankfort to organize and prepare for registration October 5. The Republican party, she declared, had given suffrage to the women.

Mrs. South then spoke to the theme "Why I am a Republican.' making an extneded review of the achievements of the Repulican party, declaring that it had been the party of the protective tariff, establishing the national bank system, passing anti-trust laws, the parcel post law, the tariff board, also having built the Panama Canal, passing and enforcing the pure food law, passing the white slave act, establishing the public school system, preserving the union, and naming innumerable other achievements. The party she declared would be judged by its accomplishments.

Mrs. South then spoke of the issues growing out of the war. The leaders of the Democratic party, she declared, were saying "we won the war." She asked the question, "How was it won?" and she answered by the fighting qualities of the American soldiers, asserting that colored men and women had done their part in this great achievement for civilization.

Mismanagement of public affairs, and gross extravagance by the present national administration were charged by Mrs. South, pointing out as she said the air plane scandal, the increased prices in the necessities of living, particularly sugar. She insisted that the management of the railroads under the present national administration had cost the nation millions of dollars, and declared that soldier supplies had been sold in France at very low figures, while the American shoes and clothes were selling at enormous prices.

COLORED WOMEN FORM JULIA WARD HOWE ORGANIZATION

PROVIDENCE R I BULLETIN
JUNE 12 1920

Republican Body to Work with Women's State Committee.

The Julia Ward Howe Republican Women's State Organization, composed of colored women, was formed last evening at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Bertha C. Higgins, 572 Cranston street. This body will work in conjunction with the women's State Republican committee, of which Mrs. Edward S. Moulton is President.

The following officers were elected: President—Bertha G. Higgins; First Vice President—Mrs. H. Armstrong; Second Vice President—Mrs. Rosa Williams; Secretary—Miss Constance Branch; Assistant Secretary—Miss Adeline Branner; Treasurer—Mrs. Edith Roy; Executive Committee—Mrs. Bertha G. Higgins, Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Rosa Williams, Miss Constance Branch, Mrs. Edith Roy, Mrs. Rosa Minkins, Mrs. Ada Wilson, Miss Amey Harry, Mrs. Rose Brodie, Miss Eleanor De Lipscomb, Mrs. R. L. Bailey, Mrs. N. Jackson, Mrs. Bertha Lewis, Mrs. H. Jones, Mrs. M. Anderson and Mrs W. W. Talbot.

NEGROES MAY DECIDE IN KENTUCKY, WOMEN TOLD

9/19/20 Louisville Eagle

(Special to Courier-Journal.)

Lexington, Ky.—The race issue is cropping out in Kentucky politics and may overshadow the others. Democrats say that to win it will be necessary for the white Democrats to induce the white women to go to the polls by telling them that unless they vote, the Negro Women, who are certain to be brought out by the Republicans, will express the sentiment of Kentucky womanhood.

If the white women fail to vote, Democrats say, the decision of victory in Kentucky will be made by the Negro vote. Being a "border" State, Kentucky is unlike the "solid South" in respect to its Negro vote. Here it is counted.

Political—1920
Politics, Women in

Able-Minded Negress Running for Congress On Farmer-Labor Ticket in First District; Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymore's Career

BRIDGEPORT CONN. HERALD
OCTOBER 10, 1920

Notable Hartford Colored Woman Has Done Much To Help Her Own Race And Others, Too—Very Active In Labor Organization—Has Exceptional Intelligence And a Most Gracious Personality.

BY BAB VICKREY.

The Farmer-Labor party of Hartford is determined to make the people realize that it is alive and functioning, even if it does not actually get any of the offices.

One of the most interesting nominations that this party has made is for representative of the First district—Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymore, a negro woman.

Mrs. Seymore not only has colored blood in her veins, but she is proud of it and refuses to admit white blood, although her features, her voice, and her—I was going to say intelligence, but after a talk with her, I "dasn't"—all proclaim that she is at least a part white.

PROUD OF HER RACE.

"But never mind about that," she said, "I don't ever talk about that part. I am a negro and proud of it; proud of my traditions that I am descended from tribes—proud that I can in some little way help the people of my own race."

But she won't let you talk about leaders. "There isn't any such thing," she explained, "as a leader nor as uplift—please don't use those very objectionable words." All of the negro race, she thinks are coming into their own very rapidly—partly due to the education that the white race is getting along that line, partly to the instructions being given the negroes themselves—that they are not necessarily inferior because they do not belong to the white race—that they must not be ashamed of being colored.

Exploited by Whites.

"There was an enormous influx of my people from the South to Connecticut during the war," said Mrs. Seymore, "and I found that most of them are honest, industrious people, but very ignorant and just in a position to be exploited by unscrupulous whites."

Which was done at once. The tobacco workers—white women—most of them went into the munition factories. The negro women took their places in the tobacco fields. Here they were robbed by their employers in various ways—by underweight, by wrong adding of time, until some of the negro women were making only forty cents a week! And for hard field work.

Organize Negro Workers.

Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett of Hartford, ever a friend of the "under dog," who is now running for U. S. Congressman on the Farmer-Labor ticket—with Mrs. Seymore, went into the homes of these people and organized them into a union in spite of protests among them as well as on the outside. Mrs. Seymore even worked among them to see if their stories were true. They gained a seat in the Central Labor Union for Mrs. Seymore, their representative—which was quite an honor as few women ever sit on this Union, much less colored women. And the negro women are being protected from exploitation.

Mrs. Seymore was a hard worker during the war, too, although she refused to knit or sew a stitch for the Red Cross, saying that all over the country it was unpardonably partisan. But in her civilian relief work she found many of her own people living in straightened circumstances in the city and these she aided.

To Improve Black Race.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the organization nearest to her heart. Through it she sees a future for the black race untrammelled with fear of lynching and persecution and bright with possibilities of advancement in culture and civilization. Some well known people, both white and colored are members of this organization. The president is Moorfield Story, and on the executive committee are two people that are dear to the hearts of all the colored race—Mary White Ovington, the girl who spent four years among the negroes—the only white woman who ever did such a thing—living as they live and seeing the inside of their lives. She writes of her experiences and what they have taught her and is adored by every negro who knows of her.

The other one is a member of their own race Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a scholar and writer who has lately written the story, "Dark Water," dealing with the negro problem.

On Negro Problem.

Their local members are no less distinguished. They include men and women, white and colored. Mrs. Seymore is vice president of the local branch, and it includes Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Mrs. Appleton R. Hillyer, Miss Mary Buckley, Dr. Valeria Parker, Mrs. Annie Porritt, besides several colored ministers and well known men and Miss Elsie C. Taylor, the colored girl who has done so much for her own people in the way of recreation opportunities. Then there is Dr. H. W. Furniss, colored, who was consul to Haiti during the Taft administration. Altogether, rather a formidable list.

"There will soon be no negro problem in the South," said Mrs. Seymore, "it will all be in the North. They are coming North very fast and we must get the northern people ready to receive them and deal with them as human beings and not as a race as a whole and an inferior one at that."

Her Political Object.

In speaking of the South, she said, "You will let the dirtiest sort of a negro vote for you, but you won't sit by the cleanest, most cultured negro there."

Mrs. Seymore, herself, is a Hartford woman, having been born and brought up in that city. She married a negro who like herself is proud of his race and wants to bring it up as nearly as possible to his own standard. Mrs. Seymore went to the Hartford High school but didn't continue her education formally because she married very young. However, she is a hard worker and she determined to gain by herself that culture that she did not have time to secure in the regular ways. She is a great reader, a smooth, interesting, animated talker, and to a Southerner like me, a revelation.

"I do not expect to be elected," said she, "and I don't particularly care about the actual fact. The main thing is to put before the people the colored man's side—to make them see that we are here and must be considered. The organization of the union among the women was a great step—the naming of a colored woman on the ticket of the Farmer-Labor party is a still greater one."

MRS. MARY SEYMORE. (Curtiss-Schene

Political — 1920

Politics, Women in

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
JULY 20, 1920

Negro Women Form Harding Club.

A number of negro women, principally the wives of negro ministers, met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. B. Sullivan, 908 East Tenth street, and organized a Harding and Coolidge club. It expects to enroll about 1,000 members by August 1. Headquarters will be established as soon as suitable rooms can be found. Mrs. W. H. Prince was elected president, Mrs. L. B. Collins, vice president, Mrs. J. C. Bell, secretary, Mrs. S. A. Bell assistant secretary, and Mrs. L. A. Gilmore, treasurer.

COLORED WOMEN

Heard Attorney General England at Warwood Last Evening.

Attorney General E. T. England and a number of Republican candidates for county office, last night, addressed a meeting of colored women voters at the Owls' club, Warwood. The meeting was most enthusiastic in every way. In addition to the addresses of the candidates for office, Mrs. J. H. Rainbow, wife of Principal Rainbow, of Lincoln school, gave a comprehensive address upon the value of the ballot to the women of America, and aspecially to the negro women.

PATERSON N. J. EVE. NEWS
OCTOBER 4, 1920

MISS C. F. WHITE HEADS COLORED VOTERS

Miss Carrie F. White, of this city, was appointed chairman of the colored women voters of Passaic county at the meeting of the colored State committee at Morristown on Saturday. John A. Huggs vice-chairman of the State committee; Mrs. Anna Coombs, William Boyd and Miss White represented Paterson at the meeting.

COLORED WOMAN LAWYER ADDRESSES BIG AUDIENCE

Miss Jeanette Carter, colored woman lawyer, of Washington, D. C., sent out by national Republican headquarters at New York, to campaign throughout the United States, addressed a big audience last evening in the intermediate court room. There was band music to add to the enthusiasm.

A good part of the speech was given to instruction and advice to women voters on registration and voting. Miss Carter is a forceful speaker and her remarks were frequently applauded.

TO INSTRUCT COLORED WOMEN IN THE VOTE

NASHVILLE TENN. BANNER
OCTOBER 27, 1920

A school of instruction for the benefit of colored women voters will be held daily at the colored Republican headquarters, 314 Cedar street, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. These women will be given technical instructions with regard to the use of the ballot and the marking of candidates of their choice. All colored women are urged by headquarers to attend this school daily and get this instruction free of charge.

WHEELING W. VA. INTELLIGENCER
OCTOBER 15, 1920

COLORED WOMEN

Mrs. Laura Brown Will Address Republican Women Today

A meeting of the Republican colored women of this city will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Wayman A. M. E. church on North Market street. Mrs. Laura Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a well known Republican lecturer, will address the audience.

DEMOCRATS LOOK TO WOMEN TO GIVE KENTUCKY VICTORY

N. Y. C. WORLD
OCTOBER 19, 1920

Heavy Registration of New White Voters Causes Change in Election Estimates.

GOV. COX EXPECTED TO RUN AHEAD OF BECKHAM.

Aggressiveness of Negroes, Especially in Louisville, Is Hurting Republicans.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The World.)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Three weeks ago Kentucky was conceded to the Republicans by many Democrats conversant with the situation here, but to-day it is Democratic, and were the election held now Cox would get the electoral vote and Senator Beckham be returned to the Senate. Two things have brought about the change—first, the heavy registration of white women, who are enthusiastic for the League of Nations, and, second, the attitude of colored Republican leaders of Louisville and other cities, which has caused many doubtful voters to line up with the Democrats.

Kentucky Democrats were not Suffragists at heart, but after the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified and proclaimed they went to work to get the women ready for November. In the country districts registration is not necessary. In the towns and cities, where it is required, white women have been very active.

Mrs. Sam M. Wilson, Chairman of the Woman's Department of the Kentucky Democratic Campaign Committee, told The World correspondent that the real reason for the efforts of the women of the State was that they desired to elect Gov. Cox President and Mr. Beckham to the United States Senate to aid in ratifying the Versailles Peace Treaty.

Women Keenly Interested.

"The showing made by the women of the State in so short a time is marvellous," said she. "They are for the League of Nations, and have registered so that they can vote their convictions on that subject. Our registration is 40 per cent. more than we expected."

Senator Beckham is not popular with the suffragists, for he did not help them in their fight for the ballot, but for the time being old scores will be forgotten, and Richard P. Ernst, the Republican candidate, will be opposed by the women supporters of the treaty. Friends of Senator Beckham admit he is having a close contest with his opponent, but they assert he will win by at least 15,000 votes. Cox will run ahead of him.

German, Irish and negro voters in Louisville and certain disgruntled wet interests are opposing Senator Beckham, but some of these foes are making votes for him among other elements.

The League of Nations is proving to be the popular issue for the Democrats in Kentucky. Ever since it became evident that the women were sincere and enthusiastic in their support of it the party leaders took heart and began to work in earnest. Speakers with the right sort of League talk have been encouraged at every meeting, from country crossroads to the cities. Democrats who were lukewarm before their mothers and sisters began to show their hand are now preaching the League of Nations above all other issues. As the day of the election draws near the enthusiasm of the Kentucky Democrats becomes more buoyant.

Negroes Are Aggressive.

Negro politicians are demanding recognition here and resent what they describe as a Democratic Party effort to discourage the colored woman and keep her from voting. They are aggressively thrusting themselves forward in a way that they have not done in many years before. Forgetting party, where the race issue is paramount, negro editors and preachers are urging their people to stand behind race candidates.

Wilson S. Lovett, colored candidate for the Louisville Board of Education, is the storm centre here. At a mass meeting of negroes all voters were urged to support Lovett, regardless of party affiliations. Lovett aroused enthusiasm when he said the fight was the colored man's fight. He said his race for the position on the School Board was "non-political" and "non-partisan" but a "racial movement" to obtain better educational conditions for colored children.

Editor William Warley of the Louisville News, a negro paper, has warned his readers against voting for Robert E. Woods, a white candidate for a place on the Board of Education. He asserts that while Postmaster of Louisville, Woods discriminated against the negro employees of the office.

"Many white Republicans profess to be alarmed over the candidacy of Mr. Lovett," declared Warley. "They profess to believe some white voter who thinks Harding's election is best for the country will vote for Cox because a colored man is running for the Board of Education, a non-political, non-partisan and, we might add, a non-salaried office. This is foolish and sickening. No man or woman with a grain of sense can accuse the Republican Party organization of bringing out Mr. Lovett."

Political Leaders Worried.

Louisville negro leaders have launched a campaign to defeat a million dollar bond issue for the University of Louisville, arguing that it would be taxation without representation if Lovett is not elected to the School Board.

Republican as well as Democratic politicians are worried over the demands of Louisville negroes, for they do not want to stir up the race issue. In local contests many colored men have supported Democrats. White leaders have used them in emergencies. But there is no hesitancy about the average independent white voter; he has accepted the challenge of negro editors and preachers and will vote against Republican candidates, whether white or black. Feeling on this subject is running high here. The other night when Senator

MANY CITIZENS HEAR MRS. SOUTH DISCUSS ISSUES

(Continued From Page One)

Mrs. South discussed the League of Nations at length, declaring that if the league was adopted as it is written it will deprive Congress of its rightful powers.

One of the most pleasant characteristics of Mrs. South as a speaker which she seems to have inherited from her father is that she frequently resorts to humorous stories to illustrate her points, keeping the crowd in splendid humor and interest.

9-incomplete

THE TASK BEFORE COLORED VOTERS

Baltimore Herald
9/8/20

The one task before the colored voters of the country is to help break the solid South. This task was hard enough before women received their right to vote, but now that the Soutern women, and this means the Southern white women are empwered to vote, the task of the colored voter becomes more serious and more difficult.

It is a foregone conclusion that the white women of the South will stand solidly with the Democratic party and vote for a solid South. The one hope of the Democrats now is the Southern white women. Everybody knows that the same vicious disfranchisement that has been visited upon the Negro man of the South will be visited upon the Negro women of the South. Everything that can be done legally and illegally will will be done by the South to prevent the colored women from voting.

The colored voters of the North must prepare to meet this new emergency and register every man and woman and prepare him and her for the ballot, so that the efforts of the solid South will be counteracted by the increased efforts of the colored men and women of the North.

To Register First Duty

Word has gone out from Washington that Woodrow Wilson and Governor Cox are in complete accord. This means that Cox has agreed to underwrite the policy of Woodrow Wilson and his Democratic henchmen, who have kept the solid South in the saddle at Washington and the colored voters of the country disfranchised and completely suppressed politically and economically. The first and plain duty is to register. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of registering everybody in every state where everybody enjoys the right to vote. If the Negroes of the Northern states will see to it that they themselves register, the so-called doubtful states of the North can be turned into the Republican ranks with a telling majority. This must be done in order to overcome the solid South, which not only refuses to be broken, but insists upon becoming more solid than ever.

That the South intends to put all Negroes in fear is clearly indicated by the organization of the Ku Klux Klan in the Southern states. The following appeared in the Florida Times Union under date of August 2nd, 1920:

The Ku Klux Klan

"Work of organizing branches of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

throughout Florida already has been started and is progressing rapidly, it was announced yesterday.

"Organization work already has begun in Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Hastings, Daytona and several other

(Continued on page two)

200 POLL TAXES HAVE BEEN PAID BY WOMEN

NEWPORT NEWS VA. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 12, 1920

Of This Number 149 Are White And 55 Are Colored.

At noon yesterday 149 white women and 55 colored had payed poll taxes at the city hall that they might register to vote in the election in November. The last date on which these newly franchised folk may register is October 2.

Registration has not been as general as expected. At the rate of 200 women registering in 11 days just passed, 400 more may register in the 21 days yet remaining. That will

EFFORT TO REGISTER NEGRO WOMEN MADE

Colored Woman at Kannapolis Urging Registration; Local Republicans Refuse Aid.

Special to The Observer.

Concord, Oct. 17.—Light was thrown on the activities of negroes in politics in this state at the Woodmen hall at Forest Hill last night when L. D. Hartsell and Hon. T. D. Maness spoke there in the interest of the national county, congressional and state democratic tickets. The charges that northern republicans were sending money into North Carolina in an effort to get all negroes, and especially all negro women registered, were made by Mr. Maness, who told of the activities of a negro woman of Salisbury during the past several days in Salisbury and Kannapolis and who told of seeing in the negro woman's hand a copy of The Negro World, a publication issued in New York city, and which is being circulated in this part of the country.

Mr. Maness stated that he wanted to congratulate local republicans who had refused to co-operate with the negro woman in her efforts to get negro women in Kannapolis registered, and who told the woman frankly that they didn't want negroes to get into politics in this county.

"This shows I think," Mr. Maness said, "that republicans in North Carolina, and certainly in Cabarrus county, have had nothing to do with activities purposing to get all negro women registered, but it does show, I also think, that northern republicans are furnishing money to this Salisbury negro, and to others who are doing a similar work in this state. Why is this woman so interested in getting other negro women to register? Who is paying her for her time, her railroad fare and her other expenses while she is racing around this part of the state trying to get all colored women to get their names on the registration books? It is not the local republicans, I state again, but it is northern republicans.

Mr. Maness stated that he had gone to Salisbury yesterday, and that while there he had corroborated many of the statements made to him by the negro woman while she was here. "She told me here that

lation of over six hundred, there is no church in the city which they can call their own. This need of a permanent place of worship is keenly felt, and they are putting forth every effort to establish a church.

Cleveland Advocate
4/15/20

The absence of any Colored representation on the Ohio Republican state campaign committee this year—the first time in thirty years, and that, too, when the Colored vote in Ohio will be practically doubled by the adoption of woman suffrage, is creating a mighty lot of adverse comment among Colored voters. It was a "tactful bunder" to say the least.

* * *

The Atlanta Constitution has declared for Harding; and there goes the solid "Journalistic" South! It is interesting that this influentia Georgia daily newspaper has drifte from its life-long moorings coinciden with the adoption of the suffrag amendement. Are the women of the South also Bourbons; or does univer sal suffrage mark the beginning of the end of the unreasoning Demo cratic dominition of the South-land?

Name Negro Woman For Cit Office

4-13-20

New Haven, Conn., April 15.—Th Hygiene Health and Culture club o this city has sent a telegram to th labor party endorsing Mrs. Mar Frances Seymour, the first Colore women nominated on any electiv ticket in this state. Mrs. Seymou is the candidate on the labor tick for the board of education in th Capitol city.

Woman Elected as Alternate Delegate.

Kansas, City, Mo., May 15—Mrs. Victoria C. Haley was named alte nate delegate to the Republican National Convention. Dr. M. Cross and of St. Josephs was the other colored person to be elected a dele gate. Dr. Crossland was named delegate-at-large. 5-15-

"Unseen Hand" Is Sending Negro Women Registrations Far Above That of Whites

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

Spurred on by the condition that they cannot be admitted to their churches, lodges and fraternal orders unless they can show a registration certificate, it is claimed, negro women of Duval county have been so active in registering that their number now exceeds that of the white women by over 200.

Despite the activity of the women's organizations and the County Democratic Executive Committee which are hard at work getting the white women out to register, the negro women, at the instance of what local democrats call an "unseen guiding hand," are feverishly swarming to the registration places in the city wards and county precincts.

Thinking they can wield the balance of power in what is characterized as a "white man's government," the negro women, it is declared, are rushing to the registration places as their one and supreme duty.

The heavy registration of negro women is not with the idea of making Florida "go Republican" in the coming presidential election, democratic leaders here assert, but is the part of an organized plan of the Republicans to capture city and county offices within the next two years.

Democratic leaders here have repeatedly warned the white men and white women of Duval county that if they do not determinedly and persistently and unrelentingly get the white women to register and vote the solid democratic front in Duval county will be seriously menaced.

The total registration of women at the court house in all the city wards and some of the county precincts was 3,776 of which 2,049 are negroes and 1727 are white women. For the entire city and county registration as received at the court house, the total registration was 3,954 up to Monday night with 2,090 colored and 1,864 white women. The total registration Monday, according to Registration Officer Frank M. Ironmonger was 448, of which number 247 were negro and 201 white women.

MORE THAN 7,000 WOMEN HAVE QUALIFIED FOR VOTE

RICH'M'ND VA TIMES DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

All Previous Records Were Broken Yesterday by Number Who Registered.

713 ADD NAMES TO LIST

Women's Rights Association for Colored Women Makes Strong Race Appeal in Circular Letter Containing Suggestions.

Feminine registration was at flood tide yesterday. Women of Richmond were enrolled as voters to the number of 713, bringing the total of the qualified women vote to 7,265. But this does not tell the full story. The records of City Treasurer Pace's office show that more than 900 paid the poll tax. More than 200, unwilling to wait in line, put off the duty of registering until a later day.

Secretary John L. Ingram, of the City Electoral Board, which has direction and control of the election to be held in November, announced at the close of the day that women will not be registered at the City Hall after next Friday. On Saturday thirty-one registrars will sit in their respective precincts, and the women must go to their precincts registration places after obtaining their poll-tax receipts at the Treasurer's office. Registrar Woodson will sit at the central office in the City Hall, but he will devote his time to making transfers. The location of the precinct registration stations will be announced by the electoral board in the next day or two.

Excell Previous Efforts.

The women registrars from the Virginia League of Women Voters excelled their previous efforts yesterday when Mrs. Frank L. Jobson enrolled 316 women and Mrs. Carter W. Wormeley 297. The more difficult task of registering colored women, many of whom are unfamiliar with the requirements of the law, and consequently consume much more of the registrar's time, was pursued by Deputy Clerk Garland Taylor, of the City Circuit Court, who succeeded in enrolling 120.

An interesting fact noted in connection with the registration of women is the small percentage of applicants ranging in age from 21 to 25. The young women entitled to vote this year by reason of having attained to their legal majority and those below 25 years are few and far between. The overwhelming majority of the woman vote will be cast on election day by women over 30 years old.

Colored Women Active.

The basement of the City Hall was thronged all day by colored women who evince great earnestness and eagerness to get their names on the polling books. It is learned that numerous colored organizations are using every means in their power to persuade the women of their race to qualify for the ballot. A circular letter sent out by an organization and signed "Women's Rights Association for Colored Women" makes a strong race appeal. A copy of this letter was sent by mistake to Mrs. Stinson, of Norwood, N. C., whose name was evidently confused with that of a colored woman.

The communication contains such inflammatory suggestions as the following: "The time for negroes has come. Now is our chance to redeem our liberty. We have been driven long enough. . . . Don't be afraid. There are plenty of white Republicans that will help us. . . . Organize. Get the white Republican women and men to help you. They will, if only you will keep quiet about it. . . . Keep this secret. Don't let it get into the hands of Democrats."

A "Call to Arms."

A call to the women of Virginia to register has been issued by the Virginia Association on Opposed to Woman Suffrage, through Mrs. E. Randolph Williams, one of the officers of the association. It reads:

"To the Women of Virginia.—The majority of the women of this State have been opposed to the extension of suffrage. Notwithstanding this opposition of men and women of Virginia, the action of people of other States has imposed the burden of woman suffrage upon this Commonwealth.

"Whatever has been our attitude, individually and collectively, we are now confronted with a serious situation, and our duty is plain—register and vote."

~~NEGRO WOMEN IGNORE~~ BALLOT IN LOUISIANA

N. Y. C. SUN
SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

1,000 Suffragists Register in New Orleans.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—Practically no negro women have attempted to register in Louisiana. A few appeared at the registration office here but were promptly challenged by watchers and less than a dozen registered. About 1,000 white women have registered in New Orleans, and approximately 200 have registered in the country parishes of the State. Twenty-five registration clerks were turned away from the women's registration office in Washington Artillery Hall Saturday to make room for women clerks, whose appointment was demanded by women suffrage leaders of the city and State.

When plans were first made to register women suffrage leaders approached Registrar William A. Bell to have women represented among the clerks. Registrar Bell asked that the women wait until next year, as many of his clerks were familiar with the work and he felt it would hinder the speed of registration if inexperienced women were put in to handle the blanks.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in

THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE NEGRO WOMAN

Times Plain Dealer — 9/11/20

After a long and bitter fight waged through years of discouragement, misunderstanding and humiliation, justice has prevailed and the women of these United States have won the most sacred right and the greatest responsibility of citizenship, viz: the right to vote for measures which they believe to be for the best interests of their country, and for men of the right calibre to make and execute its laws.

The Negro woman today has the opportunity to serve her country and particularly her people, in the coming election for President.

No issue in the present campaign is so vital to her as that plank, brief though it be, calling upon Congress to make lynching a Federal offense, a virtual promise on the part of the Republican party to pass such a law as will guarantee to every citizen, however humble, or of whatever race or nationality accused of crime, the right to a legal trial before the courts of the land.

Can we, whose fathers, brothers, husbands and sons may any day be caught by a mob and in its "insane frenzy" subjected to unspeakable indignities, and indescribable tortures, for the crime committed by some criminal or degenerate, who goes on his way to repeat his efforts, look with indifference upon this opportunity so long denied?

Can we who read the pitiable and almost unbelievable story of Mary Turner of Georgie hanging head downwards from the limb of a tree, her womb ripped open by some sharp instrument, and when her babe fell to the ground its birth cry hushed by the heel of a member of the mob who had lynched its father and took this means of punishing the mother for saying if she knew the names of the murderers of her husband she would report them to the authorities, refuse to qualify to vote?

The Democratic oligarchy, calling itself the Solid South, representing not more than ten per cent of the white voters, with all the power of registration booths in their hands are issuing such statements as the following:

"Alabama Women Must Pay Poll Tax to Vote; Registration Books Are Open; Davis Makes Ruling.

"MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 20.—Women of Alabama will have to pay if they want to vote. Harwell C. Davis, attorney general, ruled today that before women are qualified voters they must pay a poll tax of $1.50. The tax is optional, but under the state law a voter must be able to show a receipt before he is qualified to cast his ballot.

"Registration books have been thrown open to women throughout the state, and according to Mr. Davis, fully 50 per cent of the white women already have registered. Negro women will not vote and only a few would be able to pass the qualification test.

"Among the qualifications to vote, the law provides one must be abl to read and write, read and define the constitution of the United States and the state of Alabama. The law requiring the payment of poll tax is regarded as the most effective barrier against the Negro vote. The Negroes are either unwilling or neglect to pay the $1.50 tax.

"Soon after the law was enacted in 1900, unscrupulous white politicians paid the Negroes' poll taxes and voted them in a body. The law was amended prohibiting anyone paying poll tax for another and since then Negroes have not appeared at the polls. 6

"Election officials throughout the state have agreed white supremacy will not be endangered by women suffrage."

Every Negro woman should study the registration requirements of her state and qualify, no matter what the cost.

If need be, learn to read and write; study the history of your country; study its constitution; read the political news in the papers and above all study the methods they use to belittle us before the world, not in a spirit of bitterness and hatred, but with the grim determination of Susan B. Anthony who could look ahead a hundred years and strove for the enfronchisement of the unborn, although she did not live to see the fruits of her labor.

We do not seek political supremacy; we rather seek the elemental rights of human beings. We seek to work and live in peace unmolested by frenzied mobs who deprive us of life without due process of law.

We seek the right of labor to earn a fair wage and not to be exploited by unscrupulous employers who pay us less than they pay others of another hue for an equal day's work; nor intimidated by landlords who sell the crops we have labored to make and "allow" us what they please, pocketing the rest.

No, there will be no mad rush of black suffragists to the polls in the South, at least, but there should be a large number of educated women capable of passing the educational qualification willing to face the situation and REGISTER! There are many women paying taxes on three hundred dollars worth of property and more, entitled to register.

Every club, every organization of women should study and prepare the way for a larger and stronger intelligent elecorate capable of demanding the protection for which we now dare not appeal.

Ask ourselves the question Sojourner Truth asked Fred Douglas when he grew despondent and despaired of Freedom. "Fred Douglas, is God dead?"

Qualify wherever the odds are not too much against you, and vote for an administration of law and order.

For the safety of our children, for the sanctity of our homes, in the name of murdered and outraged motherhood, let us grasp the citizens' strongest weapon of defense—The Right to Vote!

DR. DUDLEY EXPLAINS HIS "FAMOUS" LETTER

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 20, 1920.

To the Editor of THE AGE:

When in your last issue you wrote of my "mistake" I was not at all surprised; I expected opposition and disapproval. But I was greatly surprised at the style of opposition taken by a paper of the standing and type of THE AGE. There are people who are so narrow, prejudiced bigoted that they deem all who differ from them as scoundrels, sycophants and traitors. But I did not think THE AGE would insist, that in order to be an honest man and a loyal Negro, I must first get its approval as to what I should think or say.

Before holding me up to public ridicule, it seems fair and reasonable, if you desired an honest interpretation of my motive, that you should consider my record. It is one of which I am proud—a record of nearly fifty years of unswerving loyalty to my race and country. Except by baseless and cruel insinuations, I defy you or any one else to show that I, living in the South, have ever been disloyal to my race, or "bent the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning." Although in the last forty and more years in race matters I have been far more in accord with the views expressed by THE AGE than I have been with those of my employers, so far from trying to force me to besmirch my manhood as you suggested, they have ever treated my well-known differences with respectful consideration and have never attempted to curtail my freedom of speech or independence of action in a manner that your editorial suggests you would do if you had the chance.

Nor am I, in "the miserable plight", that you would have me. No man is ever in such a plight who has the respect of his own conscience; and every man who respects himself compels the respect of those who really know him. I have read THE AGE since the beginning of its existence, and I know that it never engaged in the performance of a duty with more honorable and conscientious purposes than those which actuated me. When I gave my advice to the Negro women of my state, I know I was performing a patriotic service. It is probable that my defamers may succeed in alienating from me some of the sympathy of persons who do not understand, but I have the consciousness of knowing the honesty of my purpose and of believing in the wisdom of my position.

There are profesional white men and Negroes who owe all of their prominence in life to their activity in preaching the creed of hate and race prejudice. Since all of us have more or less prejudice, appeals to this ignoble trait, can frequently find a thoughtless response; the more ignorant the persons the more generous the response. We have these conditions around us, but I believe the progress of our race and the development of our state lie in another and opposite direction. And for that reason I feel that I am rendering a patriotic service in my efforts to obscure, as far as possible and as rapidly as possible, the Negro question in our political campaigns. I am doing my full duty against race discrimination, lynchings, etc. I have little faith in federal anti-lynch laws and kindred measures. I firmly believe the race-wrongs which we suffer will continue, despite the laws on the statute books, as long as the Negro question is a dominating issue in political campaigns; that as long as we in the South can be judged as to political affiliations so largely by the color of our skin, we shall be at a seriou disadvantage, and that it is a sacred and patriotic call to us all to try to change these conditions, so that every man, in fact as well as in theory, may enjoy to the fullest liberty of speech and independence of action.

This belief is the sole motive behind my advice. It is all right to me if you disagree. Like in ancient days when the cross, the torch and the axe were the

answers to truths men could not brush aside, you may attempt to hold me up, upon the cross of public riducle and prejudice, but I am confident that time will vindicate the wisdom of my position, and that we shall never enjoy our largest liberties and opportunities until the emphasis is put upon us, not so much as Negroes, but as full-fledged American citizens.

Insisting upon the sincerity and rectitude of my purpose, I am,

JAS. B. DUDLEY.

WOMAN REGRETS SUFFRAGE.

Woman suffrage has received a stab in the back from one of its former supporters. Miss Annie Beck of Los Angeles, Cal. In a letter to a member of the Tennessee Legislature she regretted her part in helping to bring suffrage to California and gave women in politics a black eye. Her letter read as follows

"I was one of the prominent workers who helped to bring suffrage to California and I regret it.

"A year in politics has taught me that women are intolerant, radical revolutionaries and more corrupt in politics than men, also this so-called reform leads to the Socialist cooperative.

"Since suffrage there has been an alarming increase in immorality, divorce and murder in California.

"Woman suffrage has made cowards and puppets of men. It has coarsened and cheapened women. Were the men to vote on woman suffrage in California to-day it would not carry.

"Suffragists asked suffrage that they might put only good men in office; now they clamor for a fifty-fifty show for all offices.

"I shall do penance forever for the part I played in bringing suffrage in California.

"Please urge your colleagues not to do what will bring regret and disaster, but to stand for that ninety per cent. of women who do not want suffrage, but are glad to trust all politics and Governmental affairs to their loved husbands, fathers, sons and brothers. To the South, woman suffrage would bring more than calamity."

Leading suffrage workers among the women promptly resented this attack, and with more or less heat, denied the charges made against women voters. Miss Beck was classed as a tourist, not a Californian, a withering accusation to the Western mind, and the reason for her attack was put down to the fact that California turned her down, not giving her the limelight and publicity she wanted, so she went over to the antis.

All this sounds very human and quite feminine at that. But putting aside the natural resentment felt by the women suffragists at the charges made by Miss Beck, would it not be well for them to calmly investigate and see if there existed any basis of fact to justify them?

It is hard to believe that the women of California have proved in one year that they "are intolerant, radical, revolutionary and more corrupt than men."

It is also to be questioned whether the alarming increase in immorality, divorce and murder in California should be charged to woman suffrage. The prediction that woman suffrage would bring more than calamity to the South also needs explication.

For the good of the cause, the suffrage leaders should give these charges thorough and impartial sifting, to the end that they may be refuted and the benefits of woman suffrage be established to the satisfaction of all concerned.

DEMOCRATS HIT BY NEGRO ISSUE

So John J. Parker Declares in Gastonia Speech.

Asserts That "So-Called Negro Woman Letter" Was Written by Democratic Politician.

Special to The Observer.

Gastonia, Oct. 28.—John J. Parker addressed a crowd here tonight that completely filled the courthouse auditorium. He was introduced to his audience by young Eugene Craig, a cotton mill manufacturer of Stanley, candidate for the state legislature from Gaston county on the republican ticket.

There were several democrats in the auditorium and to these Mr. Parker paid his respects, saying that there was more joy to him in the conversion of one sinner than in the edification of 99 saints.

Mr. Parker's speech followed the usual course of speeches that he has been making in the state. He attacked the political solidity of the south, the educational system of North Carolina, the free trade policy of the democrats and the league of nations. Mr. Parker prophesied his election next Tuesday and stated that the "nigger" campaign of the "democratic machine" had reacted and was disgusting the woman voter. He said:

"One of the most contemptible things which has been done in this campaign was the dragging in of the race issue. There was never even a scintilla of truth in the charge that the republican party was trying to bring back the negro into politics. It was a lie out of the whole cloth. The so-called negro woman letter was written by a democratic politician and no one of any intelligence now denies this.

"The false cry of negro domination was made to frighten the white women, whom the democratic machine had done its best to keep from voting. It now appears that there never was the least truth in the cry, for the registration period is over and practically no negroes have registered. And not a single instance can be shown where the republican party has tried to register a negro. The good women of North Carolina see through the fraud which machine politicians have attempted to perpetuate and they resent it as an insult to their intelligence. I am receiving reports from various parts of the state and I am satisfied that this false and contemptible cry will have the effect of greatly increasing my majority over my opponent. The women of North Carolina believe in fair play and they will punish a party that tries to deceive them."

COLORED WOMEN DISFRANCHISED IN SOUTH

(Special Correspondence)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.—Though the woman suffrage amendment is now part of the Constitution, and women of the Republic are on a political equality with men, there are two sections of the country where women will not exercise the privileges guaranteed under the Nineteenth Amendment.

In the Southern States the Negro women will not be allowed to vote, no more so than the Negro men. In the District of Columbia, the National Capitol, which is completely disfranchised, neither men nor women can vxote, even for municipal officials.

It is a fact taken for granted in the sixteen Southern States that Negro women, despite ratification of the Nnieteenth Amendment, cannot use the newly won ballot. In the South the Negro man is not allowed to vote—a fact well known to every Southerner and to all Northern people who are conversant with political conditions throughout the country.

Since the end of reconstruction days the whites have politically dominated the sixteen Southern states. The corner stone of this domination has been disfranchisement of the Negro. Were this not so and the Negro allowed to vote on an equality with the whites in this section, there would be no more "Solid South."

Instead most of the Southern States would be Republican, for the Negro, when he does vote, is always found in the Republican column. It could not be otherwise as it was the Republican party, under the immortal Lincoln, that abolished slavery. The Democratic party has disfranchised the Negro in the South.

During the campaign to pass the Nineteenth Amendment through Congress, Southern Senator and Representatives served notice on suffrage advocates that if the amendment was ratified the South proposed to nullify it as far as the Negro women were concerned.

In the final lineup when the Nineteenth Amendment was passed by Congress, it was the Southern Senators and Representatives who voted against it to the last roll call.

A Democratic Congress, under the leadership of President Wilson, refused to pass the amendment. It was not until the Republicans gained control of House and Senate that the amendment was passed.

Twenty-nine Republican states voted to ratify the Nineteenth amendment, and only seven Democratic states. Seven Democratic states states refused to ratify. The Republicans can well claim the credit for ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Practically all the opposition to women suffrage came from the Bourbon South.

In the South the Negro is now disfranchised by various devices which effectively destroy his political rights as an American citizen under the Constitution. The "literacy test," property qualifications, the "grand father clause," which requires the voter's father or grandfather to have served in the Confederate army, or plain "shotgun tactics" are resorted to by the white political bosses to keep the Negro from the polls. These maneuvers succeed and very few Negroes are allowed to vote in any of the Southern states. If the Negro insists on his Constitutional privilege he soon "disappears." according to Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Republican Committeeman from Georgia, himself a colored man.

There are approximately 4,000,000 Negro women of voting in the South. Under the white domination and the terrorist tactics of the Southern politicians practically all of them are disfranchised now, despite the Nineteenth Amendment. It is preposterous to suppose that if the Negro man is not allowed to vote in the South the Negro women will be given the ballot.

In the Northern states, where the Negro can vote on a parity with the white man, the Negro voter in the November election will have an opportunity to avenge in a measure, the political disfranchisement of his brothers and sisters in the South. But he can register his indignation only by voting the Republican ticket.

VALDOSTA GA. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 21, 1920

NEGRO WOMEN REGISTER.

Up to Friday afternoon only two negro women had placed their names on the Lowndes county registration books to qualify themselves as voters. A dozen had applied but only two could qualify. Every person registering must subscribe to an oath, which contains five qualifications. Unless a person can fill three or more of these qualifications, they cannot become voters, hence the ship and legal residence are among the colored women. Good citizenship an dlegal residence are among the things which must be established by every person who desires to exercise the right of franchise.

SUFFRAGE MEETING

The Woman's Suffrage Club of Chatham County will hold its regular meeting at Carnegie Library, east Henry St., Friday April 2nd, at 4:30 p. m. All members and those wishing to become members are urged to be present. This organization is making an appeal to every woman in Chatham county to join in with this worthy movement, so as to be able to meet the demands of the times as they present themselves. The club is now running five adult night schools which schools have an enrollment of more than 175 students. Other schools will be opened soon. Classes will be organized for instructions in citizenship, etc. We will also continue to supply the public with leaflets giving instructions on qualification and registration of voters.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in

Carry the Campaign to the Women

The women of Kentucky will have the vote in the Presidential election. There is little doubt that all technicalities respecting the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution will be swept aside and that the women of this State will also vote in all of the November elections, including the election of representatives in Congress and a Senator from Kentucky. The issues in the Congressional and Presidential elections are substantially the same. There is, therefore, no reason why there should be any delay in the work of carrying the campaign issues to the women of the Sta

LEXINGTON KY HERALD
AUGUST 25 1920

No single act in the history of government has at one stroke enfranchised so many people as the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Not even the British Reform Bill, nor the act granting suffrage to the women of Great Britain, nor the enfranchisement of the peasants of Russia, nor the enfranchisement of the women of Germany, nor the enfranchisement of the negroes of the South, nor any other great enfranchisement measure in the history of popular government has at one stroke created so many new electors.

This most sweeping enlargement of the electorate comes within a few weeks of the most momentous election in our history. There is little evidence that the country yet fully appreciates the significance of what is happening. There is a surprising indifference on the part of most people as to the effect woman suffrage is likely to have. True, some political managers are badly puzzled and some, no doubt, greatly worried, but there is little evidence yet that party leadership in this country in either of the great parties appreciates the possibilities of this enormous addition to the number of voters. We have had for several Presidential elections a constantly declining ratio of vote as to population, indicating a growing indifference in our elections. If every man and woman in the United States entitled to vote should go to the polls in November, we would probably have the highest previous vote in a Presidential election multiplied by three at least and possibly by four.

As The Herald has already observed, the obligation to carry on a campaign of education respecting the issues of the day does not rest entirely upon the party managers. They are naturally expected to lead in this work. They are naturally expected to make the necessary organizations, but the women who have led the fight for suffrage cannot escape the responsibility to exert themselves to the utmost to make the participation of women of the country in elections a wholesome and beneficial influence. It cannot be a wholesome and beneficial influence unless the women have an understanding of the issues of the campaign. They must have the information upon which to base an intelligent conclusion. We cannot, of course, expect all women to vote intelligently any more than we can expect a like result in the voting of all men. Our system of government must take into account the inevitable fact that much voting will be done in ignorance and prejudice. We have seen a constant struggle from the beginning of our government to overcome this condition. When we have 27,000,000 new voters, created at single stroke, we have also the possibility of an abnormal amount of unintelligent voting.

The Herald believes the Democrats of the country, particularly the Democrats of Kentucky, should take the lead in the matter of a campaign of education addressed to the women voters. This is not based upon the assumption that the women of Kentucky are in greater need of education in public affairs than the women of other States, but upon the fact that Kentucky as a pioneer and as a leader, through notable representatives in the movement for suffrage, should make in her own affairs an actual demonstration of the value of woman suffrage. There is not an hour to lose, if this work is to be done between now and election day.

SOUTHERN WOMEN HOLD THE SOUTH'S FATE.

PORTSMOUTH VA STAR
OCTOBER 21, 1920

After noting the first aid that is being given by certain women to those disturbing elements in the South which hope to successfully reverse the policy of this section with respect to the handling of its own domestic problems, it is probable that every Southern lady who failed to register wishes now she had done so.

To all who have qualified for the exercise of the franchise, it must be clear that they owe it to themselves, their families and their country to go to the polls on election day and combat the menace that has arisen as a result of the passage of the eighteenth amendment and of the feeling among the women of the South that they do not wish to vote.

The Republicans have counted upon the practical certainty that a majority of the white ladies of the South would fail to register for the first election after the passage of the amendment, and they have been moving quietly but swiftly to turn that fact to account.

It is therefore of first importance that the women who do vote shall stand for the things the South has always fought to maintain as her right. That means that the women must vote a straight Democratic ticket for the Republicans are this year, as never before, intent upon the enactment of policies that will leave the South worse off than she has ever been.

In the circular letter to colored women printed in another place in this issue, appears this significant phrase:

"Organize—get the white men and women Republicans to aid you. They will if you will keep quiet about it. * * * When we have thousands of voters on the registration books, the white Republicans of North Carolina and the South will be glad to do as their white brother and sister of the North and West—recognize us as their political equals. We are being backed by them now. * * * Republicans have plenty of money and you can get it to organize and prosecute Democrat registrars and judges if they refuse to register the colored women."

The intent of this circular is perfectly plain. The only way to meet the situation is for the white women of the South to stand together for Southern traditions. They must vote and vote for the democracy, else the Republicans may be able to make good their boast that they can split the Solid South with the woman vote. This circular makes it clear how they propose to do it. What they would do in the event of such a victory is equally clear. Their high priest, Henry Cabot Lodge, was the author of the infamous force bill of 1892. He is eager to revive that policy, which would mean a resurrection of the horrors of reconstruction. In the face of such a menace, how can Southern women vote for a Republican, either directly or by failing to vote against that party?

WOMAN SUFFRAGE STRENGTHENS WHITE VOTE

WILSON N C TIMES
JUNE 12, 1920

White Population Shows greater Increase Than Black.

"When the men of North Carolina make the excuse of keeping the vote from white women of the south, because they fear the negro women's vote," says Dr. Delia Carroll Dixon of Raleigh, N. C., "do they think what they are doing?

"Here is some arithmetic for them:

"In the fifteen states south of the Mason and Dixon line are:

10,661,926 white women
4,354,089 negro women

6,307,837 more white than negro women.

10,661,926 white women
8,643,640 total negro population

2,018,286 more white women than total negro population.

"These fifteen states are: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, West Virginia.

"In four southern states, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, the number of white women exceeds the whole colored population. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, woman suffrage would tremendously increase the preponderance of white votes; in Mississippi and South Carolina, where the colored population exceeds the white, equal suffrage would double the intelligent electorate, since in both these states there are educational qualifications limiting the franchise to those who can read.

"Equal suffrage in southern states would:

"1. Increase vastly the white vote.

"2. Raise the educational and moral standard of the electorate.

"Not only would woman suffrage give white control in these states a more permanent footing than now, but white supremacy will continue to grow, since the increase of white population is more rapid than the increase of colored population."

Women Register in Barber Shops, 'Bars' and Garages

New Voters Unabashed at Location of Polling Places

Reporter Finds 13 Out of 15 Precinct Polling Places in "Tonsorial Parlors" — Women Put Off Registering Until Washday Is Over — Other Incidents at Polls.

ST LOUIS MO STAR
SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

THESE are red-letter days for St. Louis tonsorial parlors. From a casual survey of various streets, it would seem that the majority of barber shops had taken on a new appearance overnight. Flying American flags aloft and fitted up with full registration regalia, they are attracting feminine as well as masculine visitors.

A number of garages, cafes, "beverage parlors," stores and hotels likewise are fitted up as registration booths, but the barber shops enjoy the greater patronage, especially among the women.

A reporter for The Star was convinced that no better polling place could have been selected than the shops at the sign of the striped pole. It was found that thirteen out of fifteen polling places visited were housed in barber shops, and each of the thirteen had a feminine enrollment of names on their books, while the other two had none. One of the judges vouchsafed the information that he supposed "the pole out in front just naturally made the women think of the polls and that they came in to register."

Whether or not this reason is true, it is a fact that St. Louis women generally turned out well to register during the past two days. This is especially true of West End districts. Judges and clerks in nearly all West End polling places announced that they had had from early morning until late at night a steady stream of matrons and maids for registration. According to all reports, they did it in a very business-like way. Precinct headquarters at the Usona Hotel reported at the end of the first day as many women as men on their books. Many of these registrants came from Portland and Westmoreland places.

WOMEN DID NOT WAIT FOR HUSBANDS.

Eugene Field School was one of the most popular places in the West end, and at end of the first day enrolled 87 women and 110 men. They did not even wait to come with their husbands. At the Washington Hotel the proportion ran about the same. It was here that several men wandered in seeking their correct polling place, and were informed by several women in the group that they were in the wrong place. To prove this the women displayed maps given them by the League of Women Voters with the exact information on it.

In keen contrast to conditions in the West End were those discovered in the districts of North and South St. Louis. One of the first places visited by the reporter was the polling place at 1317 Franklin. This was one of the few places in that district where many women registered. The section is composed generally of Jewish and negro women. Notwithstanding the fact that it was 'Rosh Hashonah,' or Jewish New Year Monday, sixty women registered. When the reporter called a group of negro women were jostling one another good-naturedly, awaiting their turn to sign their names.

"Yessir," said one buxom damsel "I am anxious to register. The lady for whom I wash says that this is one way I can help reduce the high cost of living."

Over on Biddle and Carr street the women, most of Italian or Polish extraction, were not much enthused. In one block alone more than 10 could be counted sunning themselves on their front stoops while the registration books showed only four names. The few brave souls who ventured forth in this neighborhood were all over 70 years of age and the oldest 86. Many of them, the judge explained, would not come without [illegible] husbands, and many of the husbands would not permit them to register, as they thought it unnecessary.

On the South Side the precincts polled their heaviest number of feminine voters through the evening hours. The swaying lines in the rear yards of most of the South Side homes of the poorer classes bore articles of family attire, showing that these women were more engrossed in getting out the family wash than going to the polls that day. One clerk verified this fact with the information that "we do not expect many women around here to come in until the washing and ironing for the week are out of the way. Household tasks come first with them." Several of the women who accompanied their husbands to South End registration booths during the first evening could only speak brokenly in German or Polish and were in a measure dazed by this sudden, new experience.

WANTED TO VOTE AT SAME TIME.

One confiding middle-aged woman in the Soulard street district told the reporter that registration reminded her of the time she was operated upon. "I was so worked up then and anxious as to what it would be and it was not half so bad when it happened. My neighbors kept telling me about registration until I was so nervous I was afraid to come and now it is over and it amounted to nothing at all."

One of the most original reasons given as to why she registered was that of an old German woman, bent with rheumatism, who hobbled to the polls to register. She told the judges that she came to register to help get her much needed beer back. Another woman in that district was for registering and voting with one single performance, and when told she could not, seemed much offended.

Down in Mayor Kiel's home neighborhood the registration booth is lodged in the popular barber shop. The population here is mostly of German descent with a sprinkling of Irish. The registration books at close of the first day showed eight women and seventy men. The astonishing fact was also disclosed that the mayor's own wife and daughter had not appeared to help swell the numbers through the day.

The registration of women who did come to the polls may be summed up in the words of a clerk:

"Why," he stated, "those who came here went at it like they had been doing it all their lives and informed me that they had been practicing up for this occasion for several months at the League of Women Voters and would not miss it for anything in the world."

THEY DIDN'T MIND BAR-ROOMS.

The women were unabashed at the selection of the polling places by the Election Board—and respected members of the Ladies' Aid were seen walking serenely into screened back doors, over which hung the old-time sign, "Bar." Others surveyed the barber shop appliances, and mayhap viewed with interest the delicate operations of the barber upon the face of a reclining customer.

The women did not anticipate that special courtesy would be shown them, and they were not disappointed. Clerks and judges curtly administered the oath, demanded "name, age and previous condition of servitude," and the women answered crisply.

They did not balk at the "age" question—they gave an answer, even if only approximately true.

The precinct officials usually were found lounging at the table before their huge books—cigars in mouth, coatless and gossiping. Frequently the women stood in line, between all conditions and manners of men. Many brought the baby in arms, and two or three youngsters clinging to skirts.

"That's all until November 2," was the concluding comment of the election judges in some precincts, to the new registrants.

"And we'll be here then to ask for our ballots," was the usual retort of the women.

BISHOP CLINTON SAYS WIFE IS REGISTERED

In THE AGE of October 16, was printed a story from Raleigh, N. C., concerning the letter alleged to have been written by Dr. [illegible] Dudley of the A. & T. school at Greensboro, in which he advised colored women to stay away from the registration booths and the ballot boxes in North Carolina in the Presidential election. In the article the statement was made that a report was circulated that Mrs. Clinton, wife of Bishop George W. Clinton of Charolotte, had been "deliberately refused registration in her home town."

Bishop George W. Clinton, writing from Newark, N. J., where he was on his episcopal mission, gives the following as the true facts in the case, showing that while Mrs. Clinton was not registered on her first appearance before the registrars, she did qualify for the exercise of her right to the suffrage on the following day. Bishop Clinton writes as follows:

"It was my privilege to see a copy of THE NEW YORK AGE this afternoon and I observed on the front page a statement that my wife, Mrs. M. L. Clinton, had been denied the privilege to register when she applied at our home in Charlotte. I feel it my duty to have you correct that statement or modify it by furnishing you the facts.

"Mrs. Clinton and Mrs. Watkins, wife of the manager of the A. M. E. Zion Publishing House, applied for registration on or about the third day after the books were opened for women to register. When thy applied, going in where some white women were being registered, they were told that they would have to return the next day because the registrar did not have the "form" or blank required to be used when colored women registered. To this statement Mrs. Clinton replied, "Why do we have a form different from that used by the lady who has just registered?'

"The registrar, or his assistant, stated that, 'I shall have to see Mr. Smith before you can register.' A. M. Stowe, colored, whose wife had been told the same thing when she applied, went to see Mr. Smith and was told that he had no 'form' or blank for colored women to use in order to register, and said that they have as much right to register if they qualify as other women.

"Mrs. Clinton returned to the place of registration the next day and found a new man in charge who registered her without any question whatever. Before this event, the Charlotte *Observer*, commenting on a letter purporting to have been circulated from Greensboro by colored women, stated that colored women would be registered if they were qualified.

"These are the facts in the case and I shall thank you to publish them as a correction of the former statement.

GEORGE W. CLINTON.

Efforts To Have Women Register

By Associated Negro Press

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 27.—Plans are being made by leaders to register the women in large numbers. An appeal has been issued to colored women from the Rev. S. R. Hughes, president of the Woman Suffrage Advisory association, to register early.

The appeal shows the resentment here against the Republican organization, for after advising the women to register early and vote between 1 and 2 o'clock on election day for Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for president, and Governor Coolidge for vice president, it significantly says: "Vote for Harding and Coolidge only."

COLORED WOMEN OF GA. CALLED TO AID PARTY

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

ATLANTA, GA—Georgia colored women are called upon for the first time in the state's history to assist in bringing victory to the Republican party. Mrs. Selena Sloan Butler, wife of Dr. H. R. Butler, grand master of Masons in Georgia, has been appointed vice-chairman for the colored women of Georgia and has issued a ringing call for contributions from the women to the national campaign fund.

Political—1920
Politics, Women in

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

NEGRO WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEANS LITTLE IN THE SOUTH.

The news of registration in five Southern States—Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—discloses the information that Negro women do not seem to be very anxious to exercise the new privilege. This conclusion is drawn from the comparatively few who presented themselves for registration.

The National Federation of Colored Clubs recently adjourned its annual conference at Tuskegee, during which great efforts were made to acquaint Colored women with their rights and privileges under the new enactment. Southern Colored women, however, it seems, were more influenced by the lifetime lessons more capably administered by their respective communities and responded to variously conveyed intimations that their personal interest would be best served by remaining away from the registration booths. Registration returns indicate that Southern methods of discouragment have prevailed with women as it has with men of dark complexion.

About 20,000,000 women are being registered in the United States so as to qualify for participation in election as provided for the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. Some States have already established woman suffrage by local enactment and in these states no visible disturbance to political machinery is noticeable.

In the Northern and Western States not previously committed to woman suffrage the matter is being handled with philosophic calm, and whether local opinion was favorable or not there has been an acceptance of the new order without grumbling.

In the dozen or so States of the South a different atmosphere prevails. The granting of equal suffrage rights by Federal enactment has served to awaken much of the old antagonism of reconstruction days. The fear of Negro domination and the bugaboo of social equality have possessed the people. In the enfranchisement of women Southern people see the probability of total destruction to a tediously built system of politics based upon race lines. Southern political practices bear little relation to national issues, but are based upon what they term "white supremacy."

At the close of the civil war citizenship was bestowed upon the Negroes by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.. A sense of gratitude to Lincoln, the emancipator, and the influence of carpetbaggers made them almost all Republicans.

The resumption of citizenship by the whites at about the same time was effected, whereupon all native whites became Democrats, not always because of party platforms but to consolidate their force against Negro domination.

The advantages of education, wealth and political experiences soon enabled the whites to control the Legislatures of the different States, and laws intended to eliminate the Negro vote were passed. These laws were supplemented by some questionable practices wherever and whenever Negroes developed an ability to meet legal requirements. These practices have prevailed so long as to eliminate the male Negro voters.

The South has been serenely satisfied with a method that made the Democratic primary the real election day. The enfranchising of Negro women makes it necessary to again resort to the methods used to such effect upon Negro males.

Two years travel by the writer in the South, with a particular interest in the political status of the Negro, disclosed a few of the stunts that were effective. In Birmingham, Ala., a Negro physician, worth $100,000, graduated from a reputable medical school, and with an unblemished record of twenty years residence in he city, tried to register. He met every legal requirement except that of having two citizens vouch for his character. No Negro vouchers were acceptable, and no white man dared to sign for him under fear of social and business ostracism.

In Florence, Ala., a hairdresser was told that if Colored people attempted to go to the court house to register they would be arrested upon any charge that could be thought of at the time.

The president of a Negro insurance company in Atlanta was told to expect reprisals in the form of business inteference if members of his organization displayed any desire to participate in politics.

At Aiken, S. C., an old wealthy Negro told the writer that he owed his success to having refrained from political activities. His statement of how Negroes were disqualified was almost identical with the discription of the same process by a school principal in North Carolina and an old train porter in Louisiana and a Meridian (Miss.) citizen.

Southern Negroes are roughly divided as follows: 65 per cent. agriculturists, 20 per cent, laborers, 12 per cent. domestic servants, 3 per cent. professional and business people.

The crop sharing system is extremely followed. A plantation owner or neighborhood merchant makes advances against crop increase, securing himself by handling the disposal of the products. Thus a majority of Negroes are credit dependents.

Another element referred to as "good niggers" are those who teach school, practice medicine and operate small businesses, all easily susceptible to pressure by virture of license requirements, tenure of job and location of business. Those so situated must not only surrended political functions, but must do missionary work among those otherwise inclined.

A typical practice is to delay the issuance of tax receipts to Negroes or to question their regularity long enough to prevent registration. Another device is to separate white and Colored applicants for registration, and so long as whites continue to come no Colored are registered, and carefully manipulated closing time arrives just as the last white person has registered.

Ordinances preventing the assembly of white people and Negroes in the same public place are very effective.

In the rural communities methods of a more elemental character are used. Open threats of violence, such as a Ku-Klux visit, with its beatings and crop burnings, or naked banishments at midnight, have so often been made good the Colored brother is convinced of the certainty of such retribution and lets politics alone.

Disorderly conduct charges, particularly when common practice forbids a Negro disputing a white man's testimony in court, have a discouraging tendency on those who might want to vote.

Facing likelihood of discrimination, embarrassment, possibly loss of jobs, restriction of the much needed credit, the fear of evictions are not likely to encourage great numbers of Colored women to visit the polls.

—New York Herald.

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 24, 1920

WHITE WOMEN SHOULD REGISTER

The white women of Davidson County are true to their racial instincts and desire just as much as the white men to maintain the supremacy of their race. They are confronted now with their opportunity. The passage of the Nineteenth Amendment places the ballot in their hands, and they should register when the poll books are opened for three weeks on September 30 and then vote in the election of November 2.

While this amendment does not let down the bars to negro women in this State, there is every indication that many of them, aided and abetted by unsavory political forces, will try to force their way to the ballot boxes in November, and will attempt to use this amendment as a lever.

Here is what happened one day this week in the city of Richmond, where over 450 negro women have already registered, as told in a press dispatch from that city:

"City Registrar Woodson enrolled 126, all negro women, and his assistant, Lamott Blakeley, 125. There was separation of the races at the registration offices, only white women registering with the equal suffrage representatives. (This reference to two white women registrar's assistants.)

"Negro women protested clamorously against the refusal of the registrar to swear in as deputies several of their number who tendered their services. More than a hundred negro women were in line waiting to register when the doors were closed for the day."

A bright spot in the Richmond situation is that the white women registered outnumber the negro women about four to one. Suppose, however, that there had been apathy among the white women while the negro women rushed to the registration places. In that case the safety of Richmond might have been imperiled.

The safety of good government in this State lies in the rule of the whites. Once upon a time the State tried the other alternative and it should never be forgotten. The white women of North Carolina will not fail her now but will stand side by side with their husbands and brothers to uphold her sanctity.

Rabid negro papers published in the North are being lavishly circulated among the negro women, urging them to attempt to register.

FEAR NEGRO WOMEN WILL CAST BIG VOTE

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
AUGUST 30, 1920

County Newspapers Want Extra Session Of Legislature; Segregation At Polls Suggested.

The unanimity with which the Democratic county newspapers in those sections of the State where the colored vote is a "problem" are urging Governor Ritchie to call an extra session of the Legislature is a feature of editorial and news comment. The Crisfield Times is one of the leading spokesmen of the theory that the negro women are going to outvote the white women. Although the rift between the Miles people and the Waters-Quinn people has made Somerset for years the theater of strife in the Democratic party and one side has consistently charged the other side with kniling the ticket whenever it failed to "make" the nominees, the two factions are agreed upon the great evil of negro woman suffrage. Joshua Weldon Miles has been a "bitter ender," with the argument that in Somerset the white women did not want to vote and would not vote, while the enfranchisement of the sex would throng the polls with negro women, whose ballots, added to those of the negro men, would bury out of sight the ones cast by the "Anglo-Saxons."

Wants Segregation.

The Times comes to the front this week with a demand for "segregation" at the polls. It says:

The Legislature should be able to work out some way to segregate the white and colored voters during registration and at the election, for with the voting population augmented by the white and colored women of the State there is grave danger that racial troubles may develop as a result of intimate contact between the two races. It has not been so many years since it was hardly possible for the white man and the negro man to participate in an election in an amiable and orderly manner, and it is an assured fact that no white man is going to permit a white woman to be pushed, shoved, jostled and hauled around in a frenzied mob of white and black voters in the heat of a sspirited political fight.

The segregation of the two races on railroad trains has been working successfully for years. Throughout a majority of the States, especially in the South, the two races are segregated in churches and schools, and both races are better off as a result. It, therefore, must be apparent that a similar method of separating the white and colored voters at the election houses is not only feasible but imperative.

These problems, and other minor problems incident to the operation of the election machinery under the regime of woman suffrage, would appear to warrant an extra session of the General Assembly for such chaages in our election laws as are necessary.

What Smith's Paper Says.

Senator John Walter Smith's home organ, the Snow Hill Messenger, sounds a note of warning:

Every white woman in Maryland should exercise the privilege granted her. She should realize the importance of doing so without having it told her in plain English that if one body of the feminine voters goes to the polls and the other body remains at home it will produce a serious social and political condition in this State. No doubt there are many women who have not taken seriously the proposition to give them the ballot, and many of them are not disposed to exercise the right. This class undoubtedly represents the women who, if they do vote, will exercise the greatest intelligence in marking their ballots, and they must understand, since the colored politician will see to it that the women they can control are placed in a position to vote, they will be without power to offset such votes if they lack the qualifications necessary on election day. See that your name is on the list.

"With every colored woman in the State voting and all the lower element of whites eager to cast their first ballot, it becomes the bounden duty of every woman of our great middle class to cast her vote in every election, and it becomes the bounden duty of every man to provide every possible convenience to enable the women of his household to go to the polls," declares the Ellicott City Times.

Negro Women Are Denied Ballots at Polls in Georgia

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 3, 1920

Seventy-five, However, Vote in Atlanta; Contest Against Representative Upshaw, Republicans Hint

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—Efforts of negro women to vote and the fact that about seventy-five of them did actually cast their ballots at the 6th Ward polling place were the oustanding features of election day in Atlanta.

The Sixth ward polling place was the only one in the city where women, white or black, were allowed to vote. The ballots cast by the negro women will be thrown out.

The situation threatened to cause serious complications for a time, but quick action by Ordinary Thomas H. Jeffries in issuing a peremptory order to Dr. J. C. Peck, Republican manager at the polling place, prevented further difficulty and no more women were allowed to cast their ballots. Dr. Peck was informed that he would be summarily removed if he did not carry out the terms of his oath, which provided that no person should be allowed to vote unless his name appeared on the registration list furnished the election managers. Dr. Peck demurred, but finally agreed to observe the terms of his oath.

The clerks had placed a distinguishing mark on each ballot cast by a negro woman and when the vote is counted Tuesday night these ballots will be thrown out as void.

During the day many negro women presented themselves at the 6th Ward polls, accompanied by negro men who had evidently been followed up by a well-defined plan to round up the negro women of the city and vote them regardless of whether they were registered. The men who accompanied the women to the polls contended that under the ruling of Attorney General R. A. Denny any woman could vote regardless of whether she had registered. The officials, however, were guided solely by the state election laws, which provide that a citizen in order to vote must be registered at least six months before Election Day. It was this legal provision that Ordinary Jeffries insisted upon in issuing his instructions to election managers.

Agents from the Department of Justice took official cognizance of the situation. An investigation was made by the Federal officers and a report will be forwarded to Attorney General Palmer, who has issued instructions to all agents of his department throughout the country to report all election irregularities.

It was said by some Republican leaders that an effort would be made to contest the election of Representative W. D. Upshaw on the ground that women were not allowed to vote. Upshaw's Republican opponent was J. W. Martin. Georgia's vote in the national election will be thrown out because of the barring of women at the polls on account of their failure to register, in the opinion of Mrs. James Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate commander, who passed through Atlanta Tuesday on her way from Cincinnati to Gainesville, where she made a futile effort to cast her first vote.

COURT HOUSE BOOZE ROOM IS MOVED

Women Workers Quite Active At the Polling Places

FAIRMONT W. VA. W. VIRGINIAN
NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Three women stood in the corridor of the court house opposite to the sheriff's office early this morning. Every few minutes, sometimes oftener, Charlie Powell came along with a negro in tow, gave the required number of raps, was admitted and the door locked again.

"Let's stand in front of that door," said one of the three, "and see what's going on." So they stationed themselves before the door.

"Ladies," politely asked Charlie, observing the maneuver a few minutes afterward, "would you mind moving away from that door?"

"What for?" he was asked.

"Haven't I asked you in a gentlemanly way?" sidestepped Charlie.

"No gentleman would ask such a thing," answered one of the women. "I'm a taxpayer and this is public property."

And Charlie retired, completely routed.

The same tactics were employed again by the women when it was discovered that the scene of the secret operations had been transferred to the office of the prosecuting attorney, with the same success. Then Charlie fell back upon his last line of trenches, the men's lavatory, thinking, no doubt, that here at least he and his henchmen were safe. But even Charlie has much to learn about the resourcefulness of the female of the species, for not five mintues afterward the women had pressed an old man into service, and the lavatory game went by the board also. When last seen Charlie was wearing a worrried look.

Learning the Ropes.

"Let me see, I think this is my place," said a woman who has stepped out of line this morning to discuss the League of Nations at the Miller school, as she tried to crowd back into line.

"This is no place to go visiting," was the ungracious response from the man she was trying to displace, "if you want your place you'll have to hold it." And she went back to the end of the line.

Colored Women Workers.

An interesting feature at the polling places in the center of the city was the members of the colored womens Harding-Coolidge club. Their sashes with the names of their candidates printed in red letters slung from on shoulder made them conspicuous and seemed to give them confidence as they hastled about on various errands. Police workers kept at a respectful distance when they escorted a woman voter to the polls.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED BY THE WORKERS IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TO THEIR CHAIRMAN MYRTLE F. COOK.

Be It Resolved: That we, co-workers in the Republican campaign, extend to Mrs. Myrtle Cook, our chairman, our hearty thanks for the unbiased spirit she has shown to all. When God looked down the ages and conceived a woman fit to be the mother of Christ, He chose a woman of noble, pure and unselfish qualities; and when the County Committee put forth every effort to secure a chairman for the Negro Women's Division, they found Mrs. Cook with the same spirit and qualities characteristic in the mother of Christ. Some may have conceived the idea that they could have accomplished greater work but, to us who know, the results have been satisfactory.

Be It Resolved: That we extend to the County Committe through their chairman, Mrs. Mosher, our heart felt thanks for their wise selection; and

Be It Further Resolved: That we extend to Mrs. Cook many, many thanks for all she has done and that God's blessing may more fully shine upon her in the future than in the past. And with these words of the great poet so fully describing her work we leave you:

"Not to the Wise Men only
With their gifts of myrrh and gold,
Not to the shepherds lonely
Is confined the quest of old.
But each in his heart may find Him,
Who enters on earnest quest;
And the gift as of old we may bring Him,
Is simply—Our Very Best."

Many thanks also to our very efficient secretary, Mrs. Anna Roberts, and the same blessings for both.

Be It Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be given the General Committee, a copy to Mrs. Cook, and a copy to the organization that is to be completed.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. Ona B. Wilson, 9th Ward Capt.
Mrs. Miley G. Wallace, 11th Ward.
Miss Lillian Tooley, 8th Ward.

COLORED DOCTOR SPEAKS FOR ROBERTS

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
AUGUST 27, 1920

A large delegation of Negro women, who have been here attending a convention of the Mosiac Temple of America, visited the state capitol at 11 o'clock this morning and asked the privilege of the authorities to occupy the house of representatives for a few minutes to hear an address by Dr. J. L. Leach, a local physician, on the subject of "Our Duty as Citizens and Voters." The request was granted and Dr. Leach talked for ten minutes on the subject selected for him. He said a great political campaign was on in the county and he felt it was his duty to say a few words to the Negroes, especially to the Negro women, as to their duty. He warned them to ignore parties and vote their convictions. He said here in Tennessee it was the duty of the Negroes to support Gov. Roberts, because of his stand for law and order. He said the true friends of the Negroe race were the Southern white people.

"I would rather vote for a straight Democrat than to vote for a crooked Republican," he declared, "and I believe this is the sentiment of the Negros all over the country. Put your influence on the side of law and order. Gov. Roberts stands for that idea and his stand is your stand. He believes in giving all classes a fair deal. It is to the interest of the Negroes that mob law be suppressed in this country, North and South. We do not want to see a criminal go unpunished, but we do want that punishment imposed by law and in an orderly and decent way."

Gov. Roberts was not at the capitol at the time Dr. Leach made his talk, being absent at a conference with the chairman of public utilities commission.

STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ANXIOUS TO CO-OPERATE

The Colored women of the 1st ward met at Salem Church, Wednesday night and perfected an organization. Mrs. Turner was elected President and Mrs. Jno. Glass was elected Secretary. They enrollad a hundred or more voters. Mr. H. E. Cole, a leading real estate agent and Rev. Pinkston were the principal speakers at the meeting. Mr. Cole stressed the importance of the Republican women of the state exercising their right of franchise at the polls in November. Both speakers assured the women that the state Republican Committee is ready, willing and anxious to co-operate with them in every way possible to get their organization started, and conduct its work effectively.

Mr. Cole explained in what way the Republican women of the state might serve their party during the campaign and discussed in general, plans for interesting the women in the ballot, saying in part: "In the last few years, Democracy and Wilsonism which are synonomous, have spelled unprecedented inefficiency. Do you want four years more of Wilsonism? That is the question. Do we want four years of Wilson's understudy, a man who stands for all Wilson did? Thus the American people have been given in the most solemn form possible the assurance that no changes whatever will take place in the Wilson policies at home or abroad in the event of the election of Cox and Roosevelt. While in their blindness they may feel the hand of Esau, it will be the eloquent and rhetorical voice of Jacob, that shall direct and comfort them.

Political – 1920
Politics of Women in.

"THE WOMEN--GOD BLESS THEM!"

If there was lurking in the breast of any man any doubt regarding the loyalty, patriotism and fealty of the colored women of Houston and Harris County, such doubt was convincingly dissipated last Tuesday, when colored female voters, recently enfranchised, marched to the polls like veterans and cast their ballots for Harding and Coolidge presidential electors, and the entire black-tan republican party.

"The women—God bless them!"

The colored women of Harris County saved the day for genuine republicanism and undefiled Americanism and voted in such large numbers and with such intelligence that it threw consternation in the ranks of even the democrats.

Our women were demonstrating their citizenship in such a substantial manner with the ballot that a gang of "lily-white folks' niggers" at precinct number 14, Third Ward, had one arrested on a false charge of electioneering and showing a dummy ballot too close to the polling place, when she was fully 150 feet away.

When the women throughout the city heard of such tactics being resorted to by the opposition, unlike men (pants) who become excited and take cold feet at the least flurry and semblance of high-handedness and Hunnish kultur, the brave female voters of color redoubled their efforts and urged every qualified voter to go to the polls and cast a vote for the entire black-tan republican ticket.

Many of these noble creatures remained in line for hours and never complained, for they realized it was their second emancipation, and the enthusiasm manifested and their familiarity with the cumbersome and lengthy ballot presage a better day for our racial group.

"The women—God bless them!"

O, how those dear women of our race labored and toiled on election day—it was inspiring and a revelation and those who formerly opposed woman suffrage, were unstinted in their praise of the heroism, loyalty, fealty and devotion to the race by these intrepid warriors of the female sex.

How any individual calling himself a man could vote against the best interests of such noble and honorable womanhood as those who voted last Tuesday, The Informer is totally unable to explain and no explanation from these racial traitors and enemies is sufficiently feasible and plausible to even begin to justify their contrary actions.

The Informer is immeasurably gratified with the excellent showing made by the free and unpurchasable women and men of the race in the general election, but it is especially pleased beyond expression at the heroic service and untiring devotion rendered the race and cause of human rights, universal freedom and worldwide democracy by the good women of Harris County.

"The women—God bless them!"

A WORD TO WOMEN VOTERS

—o—

The Colored Womans' Suffrage Club of Maryland, is holding a series of citizenship meetings every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 30 at the Y. W. C. A., corner Dolphin and Druid Hill for the benefit of the newly enfranchised women

The Baltimore

These meetings are highly instructive and are well attended. This fact shows that colored women are preparing for the ballot in an intelligent manner. 9-13-20

This Thursday, September 16th, promises to be a banner night with them for Mrs. Donald Hooker, president of "Just Grit League," will be the principal speaker. Mrs Hooker is one of the foremost speakers in this country and the leading suffragist in this State. The musical numbers consists of several of the city's best.

POLITICAL LIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Light on the political situation is breaking in North Carolina. The Greensboro "Daily News" opened its leading editorial a week or two ago with the following statement, "There is no question that the state of North Carolina is coming again to the place where the Negro problem is going to appear in politics."

Of course, it took no gift of prophecy to make this statement; what interested us was the way in which the "Daily News" dealt with it after having made it. It did not go into hysterics. It said that it hoped and believed the Negroes would be better trained and better prepared this time than they were at their first entry fifty years ago. It makes a passing allusion to maintaining white supremacy by shot-guns, if necessary; but apparently does this only to keep its record straight as a "Southern" publication.

The trend of the entire article is fair. The "Daily News" asks, "Why should white men in North Carolina be afraid of woman suffrage because it enfranchised colored women?" It adds, "We cannot be just, let alone generous, to the Negro if we are afraid of him."

This is all good sense. If every colored man and woman in the state of North Carolina voted, it would not jeopardize the well being of a single white person in the state. To bring the question within the scope of the most practical political consideration, if every obstacle in the way of full franchise for the Negro was removed and every colored man and woman in North Carolina voted, they would not vote a solid Negro ticket. All reason and cause for such a course would have been already removed. If Negroes were not politically disqualified in any way, their votes would follow the natural divisions like other citizens. There is no need of the white people in North Carolina or any other Southern state being afraid of the Negro voting, unless they give just cause.

We are glad to see this light breaking in North Carolina. We hope it will spread from there to the states of the darker South.

Democratic Women Plan To Offset Big Negro Vote

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL—
AUGUST 28, 1920

Jeffersonville Voters Hold Joint Meeting to Impress Necessity of Registering to Prevent Election Being Lost By Default; Indiana Suffrage Leader Is Speaker.

Many men and women assembled at the Court House last night when the first joint Democratic political meeting was held. Several women submitted reports as registration canvassers.

The women have become imbued with the idea that they should not let the registration and election go by default, it was declared, but should make every effort to offset the large negro vote that will be cast.

Mrs. Olive Lewis, Indianapolis, identified with the women's State suffrage organization, made an address.

WOMEN SHOULD IGNORE DR. DUDLEY'S ADVICE

To the Editor of THE AGE;

Knowing as I do the policy of THE NEW YORK AGE, and the fearless attitude the paper usualiy takes in defense of rights and interests of the race, I am much encouraged to write this letter, indorsing THE AGE'S ediorial referrence in last week'sissue to the cowardly statement attributed to Dr. James B. Dudley, president of the A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina, in which he is quoted as having advised colored women to stay away from the polls in the approaching election.

Of course, respect for the rights and opinions of others as well as an appreciation of the proper sense of refinement, forbids the use in print of words befitting cowardly statements when you are almost sure that such a statement as the one alleged to have been made by Dr. Dudley is directed by some compelling power such as controls the A. & T. College.

As the Democratic party in all the Southern States is absolutely opposed to equal rights and privileges for the colored race, and also forblds equal educational advantages, does it not appear that Dr. Dudley favors this policy when he attempts to discourage the use of the ballot, the only effective means of changing it?

We shall get nowhere in our effort to get somewhere, if, when the opportunity is presented, we fail to grasp it; and the attitude of the president of the A. & T. College is but another proof of what I have said, that whenever anything is said or done which might be of benefit to the race, some weak kneed Negro usually by word or act spoils it before it can be given a fair trial.

If Dr. Dudley desires to be consistent he would give the women a chance with the ballot and then see whether or not use of it would bring "political equality" or a "reproduction of the condition of 1898," a statement made by the editor of the Greensboro *News* in the same issue which caried his statement. Just a few days before Tennessee ratified the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, the writer was in Charlotte, North Carolina, on a visit. Members of the North Carolina legislature, friendly to suffrage, tried to put through ratification but were prevented by their opponents who, of course were in the majority.

United States Senator Simmons, of the Old North State, in a speech urging ratification, as published in the Charlotte *Observer*, said that under his state's voting qualification, which I believe is educational, the people had no need to fear Negro political equality as Negro women could be as easily barred from the polls as Negro men. But said the Senator "in case of a contest it would be mighty comfortable to have a Democratic Congress in Washington." We may suppose then that Senator Simmons and his Democratic associates in North Carolina can also find much comfort in the advice given colored women by Dr. Dudley. There is no way under heaven that colored men and women can change the rotten laws in

the Southern States that operate so unjustly against them except by the ballot, and instead of attempting to discourage its use, individuals who admire the right should urge colored men and women to vote wherever they are legally entitled to do so.

JOHN E. ROBINSON.
President of Saint Mark's Lyceum.

A DUTY AS WELL AS A PRIVILEGE.

Now that Afro-American women, in common with all other women of the United States, have had the right of suffrage bestowed upon them, it is expected that they will exercise the new function of citizenship, as a matter of duty as well as privilege. It is a foregone conclusion that our women will hold the right of suffrage sacred and use it accordingly. That they will not be subject to the sinister and subtile infiuences in politics that have swayed some of our men from the paths of principle and duty is to be taken for granted.

It is expected that the participation of our women in politics will not only add numbers but dignity and righteousness to the electorate, and this is a consumation devoutly to be wished.

October 2nd is the time limit for qualifying to vote in the presidential election in November. To miss this important election would be to neglect a great opportunity to register a vote that will help to decide the destinies of this nation during the next four years. Every woman who values her newly won and newly bestowed right should avail herself of the opportunity to pay her poll tax and register before October 2nd.

BOSTON COLORED WOMEN SCORE AT PRIMARIES

Guardian 9/11/20

BIG VOTE BY BACK BAY WOMEN

LARGE NUMBER OF COLORED FEMALE VOTERS APPEAR AT WARD 7 POLLING PLACES

From Boston American Sept. 7, 1920

While enthusiasm was lacking as a whole, the women were on hand early at the Ward 7, Back Bay, polling booths, appearing both singly and in groups.

A considerable number of these women were colored, some elderly, and apparently had less diffculty in making out their ballots than their white sisters .

Republicans Are to Let Negro Stay on Outside

119 Durham, N. C. Sun
OCTOBER 22, 1920

Chairman Frank Linney in Letter to Women of State Declares Republican P[illegible] Desires to Keep Negro Entirely Out of [illegible]ocra[illegible] Change Tactics.

st[illegible] [illegible]n Linney, of the republic[illegible]n ddress[illegible]cutive committeee, has ad- en of N[illegible]n open letter "to the wom- denying [illegible]th Carolina" categorically leaders to assertions of Democratic licans are the effect that the repub- en. "I [illegible] organizing the negro wom- Carolina pledge the women of North we ca[illegible]," says Mr. Linney, "that if w[illegible] [illegible]rry the state in this election you [illegible]ill have a strictlyw white government." He furthermore assures "the good women of the state that in the future the republican party's policy will be to let the negro stay out of politics." Furthermore says the letter, "if the Democratic organization will meet us half way, we are in a fair position, by agreement between us to eliminate any possibility of the negro question in this or any subsequent campaign."

The negro is content to stay out of politics, in the opinion of the republican chairman. Any campaign literature, he therefore asumes, based on the negro question must necessarily come from the other side.

The letter in full follows:

"To the Women of North Carolina:

"As chairman of the r epublican state executive committee, I cannot further refrain from noticing the efforrts on the part of the democratic leaders in this campaign to mislead you by the pretense that the republicans of the state are trying to organize the negro women to the end that [illegible]hey may be voted at he coming election. There is absolutely no ground [illegible]or any such attack as the democrats [illegible]re making. The republican party has [illegible]ot made any effort to organize the [illegible]egroes in this campaign—men or [illegible]omen—nor will it openly, secretly or [illegible]therwise connive at any such politi[illegible]al strategy. It must be perfectly ob[illegible]ious to every thinking woman that [illegible] negro can register unless a demo[illegible]atic registrar permits him or her to [illegible] so.

"I pledge to the women of North [illegible]arolina that if we carry the state in [illegible]is election, you will have a strictly [illegible]hite government, honorable and [illegible]lcient, and I further asure the good [illegible]omen of the state that in the future [illegible]e republican party's policy will be [illegible] let the negro stay out of politics. [illegible]e negro himself is content, and is [illegible]t seeking politica lrecognition. Any [illegible]mpaign literature that may come [illegible]der your observation attempting to [illegible]luence you by reason of the negro [illegible]estion, does not and cannot emanate [illegible]m the republican organization. Thi[illegible] [illegible]ng true, there is only one other [illegible]rce, the democratic organization it[illegible]f, which is putting out this litera[illegible]e and covertly charging it to the republicans.

"The so-called letters being circulated, urging the negro wome nto organize and register, did not emanate from republican headquarters, and no republican in North Carolina had any part or lot in it. I again pledge the good women of North Carolina that if they assist us in breaking the hold of democracy, which has held North Carolina like the grip of a vise for the part quarter of a centurry, nothing will transpire in a republican administration that will cause any woman who voted for our cause to be ashamed of what she did. We are fighting a great fight in this sttae on high ground because we feel that it is for the best interest of the entire state that there should be a change of administration, and to this end we cordially invite your conscientious support, bas d entirely upon the study by you of the questions which we are called upon to solve.

"I suggest that the women of North Carolina demand of the democratic chairman, Hon. Thomas D. Warren, that he give out an open statement, in which he assures them that the democratic leaders and henchmen in this state will no longer endeavor in this campaign to use the negro as a 'scarecrow,' and that in the future the democratic party will not undertake to use the negro in politics. That is to say, connive at their registration and subsequent voting. If the democratic organization will meet us half way we are in a fair position, by agreement between us, to eliminate any possibility of the negro question in this or any subsequent campaign.

"To do this will only carry out the pledge Governor Aycock made for the democratic party in 1900 in his campaign for governor advocating the adoption of the amendment; he said if this amendment is adopted that the negro question would be forever settled; that the elimination of this question would allow the white voters to divide on political questions, and that electors should be free and fair, and even went so far as to take his solemn oath that this should be so, and that no white man would ever be disfranchised.

"We cannot longer stand by and see any man, or group of men, for any purpose whatsoever, trry to instill prejudice and hatred into the spotless souls of our pure women, for whom we not only live but would gallantly die.

"I make this appeal to the women of North Carolina because I have an abiding faith in your conscience and in your judgment. Respectfully,

"FRANK A. LINNEL.
"Chairman Republican Sttae Executive Committee."

WOMEN, SOME OTHERS AND THE ELECTION.

Many of our women paid their poll tax and voted. They are happy today because of the fact that by their voting they have assumed their share of the civil responsibility delegated every American citizen.

Too few of them paid and voted despite the fact that they were urged in every conceivable way to do so. They did not fully realize its importance. They have missed the thrill attendant upon having become a full fledged citizen capable of efficiently expressing their choice of public servants.

Our women conducted themselves intelligently and circumspectly in their voting. They left no election judge ignorant of the fact they intended to vote the Black and Tan ticket. They were almost unanimous in their vote. They declared themselves as favoring their own interests and willing, in so far as they were able, to stand up for the principles of justice and equity.

They have shown their race pride. They must be happier by far than that foremost pastor among us who, by casting his vote for those whose avowed intention was our elimination, admitted his argument with their policy. He is a Negro. He is a leader. He encourages race pride and urges manly behavior upon his people from his pulpit, constantly.

We agree that it was his right to choose those to whom he would give his support. He chose. He gave it to those who hated him most. Why? we can't say. We regret it. We are surprised that it should have so happened. His people feel it. They express themselves as being ashamed of his stand. We sympathize with them, but we must admit that he has fallen in our estimation.

We state again that it was his right to vote as he pleased. We are highly surprised that he should have chosen such a course.

We are of the opinion that a man ought to be a real man. A leader should be a leader indeed. Our leaders especially, should strive to see to it that they are fit examples for the lowiest and most humble of their followers.

It is our opinion that, however sincere he may have been in his reasoning, he will find it hard to prove to his local public the propriety of his support of the Lily White Republicans.

We say again—we are proud of our women who took the time to pay their poll tax and vote. They voted right. They are happy and satisfied in knowing that they have done their full duty to themselves and their group. Comparisons are odious, but truths must be faced.

SOUTH DENIES RIGHT THAT RUSSIA GRANTS

Columbie, S. C., Oct. 15.—When woman's suffrage was ratified a short time ago it was predicted that when the women of the Race would attempt to register in this section of the country they would be headed off by some means or other. It came about on registration day. The law says that voters shal ibe required to read a part of the Constitution and to explain the meaning of what they read to the board. Instead of this they were asked to read part of the criminal code of South Carolina, which they did, but they refused when asked to explain what they had read, stating that white women were not required to go through this illegal routine. When they declined the board refused to allow them to register. They later appealed to the Richland county court, but the suit was dismissed by Judge Marcellus S. Whaley, who claimed that the court was without jurisdiction in the matter.

A canvass was made by the writer of the members of the board involved, and it was found that it was composed of about as ignorant a group of ivory heads as ever disgraced this section. A couple of them would hardly know the difference between the Constituption and a story in a first year primer. The women in this district should take the enlightened Judge Whaley's decision as an incentive to find what court would have jurisdiction in the matter and demand that they do no more than follow the legal routine in securing the right to vote which is legally theirs. They should secure proper legal aid to carry out their demands and force these race-haters to give them their rights under the new suffrage act. The South today has representation in Congress to which it is not entitled, through its many subterfuges to keep our people from voting. While we read and are made acquainted with this situation in every part of the country south of the Mason & Dixon line we also read that in Russia 6,000,000 acres of land and that the Russian women have been rave been given up to the peasants given the right to vote. Think this latter paragraph over. It certainly carries something worth studying.

DAYTON O EVE HERALD
OCTOBER 2, 1920

COLORED VOTERS IN RUSH TO REGISTER

Reports from precinct workers of the Abraham Lincoln Republican club Friday night showed that a remarkable number of colored men and women registered on the first day.

Much information is being asked for and President Penn of the club announced representatives to distribute special literature.

Activities for the coming week will be marked by an address at the club headquarters, 410 Bank street, by Dr. L. C. Weimer, Tuesday night, and Miss Bertha Robinson Friday night. Headquarters are open to the public till ten o'clock p. m. each day with Mrs. Mary Banks in charge of the informaton desk.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in

Suffrage Has Stirred Negro People of B'ham; Negro Women Refused Right to Register; Threaten Protest

The Birmingham Reporter
9-9-20

By Henry O. Ruffingood.

In the past week a large number of Negro women of the Birmingham district have been denied the right to register at the registration office at the Jefferson County court house. They have applied as other women and many of them, as they report, have been humiliated in an attempt, as they charge, to discourage them in their effort to become registered voters. One or two particular cases have been reported to a representative of this publication, that are vexing and humiliating.

A young woman of very rare intelligence applied for registration and she was asked by some of the white women these questions: "What do you want up here?" "Why do you want to register?" "Why do you want to vote?" When these questions were answered concisely and particularly, the next statement followed. "Well, the state of Alabama doesn't want you."

Another young woman, a property owner, a widow and one who is doing a large business in the city of Birmingham, was asked, as she states, to tell all about woman suffrage, the amendment when that was successfully done, as it appears according to her statement, she was asked by the Registrar to repeat to him the Constitution of the United States from memory. This she refused to do, and then he asked her to get a party that he knew; this was done, she took her seat as other candidates for registration, being familiar with her name, he turned and called her by name. "I told you I wasn't going to register you. I'm through with you." "But you told me if I could get somebody to identify me you would register me. Here are three men; they know you and you have registered colored men on their advice." "I don't know any of them and I don't want to be bothered with you."

And thus runs the story of the practice at the Registrar's office as it regards the vote of the Negro women. That the feeling is high in the district and that the husbands and sons are asked to protect the rights of these women is but mildly expressing it. The feeling is to have the proper and just thing done and that the women of the Negro race will not be counted out because they are black while others are counted in because they are white. It is believed that this is the most acute situation dealing with race relations that ever existed in the district and the thoughtful element of both races must bestir themselves in allaying a feeling that might cause a break in the race relations here that would result in a wholesale exodus of the race from this community. On every corner and in most every place the discussion is made and it hinges on the injustice practiced on prominent Negro women, most of whom are taxpayers, morally fit, intelligent and prepared from every viewpoint.

NEGRO WOMEN AT THE POLLS

Negro women must certainly realize that it was the fear of the participation of Negro women in the politics of the South that caused some of the states of the South to make such stubborn resistance to the ratification of the suffrage amendment. In Georgia, which never ratified and in Tennessee, which ratified and is yet trying to prevent that ratification from becoming effective by having the courts declare it inoperative or unconstitutional, opposition has not meant that there was a desire to keep women disfranchised and out of a field which the better judgement of the majority felt did not properly suit her dignity and grace. On the other hand, it is clear that if whitet women could have been enfranchised without at the same time casting the mantle of citizenship and suffrage upon Negro women, there would have been an end to the suffrage fight several years ago.

The very victory of the fight for suffrage, and the many occasions when the bugaboo of Negro women has been held up like a red flag before those in whose hands lay the power to enfranchise, all these should but urge and inspire the Negro women of our land to wholesale participation in politics, in so far as expressing their prefence at the polls may go. It is only thru such showings of power and principle, after all, that we shall soon wipe out such damnable institutions as the "white primary." It is only through such showings of strength at the ballot box that we shall put ourselves in position to demand a fair and reasonable proportion of representation for our people in the affairs of government.

There has never been any fear of "Negro domination" so-called; those who hold up this empty and impossible misnomer, do so for the sole purpose of frightening and terrorizing hteir ignorant constituents into opposing any measure or man who stands for fair play toward the Negro. Every white man of fair intelligence and above knows that under fair government there could be no "Negro domination" in view of the smaller Negro population, the lower average Negro intelligence and the lower economic condition of the average Negro group. This charge is idle and they know it, and they know as well that their wholesale disfranchisement of Negroes is based solely on the desire to hold everything in the way of representation in the government from Negroes. Any of the informed will admit this.

Beneath every consideration, both political and social, lies, directly or indirectly, an economic one. Control means power, and power means wealth or economic strength, and vice-versa; and hence it is natural for selfishness and hate to oppose any group which vies to share in control.

Now that women have the right to vote, Negro women as well as white, it is highly important that the political education of this newly-enfranchised group shall be commenced at once, and that it shall be such as to insure to them much higher conceptions of the sacredness and responsibility of the ballot than is generally conceded to them. Fortunately for the nation, the campaign for woman suffrage has been waged for many years and during that time many women have studied and learned the theory of American government and its political machinery. Recently, when it appeared cercient number of states would ratify tain that in a very short time a suffi- the Suffrage Amendment to insure its adoption, all over the country Women Suffrage Clubs were organized to prepare the women to exercise the franchise intelligently and wisely whenever it should be granted. Negro women shared in this awakening and in this anticipation, and they, too, made ready for the day of their political emancipation.

Negro leaders everywhere are urging our women to qualify, register and vote and to prepare themselves by classes to function as other women are functioning in this respect. In many northern centers where women have participated in local municipal and state politics, Negro women have already taken a vigorous hand. In many cases they have secured marked consideration for such participation; and it appears the character of their participation and the broader conception of citizenship duty have made them a more serious problem for political leaders.

In urging study and participation, the National Advancement Association reminds us of the words of Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, when he said "Negro women will not be as easily handled as Negro men have been." Negro women are not only not going to submit to disfranchisement, subterfuges and circumventions as easily as Negro men have done. They are going to press their case with unrelenting vigor wherever it is sought to rule them out purely on the ground of race. And, be it said to their credit, they are going to do much to inspire the men to insist upon their just right to register and to help elect those who must be their governors and officers in state.

Under the law as it stands today, all women are on the same footing. Looking forward to the passage of the amendment, most of the states have provided for the registration of their women and for their participation in the fall elections. In southern communities, it is hoped that Negro women will courageously go up to the polls and register, and when it is time, to cast their ballot for those candidates who stand for honest administration of government.

Those who would oppress the Negro, politically and otherwise, know full well that the political, social and economic considerations in our civilization are so related that where one, individual or group, rises in the one line to power or pre-eminence, there is most certain to follow an advance in the other lines of endeavor. They know that political freedom for the Negro means the passing of Jim-crowism, industrial slavery, lynching and all the despicable institutions which depend upon political power, and upon each other. Hence, those who would perpetuate these institutions must see to it that the Negro does not vote and does not participate in the affairs of government.

But these unfair and unnatural discriminations, through which one group of the people is set up and preferred before another, must pale before advancing civilization. No race group of the same strength of the Negro could be oppressed to the same degree that we are; and even we shall not be long oppressed to the extent that we now are. Many men of the south are aware of this, see the handwriting on the wall, and are willing to make certain moderate concessions in favor of the Negro in the South. Having a certain sense of fairness through having had greater light than their fellows, a few are willing to admit that things are wrong and must be changed. These are not quite sure what the remedy is to be. Even the Negro, with little to lose, does not wish revolution or violence. He is yet willing to concede many things to the white man for the sake of peace and cooperation and an eventual just reckoning. He is certain of one thing, that he will not be content with his present lot.

It will be the women, then, who will do most to bring about the real awakening of the Negro, south and north; and that awakening is going to come about through the organized and intelligent use of the ballot. It could very well come about in November, for in many of the states of the north and gin of strength as between the two in several of the border states the margreat political parties is much less than the total Negro vote in those states. In fact, in most of the greater states, the tremendous Negro populations could wield the balance of power in favor of the one or the other. And the Negro vote should see this situation and make the best of it. Whenever he does, he will be able to secure from the candidates who aspire something more than academic and involved promises, ambiguous and meaningless.

In the south, even, we do not fear for the Negro women; and we believe they will meet the requirements of registration and suffrage whatever they may be.

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
OCTOBER 16. 1920

TEACHING COLORED WOMEN

Sympathy may be due some of the club women of the city in their protests against the activities of Mrs. Mary Giles Howard in the conduct of schools for the instruction of colored women in the art of politics and the details of voting, but there are some who are not entitled to the slightest consideration. What else did those women who have been energizing for suffrage even to persuading legislators to violate their oaths of office in order to get it, expect of the colored women than that they should manifest a desire to vote? They have the right, if the Nineteenth amendment has been ratified, just as much as the white women to exercise the elective franchise. This newspaper stated the facts about this many times before the extra session was called; the antisuffragists stressed it in all the literature they sent out on the subject; colored newspapers and orators announced it as one of the reasons why the colored people should be favorable to the amendment

and Mrs. Catt had preached it long ago in her insistent propaganda for the Anthony amendment.

It is a right, therefore, the colored women cannot be blamed for exercising. Mrs. Howard is a republican, and republicans just now are using every means their ingenuity can devise, to increase their vote in November, and above all things do they want to carry Tennessee for their national ticket. If any one has a project not yet employed by the republican managers for making votes, all he or she need do to realize on it is to report it to headquarters and we'll warrant that, if it can be guaranteed to win votes, it will be adopted and a good round price be paid for it at once. Republican headquarters have got the money and there is not the slightest hesitancy in using it where it may seem to be needed. The colored women are, with few exceptions, we have been told, republican in their views; in fact we are told that they are more dependable for the national ticket than the men. What, then, more natural than that Mrs. Howard should seek to make these votes available for the republican ticket? Haven't respectable men before this held "schools" for the education of colored voters? And haven't such activities been not only condoned but regarded as entirely legitimate? Has any mere man ever been ostracized because he was engaged in teaching colored men how to vote?

And, by that token, aren't women now the equal of men in all respects? Haven't they stepped down from their pedestal to engage in politics on an equality with men? Where, therefore, do the suffrage women find a warrant for criticizing Mrs. Howard?

We are very much afraid that our women friends have not quite apprehended all the dangers that are locked up in this suffrage business to be loosed some of these days upon a helpless people.

NEGRO FEMALE REGISTRANTS OUT NUMBER WHITES

Richmond, Va, Sept. 29th—At registration pools here on September 18, colored women outnumbered the white women three to one when they sought to become qualified voters. So large was the crowd that Central Registrar Woodson called for aid, policemen being sent to keep the applicants in line after arrangements had been made for segregating the races at registration headquarters. Thus, again it will be easy to defeat our cause by being able to ascertain at once Negro voters.

63,899 Colored Women Are Eligible to Vote in Maryland

Ratification Of Suffrage Amendment Adds This Number Of Voters To Be Reconed With

22,000 IN CITY

fact that women had won after fighting for several generations, but that Frederick Douglass was a worker with Susan B. Anthony and others for equal suffrage when the cause had but few adherents.

Women have been voting in New York, Illinois and a few other States, and in the first-named two States colored women are prominent in political movements.

Whether or not the suffrage amendment will add to the colored voters in the South is a question yet to be settled. Senator Simmons of North Carolina in a message to the voters of his state this week declared that the South has nothing to fear from the colored woman.

"The grand father clause," he said, "has successfully eliminated colored men from voting for the past twenty years, and colored women will not fare better.

If this state law disfranchising colored voters were declared unconstitutional in the courts, Simmons added, the white leaders would immediately enact "educationla tests," which have been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court in South Carolina and in Mississippi.

Considering the fact that women are more energetic in the South than men, and more immune to violence because of their sex, it is expected that they will make effectual efforts to gain the right to cast the ballot.

HYSTERIA OF SOUTH INCREASES AS WOMEN OF RACE GET BALLOT

Florida Daily Notes Challenge to "White Supremacy" in Campaign of Republicans

RAISES A NEW POINT ON RACE'S ALLEGIANCE

Declares that Despite Treatment of Race by G.O.P. in South, They're for Party

The bugaboo of "White supremacy" is being overworked these days, and the South is hysterical over the situation. The "Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union"—always one of the loudest singers in the anti-Negro chorus has just opened up with this "chanson" captioned "What Republican Means Here":

"White supremacy" is a phrase that has been heard for more than half a century in the South, and it means a great deal to the people who live in Florida. The campaign now on in the United States has assumed such conditions as to bring the phrase into greater prominence than for at least thirty-five years past. The Republican party, with which the Negroes have been affiliated since their emancipation, is using every power at its command to pile up a great vote among the Colored people, and the enfranchisement of women has given them greater opportunities than ever before. The Colored women are being qualified for the vote, by registration, systematically and steadily. The Republican party, more intent than ever before of "breaking up the solid South," is expecting to vote every Negro man or woman eligible. There are also some other things being done, by interested outsiders, to make a Republican showing and the resident white Republicans are among the active workers, although disclaiming any intention of working with the Negroes.

All over Florida organizations of "white Republicans" are reported as arranging for State and county tickets, and the inference sought to be established is that they are not expecting or desiring the Negro vote. They studiously avoid all communication with the Negroes and deny them place in their meetings. They talk of "all white" party candidates and scorn the idea of associating in any way with the Negro—and underneath this pretense there must be the knowledge that whether they like it or not the Negro will vote their ticket. Of course it is only natural to suppose that a person nominated for office will be glad to get it, and will not quarrel about the color of the voters placing in the ballots marked for them.

Talking about the lily whites the Miami Herald says:

They are not dealing fairly with the Negro, but that fact does not prevent him from still thinking that he owes his party allegiance and vote to the Republican candidates, and if he votes at all, he will vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom, without a scratch. And they are showing the greatest ingratitude to the Colored man. Without him, since the days of reconstruction, they could not have maintained the semblage of a party that they have kept alive during all the years. They kept it alive so that a chosen few could have in the times of a national Republican administration, all the fat offices to be given out by Federal authority in the State. They did not give one prominent Colored man a fine office, but outside of that, the Republicans have very generously distributed the luscious pieces of pie among themselves. Now that they think, or claim they think, they can maintain a party organization without the Colored vote, they are throwing him overboard and will, in the event of the success of their party, nationally, divide the State appointments among themselves according to the time-honored arrangement.

Again it is suggested that the Republicans are doing their utmost to induce Democrats to vote for Republican candidates and it is known that in many cases the Republicans have argued that there is nothing to bind the Democrat to his party nominees. That there is no legal way to make a Democrat vote the Democratic ticket is certain, but with a great many men the matter is one of principle—and even in these unusual days and remarkable happenings there are men who are guided by principle. The Daytona News decries the argument of the Republicans who would thus wheedle a man away from his party obligations, and says:

Republicans are asking us to forget that we went into the primary tactily promising to support those candidates for whom we voted, or at least those who were successful nominees. And Republicans know that when one participates in the activities of a party, he goes into a primary or a convention, is morally bound to support the candidate who is nominated by that party with which he affiliated himself.

The situation is one that calls for some consideration and the men and women who have either known or heard of conditions that prevailed in the South a few years after the war between the States can understand that this coming election should find them ready to devote an hour if necessary to the casting of a ballot to retain white supremacy in Florida.

VOTES OF NEGRO WOMEN ARE VOID

79 Cast Ballots in Sixth Ward Before Voting Is Stopped by Order of Judge Thos. H. Jeffries.

The success of seventy-nine negro women in casting their ballots in the sixth ward of Atlanta proved of no avail when, following order of Ordinary Thomas H. Jeffries, election managers threw out each of their tickets before tabulating the returns Tuesday night.

Tuesday morning a large number of negro women presented themselves at the sixth ward polling place and demanded the right to cast their ballots, and, with the permission of Dr. J. C. Peck, republican manager at the place, seventy-nine succeeded in polling their tickets before a peremptory order of Judge Jeffries halted the proceedings.

When the first negro woman had cast her ballot, over the objection of W. H. Brown, democrat, the other manager at the voting place, four more rapidly followed her action, and Mr. Brown immediately quit hsi post, declaring he was disgusted, and reported the republican manager's procedure to Judge Jeffries, who immediately dispatched Deputy Ordinary Claude Mason with orders to stop all women, white or black, from voting in the ward, and if Dr. Peck failed to carry out his oath as manager to remove him.

The republican manager first objected to Judge Jeffries' orders, but finally agreed to observe the terms of his oath, it is stated. Negro men, who accompanied the women as they demanded the right to vote, argued the latter were entitled to cast their ballots on the ground of Attorney General R. A. Denny's ruling that any woman could vote in Tuesday's election, regardless of whether she was registered. Ordinary Jeffries issued his order on the state law, which provides all voters must be registered six months prior to election day.

Claims were made by some republican leaders that the election of Congressman W. D. Upshaw would be contested on the ground women were refused permission to vote. Official cognizance of the situation in the sixth ward was taken by department of justice agents, who have received orders to carefully report all alleged election irregularities

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in.

Necessity of Registration By Georgia Women Is Urged

The necessity of registration by the women of Georgia was strongly urged in a report made at the last meeting of the Kennesaw chapter, U. D. C., by Mrs. F. K. Pratt, of Marietta, Ga., historian of the organization. The paper in full, is as follows:

"Madam President and Members of the U. D. C.: Greeting:—My report today is one quite out of the ordinary, and calls for your closest attention.

"As your historian, I feel that I have the right to draw your attention to a duty that you are unwittingly and carelessly omitting, and that is—the necessity of your registration.

"I am a suffragist, fighting and scrambling for political preferment; but I do believe that every respectable, intelligent white woman, be she rich or poor, should be allowed the right to voice her sentiments as to those who should be the leaders of our country, and the makers of our laws; in other words, she should be allowed the right of voting.

"The past six years have been years of wonderful history making.

"The map of Europe has completely changed; America has become one of the leading nations of the world.

"For the first time in our history we American women are allowed the mighty privilege of the ballot.

"It has been granted to the women of other states, but never before has Georgia placed upon her brow the crown of universal suffrage until now.

"Let me urge upon you your solemn duty to register, and that at once.

"Do you know that in a nearby city—Atlanta—I have been told there are 'stacks of registration papers' registered by the negro women?

"Why do I urge you to perform this, 'your solemn duty?' Because I believe in my friends of the U. D. C.

"For every evil vote, there must be one on the other side, the side of truth and honsety, to counteract the evil.

"The reasons Georgia has failed so ignominiously in the election this fall. I honestly believe, is that the good men of the state have too long neglected their 'solemn duty,' they have turned in contempt from 'dirty politics,' and allowed our splendid Empire State of the South to trail her pure garments in the mud by electing the bitter and evil opponents of our noble and peerless President Woodrow Wilson.

"Do you know that America has accomplished the most marvelous things under his administration?

"Could anything be more wonderful than the equipping, training and sending over to France that magnificent army of young men, every one imbued with the loftiest ideals of democracy? These young men taken from the business walks of life, and in a few months created into such soldiers that the veterans of Germany were beaten back into their own country, and cried for mercy?

"Not one transport was lost!

"Who inspired this army? Was it not our noble president, Woodrow Wilson, the 'idealist,' as he is called by his enemies, their commander-in-chife? And shall we doubt his ability now?

"Is he not capable of judging what is best for the country, when he has spent his life in the study of 'the history, traditions and policies of the nation,' when he tells us to vote for the league of nations?

"We know he is right!

"Up and doing, my friends! Register at once, and when your opportunity comes, vote on the side of right.

"Vote for the league of nations!

"I believe I was the first woman to register in Marietta, Ga., and when I had to answer the question 'What occupation?' I wrote "A home-mother.

"Yours respectfully,

"MRS. F. K. PRATT,
"Historian, Kennesaw Chapter, U. D. C., of Marietta, Ga."

LEAGUE IS WORKING TO REGISTER WOMEN

School Principals Asked to Help Carry Messages to Voters.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
OCTOBER 7, 1920

HOLD NUMEROUS MEETINGS

Speakers Explain Intricacies of Registration and Ballot.

The Brooklyn League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. George Notman is chairman, is this week assisting all the political parties in getting the women voters of Brooklyn out to the registration booths. In many districts registration fliers have been distributed, on which the dates of registration have been printed with an admonition to register in order to vote. Registration slides will also be exhibited in numbers of moving picture houses at the afternoon and evening performances, especially in the Eighth Assembly District. The district leagues are also holding a series of meetings, at which registration and voting are explained, at many of which voting demonstrations are given, and at which candidates for Congress, for the State Senate, for the bench, and for the Assembly are given an opportunity to present their platforms.

Districts that have already held meetings are the Tenth, Miss Mary Horn, leader; the Eleventh, Mrs. Julia N. Perkins, leader; the Sixth, Mrs. Maurice Enright, leader, and the Twelfth, Miss T. Haskins, leader. This afternoon Miss Elizabeth Collier will speak at the Zabriskie-Montessori School 176, Bond street corner of Wyckoff street, on "The Duty of Voting." To-night Dr. Mary F. Beckles will instruct women at a meeting at her home, 255 Macon street.

The W. C. T. U. and the Y. M. C. A. are assisting the league, and Miss Kathryn Johnson of the colored Y. W. C. A., in Ashland place, is working among the women voters of the colored race. The league is furnishing women daily to take charge of the voting booth at Namm's department store, at which new district maps furnished by the firm may be consulted by women who are not sure of their assembly and election districts.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the City League of Women Voters, has sent a letter to hundreds of school principals in Manhattan and Brooklyn, urging them to give the children a registration message for their mothers, and to permit the pupils to carry home the registration fliers.

Race Issue Threatens Right for Suffrage Amendment

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
JULY 19, 1920

By Universal Service.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Injection of the race issue into the fight to secure ratification of the suffrage amendment by a Southern State has raised one of the most difficult obstacles with which the cause of ratification will have to contend.

This was the opinion expressed by well-informed leaders of suffrage, who see in this race issue, more than any other, the cause of defeat in Louisiana. Reports from Tennessee, where a vote on the suffrage amendment will be taken on August 9, indicate that foes of suffrage are making the most of the issue in that State.

These leaders declared that of all the false issues raised against the cause this is one of the patently false. They declare that in practically all Southern communities the white women outnumber negroes two to one, and express the opinion that negro women of the less intelligent classes will be as indifferent to voting as Southern negro men always have shown themselves.

EXPECTED THAT SOUTH WILL BAR NEGRO WOMEN VOTERS

[illegible] OHIO STATE JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 23, 1920

Southern states have already taken steps to disfranchise a large portion of the new voters created under the nineteenth amendment to the constitution, according to word reaching Washington. Southerners make no secret of the fact that they are going to prevent the negro women from exercising the right of franchise, just as they do the negro men.

Notice was served upon equal suffragists by southern senators and congressmen at the time the Anthony amendment was pending before congress that if the amendment was submitted and ratified, decisive steps would be taken at the earliest possible moment to nullify it so far as the 4,000,000 negro women in the southern states were concerned.

In view of this warning the disfranchising movement does not come as a surprise, although it will likely stir up the age old threats about redistricting the south and cutting down its representation in congress.

Northerners in congress have been making these threats for 30 years, but they have never been able to carry them out and the south has gone ahead and practically nullified the constitutional amendment which gave the negro men the right to vote. The plea of the whites is that they propose to keep the governments of their states in their own hands. Each state is going to deal in its own way with the problem. In some the "grandfather clause" will be used and in other cases the "literacy test" and various other methods of getting around the question will be brought into play.

There has never been much question raised against the contention that the southern states have more representation in congress than they are really entitled to in view of the large number of citizens who are disfranchised but with another redistricting of the country imminent because of the recent census the southerners do not seem to be worried to any extent.

When this redistricting has occurred in other years the southern representatives stand together and as it is a matter of logrolling with representatives from every section interested in shaping their own districts it becomes an easy matter to trade "courtesies" back and forth and thus prevent any reduction. There will probably be a flareup or two from the north when congress meets in December, but that is about all that will come of it.

HARD PUSHED!

When defenders of an opinion become so deficient in argument that they must resort to vilification of personal character and to downright libelous falsehood to meet the reasoning of the opposi[illegible]

tion, as seems to have been the case with the opponents of woman suffrage in the Tennessee senate, it is a pretty clear indication of lack of confidence in the cause in support of which that character of defense is used.

It is reported that during the debate on the suffrage amendment ratification measure in the Tennessee senate Friday, Senator H. M. Chandler, republican floor leader, opposing ratification, referred to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as "that old woman down at the Hermitage hotel—her name is Catt, and I think her husband's name is Tom!"

What cheap wit—what a sickening attempt at play on words; what a nauseating resort to billingsgate!

But that is not the worst.

For, continued the speaker, according to the report, "Mrs. Catt is trying to bring our women to a level with niggers!" And, says the correspondent—

Chandler said Mrs. Catt favored the intermarriage of negroes and whites and was an anarchist. He declared that the suffrage workers "wore low-necked dresses and high-cut skirts" and were the kind of women who didn't bear children.

Everybody who knows Mrs. Catt, or who is at all informed as to the suffrage movement—of which Mrs. Catt is a leader and to which she has devoted many years of her constructive life—knows that what this republican floor leader of the Tennessee senate is reported to have said is absolutely untrue.

It is infamous and defamatory—an uncalled-for, slanderous attack upon the worthy motives of a splendid woman!

And it is such an attack that ought to insure the prompt ratification of the amendment by the Tennessee house.

COLUMBUS CITIZEN
OCTOBER 5, 1920

COLORED WOMEN TO MEET TONIGHT

At a meeting of the Colored Women's Republican Club, Tuesday evening at Second Baptist Church, Rev. A. D. Chandler, Detroit; Miss Laura Brown, Pittsburg, and Judge Kinkead will speak. Mrs. Rosa Moorman will preside. The meeting will open at 7:30.

Negro Woman Suffrage Means Little In the South

NEW YORK HERALD
OCTOBER 24, 1920

The news of registrations in five Southern States—Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia—discloses the information that negro women do not seem to be very anxious to exercise the new privilege. This conclusion is drawn from the comparatively few who presented themselves for registration.

The National Federation of Colored Clubs recently adjourned its annual conference at Tuskegee during which great efforts were made to acquaint colored women with their rights and privileges under the new enactment. Southern colored women, however, it seems, are more influenced by the lifetime lesson more capably administered by their respective communities and responded to vaguely conveyed intimations that their personal interest would be best served by remaining away from the registration booths. Registration returns indicate that Southern methods of discouragement have prevailed with women as it has with men of dark complexion.

About 20000,000 women are being registered in the United States so as to qualify for participation in election as provided for in the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. Some States have already established woman suffrage by local enactment and in these States no visible disturbance to political machinery is noticeable.

In the Northern and Western States not previously committed to woman suffrage the matter is being handled with philosophic calm and whether local opinion was favorable or not there has been an acceptance of the new order without grumbling.

In the dozen or so States of the South a different atmosphere prevails. The granting of equal suffrage rights by Federal enactment has served to awaken much of the old antagonism of reconstruction days. The fear of negro domination and the bugaboo of social equality have possessed the people. In the enfranchisement of women Southern people see the probability of total destruction to a tediously built system of politics based upon race lines. Southern political practices bear little relation to national issues, but are based upon what they term "white supremacy."

At the close of the civil war citizenship was bestowed upon the negroes by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. A sense of gratitude to Lincoln the Emancipator and the influence of carpetbaggers made them almost all Republicans.

The resumption of citizenship by the whites at about the same time was effected, whereupon all native whites became Democrats, not always because of party platforms but to consolidate their force against negro domination.

The advantages of education, wealth and political experience soon enabled the whites to control the Legislatures of the different States, and laws intended to eliminate the negro vote were passed. These laws were supplemented by some questionable practices wherever and whenever negroes developed an ability to meet legal requirements. These practices have prevailed so long as to eliminate the male negro voters.

The South has been serenely satisfied with a method that made the Democratic primary the real election day. The enfranchising of negro women makes it necessary to again resort to the methods used to such effect upon negro males.

Two years travel by the writer in the South, with a particular interest in the political status of the negro, disclosed a few of the stunts that were effective. In Birmingham, Ala., a negro physician, worth $100,000, graduated from a reputable medical school, and with an unblemished record of twenty years residence in the city, tried to register. He met every legal requirement except that of having two citizens vouch for his character. No negro vouchers were acceptable, and no white men dared to sign for him under fear of social and business ostracism.

In Florence, Ala., a hairdresser was told that if colored people attempted to go to the court house to register they would be arrested upon any charge that could be thought of at the time.

The president of a negro insurance company in Atlanta was told to expect reprisals in the form of business interference if members of his organization displayed any desire to participate in politics.

At Aiken, S. C., an old and wealthy negro told the writer that he owed his success to having refrained from political activities. His statement of how negroes were disqualified was almost identical with the description of the same process by a school principal in North Carolina and an old train porter in Louisiana and a Meredian (Miss.) citizen.

Southern negroes are roughly divided as follows: 65 per cent. agriculturists, 20 per cent. laborers, 12 per cent. domestic servants, 3 per cent. professional and business people.

The crop sharing system is extensively followed. A plantation owner or neighborhood merchant makes advances against crop increase, securing himself by handling the disposal of the products. Thus a majority of negroes are credit dependents.

Another element referred to as "good niggers" are those who teach school, practise medicine and operate small businesses, all easily susceptible to pressure by virtue of license requirements, tenure of job and location of business. Those so situated must not only surrender political notions, but must do missionary work among those otherwise inclined.

A typical practice is to delay the issuance of tax receipts to negroes or to question their regularity long enough to prevent registration. Another device is to separate white and colored applicants for registration, and so long as whites continue to come no colored are registered, and carefully manipulated closing time arrives just as the last white person has registered.

Ordinances preventing the assembly of white people and negroes in the same public place are very effective.

In rural communities methods of a more elemental character are used. Open threats of violence, such as a Ku-Klux visit, with its beatings and crop burnings, or naked banishments at midnight, have so often been made good the colored brother is convinced of the certainty of such retribution and lets politics alone.

Disorderly conduct charges, particularly when common practice forbids a negro disputing a white man's testimony in court, have a discouraging tendency on those who might want to vote.

Facing likelihood of discrimination, embarrassment, possible loss of jobs, restriction of the much needed credit, the fear of evictions are not likely to encourage great numbers of colored women to visit the polls.

NEGRO WOMEN VOTERS.

Charleston News and Courier.

In the light of what is happening now in Florida, it is interesting to recall the ridicule which suffrage advocates in the South have been accustomed to heap upon those who ventured to suggest that the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment would be the signal for a widespread movement on the part of negro women to participate actively in politics. In Jacksonville, where at the last census the whites and blacks were about evenly divided, 7502 women had been registered up to last Monday night and of these 3667 were white and 3835 were negroes.

These are very significant figures and they are causing very grave concern to white leaders in Jacksonville. It is charged by the chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic party in Florida that a "huge Republican corruption fund is behind the negro registration in Florida." Jacksonville papers are filled with appeals to white women to register or face the prospect of seeing negroes in control of the city's affairs. "Would you like to face a chance to have a negro washerwoman occupy a seat in the board of education? Or a negro chauffeur to be chief of police? If not," they are urged, "register at once." The sentences just quoted are from an appeal to the Jewish women of the 7th ward by Rabbi Salo Stein, Ph. D., D. D.

According to the Florida Metropolis of Wednesday, the negro registration was still exceeding that of the whites. "When the registration office at the Courthouse opened Wednesday at 9 a. m.", it is stated, "a crowd of negro women and men estimated at more than 200 were packed in the corridors of the Courthouse and in the yards, with the result that at 1 p. m. 147 negro women and 38 negro men had been registered as compared to 51 white women and 14 white men." The experience through which Jacksonville is passing is the more interesting because that city has long been more Northern than Southern in atmosphere. It is plain that the registration of the colored women in Jacksonville is the result of an organized movement.

Colored Voters To Meet On Tuesday

There will be a mass meeting of colored voters, both men and women, at the A. M. E. church, Tuesday evening, October 26, at 7:30. A number of prominent speakers will be present including A. J. Marvin, County Y. M. C. A. secretary, and Mr Preston, a Y. M. C. A. worker. Mrs. Freeman and Miss Alberta Finley, of Hamilton will also speak ful instructions in how to vote will be given and other interesting matters will be discussed. The colored band will be present and furnish music.

In the South

ALABAMA SCORED BY SPEAKER FOR NEGRO MEETING

Jernagin Says If Women Not Allowed to Vote, State In Rebellion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Addressing the opening session of the National Race Congress, attended by 500 negro delegates from 22 states, Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the congress, today declared that "if Alabama refused to permit women to vote, then it is in open rebellion to the United States".

"The question is now as to whether Alabama is larger than the United States, or the United Stte larger than Alabama" Dr. Jernagin continued. "The nation has spoken, placing the franchise in the hands of women.

"It is time for the South to produce statesmen and not pigmies who build up race prejudice, race hatred, race antipathy", Dr. Jernagin said in his address. "Unless we are protected in our political and civil rights, provided with schools, then every negro will go where he can get his rights. We can never have true democracy in America as long as human beings are lynched, mob violence and lawlessness go unchecked. What we died to establish in Europe, we would like to have it right here in American".

BOSTON MASS HERALD
SEPTEMBER 2, 1920

WANT NEGRO WOMEN TO HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS

The National Equal Rights League has sent a letter to Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, veteran suffragist of Massachusetts asking them "to exert your full power that your colored sisters may not be denied and the new political freedom stained by race discrimination."

A part of the letter follows: "In the dark days, when your champions were few and the cause weak and unpopular, the gifted orators of the colored race came to its rescue with their genius, and Frederick Douglass was a friend prized by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony until his death.

"Such a linking of the cause of justice, equality and rights for colored people of this country with that of woman suffrage in its struggle, inspires us to appeal to your organization to stand firm and strong against any color line in the possession now of the suffrage vain.

"In the presence of the crime of disfranchisement of colored men, in behalf of the millions of colored women now enfranchised, this league calls upon you to remain true to the traditions of your cause, to the memory of your pioneers, to friends in time of need, to principles pure and undefiled."

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in

RULES FOR WOMEN TO REGISTER IN SOUTH

Guardian 9/11/20

(From Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald, Aug. 28, 1920)

BEFORE THEY MAY VOTE ALABAMA WOMEN MUST BE ABLE TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS AND MEET THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS

They must be twenty-one years of age or older.

Must have lived in the state two years, in the county one year and in the voting precinct ninety days prior to the election.

Must register and pay poll tax.

In order to register they must be able to read and write or pay taxes on $300 worth of real estate.

There is no cost to registering. Women registering must pay poll tax of $1.50 a year. This comes due October 1 and is delinquent on Feb. 1, 1921.

Women must register in Room 111, courthouse, with M. E. Morris, election commissioner of Jefferson county, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m.

It is the 4th Clause by which Colored women are to be defrauded. The Registrars will decide that a person who can read must comply with the other requirement. The Secretary of State should be made to issue public version of the clause which really means the citizen can choose which requirement he or she desires to fill.

N. E. R. L.

WOMAN MADE HOT CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Mary Seymore Got Her Start By Helping Factory Workers

Hortford, Conn., Nov. 4.—One of the hotest campaigns ever staged in this city was that staged by Mrs. Mary Seymore for Legislature on the former Labor ticket.

"She made speeches by night and canvassed by day, throughout her assembly district and got the vote not only of colored people but a large number of whites.

Mrs. Seymore got her start by taking an interest in colored women working in factories. Her inquiries convinced her that their employers were generally exploiting them. With a view of correcting such injustice she organized a Labor Union for colored women and obtained the proper affiliations, and was soon able to demand equal pay by equal force.

NEGRO WOMAN FIRST OF SEX TO ACT AS K. C. ELECTION CLERK

KANSAS CITY, MO. STAR

DECEMBER 6, 1920

Fact Made Public Monday When Pay Warrant Is Honored.

Ida B. Wells, a Negro woman, has the distinction, as far as election officials can determine, of being the first woman to serve as a clerk of election in Kansas City. Just how this "new woman voter" came to serve has not yet been determined and the election board is not concerned unless someone raises the question of the legality of the first day's registration in the Sixteenth precinct of the Eighth ward.

The officials at the election commissioner's office did not know until Monday morning that a woman had served in the recent election in Kansas City when the "woman clerk" appeared and demanded her salary for one day's service.

No one had noticed that one of the county warrants, calling for the payment of $5 for one day's registration service, was made out to a woman. The warrant was found and she was paid.

Attorney General McAllister ruled that women were not eligible to serve as election officials at the time the commissioners appointed the judges and clerks to handle the registration.

In the case of Ida B. Wells, however, she was sworn in on the first day of registration when the regular Republican clerk failed to appear for work. The opinion of the commissioners is that since they appointed the precinct officials, women have become eligible to serve and that there is no illegality

SEVEN RACE WOMEN ARE ELECTED DELEGATES TO COUNTY COVENTION

The Times-Plaint Dealer

Omaha Monitor Says Race Women Show Much Ability in Political Arena.

5-15-20

Omaha, Neb., May 10.—Hats off to the women of Omaha, to all the women of Omaha in general and to our own women, in particular! Recently enfranchised, they have entered with intelligence and efficiency into the political arena. They have organized and effectively made their influence felt in the primaries and will count heavily in the November elections. No better work has been done than by the Douglas County Colered Women's Republican club, under the capable leadership of Mrs. J. Alice Stewart and her splendid corps of officers. They succeeded in electing as county committeemen and delegates to the county convention no less than seven of their number, all women of good education, character and ability. Hitherto, for several years, the colored people have been practically without representation in party affairs in this county. This, therefore, is a decided gain. And not only have the women put their candidates across, but several men have been elected as committeemen.

Despite the fact that those who filed for the more important offices were not elected, our people have made tremendous and unparalleled gains in political affairs in this county and state by the success of the women at the primaries.

Hats off to the women, men! While you have been talking organization and have effected strong organizations—on paper and in your mind—they have organized and put their candidates across—seven of them. Not one was defeated.

And what the women of our group have done has been duplicated in corresponding ratio by women of the other group.—Omaha Monitor.

NEGRO DOMINATION.

Southern State rejecting the federal amendment granting suffrage to women because they fear the votes of Colored women is an evidence that Negro domination is already a fact. It is really laughable, the way southern white people of the utra Bourbon sot, dodge, scheme rob themselves, narrow life's vision, tear the joy out of their own life, all to keep colored folks down and out. Everybody knows southern States would have gone on record with northern for the amendment but for the fact that that amendment gave all women equal rights to the ballot.

To see a white man's face grow red with rage because a little Colored woman has a seat in the coach to which he is entitled to but one seat; to see a group of white people frown because Colored folks ride by in a machine; to hear a big white man curse at a little black boy who mistakenly enters a room where he sits reading; to see a hundred white men with guns, knives, rope, wood, gasolene and matches overpower officers of the law, seize one Negro and lynch him—well ,all is to see a people restless and miserable, apprehensive and hating, a people who are without genuine joy, a people insapable of religious emotions.

Because one Colored family bought a house and moved into their new home, fifty white families enraged moved out of the block, abandoning their life-long homes. We have in mind a white Baptist church whose pastor told us he wanted to locate elsewhere "because Negroes have settled about these church building." They moved away about ten years ago, and now Colored people are buying property in the immediate vicinity of the new church. Again they will move. Can such Christian senjoy their religion?

Certain white people are about breathless trying to find other ways of keeping their Colored neighbors back and down, they having exhausted all their former measures of oppression. The Supreme Court having declared segregation laws unconstitutional, what to do next is the puzzling question.

Truly there is Negro Domination."

THE NEGRO WOMAN LETTER.

The Greensboro News, of Thursday, carries a letter from Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of the Palmer Memorial Institute, at Sedalia, making earnest protestation against any sort of responsibility for or knowledge of the letter which has been circulated over the State by the Colored Woman's Rights Association for Colored Women. She also avers that she "never held or expressed the views set out in the letter." In the same issue of that paper, the trustees of Palmer Memorial Institute offer a reward of $100 "for information which shall fix the authorship of and responsibility for the letter." The Greensboro News is made stake-holder, and that paper makes suggestion that The Greensboro Patriot, which had "reliable information" that such an organization as the Colored Woman's Rights Association for Colored Women, with headquarters in Greensboro, does exist, make its information public. Once the existence of such an organization is fixed, the rest should be easy. The Observer hopes the reward offered will be productive of results. It was quickly claimed in Republican circles that this was "a Democratic trick." We are confident that if the reward shall be productive of the evidence sought, that charge will have to be withdrawn about as quickly as it was promulgated.

Mrs. Carpenter Addresses Negro Women Voters; Training Lectures Planned

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIB
OCTOBER 12, 1920

Mrs. Ruth Haynes Carpenter, chairman of the Fifth district of the League of Women Voters spoke on "Good Citizenship as It Relates to Women Voters" yesterday at the regular meeting of the Colored Council of the Women's Co-operative Alliance held in the Mayor's reception room at the courthouse. Mrs. Joseph D. Bryan, secretary, reviewed the work of the past month. Reports were given on the work of all special and standing committees.

The Alliance training course for volunteer social workers at the headquarters will include the following lectures this week: "Organization of Public Opinion and Community Action," "Mental Hygiene, Types of Mental Disorders," "The Abatement and Injunction Act in Action," "Existing Housing Facilities in Minneapolis," "Laws Relating to Women," "Modern Methods of Dealing with the Exceptional Child."

Enrolled in the class are: Mmes. A. A. Litin, C. Q. Roemer, H. L. Weisman, Florence Woehlke, W. B. Young and the Misses Matilda V. Baillif, Ann Dahl, Jean Patterson, Nellie R. Phillips, Norma Tibbetts and Hazel Vitchie.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
JUNE 25, 1920

NEGRO WOMEN PAY TAX.—During the past 10 days 122 negro women have paid their poll taxes to the Pulaski county collector, according to William Mahoney, deputy in charge. All the women are members of the Women's Political League, a negro women's organization, recently organized.

FUGITIVE LEGISLATORS RETURN TO TENNESSEE

Decatur, Ala., August 27.—Twenty-eight members of the Tennessee house left here today for their homes to speak at mass meetings tomorrow against woman suffrage. Eight of the original party which came here from Nashville last Saturday remained to "keep the headquarters open," as they expressed it. The eight representatives remaining here are Crawford, Dunlap, Francisco, Moore, Galbreath, Carter, Hayes and Keisling.

Representative Hall announced that those who left today would return Sunday night.

The legislators who came here to break the quorum in the Tennessee house have been guests at numerous social affairs in their honor

NEGRO WOMEN TOLD TO REGISTER.

Nashville, Tenn., August 27.—A delegation of negro women, members of the Mosaic Temple of America, in session here, escorted by several negro men, today marched into the hall of representatives at the capitol, where they were addressed by a negro ex-service man on their new duties, the speaker telling them to return to their homes and vote for Governor Roberts, who, he said, had done more for the negroes than any other governor of the state.

MONTGOMERY WOMEN BEING REGISTERED.

Montgomery, Ala., August 27.—Montgomery women, otherwise qualified for the franchise, were being registered today at the office of the county registrar, following opening of the office by that official, after proclaiming of the nineteenth amendment by Secretary of State Colby. They are registering under the same laws and regulations as male citizens register.

GOVERNOR BICKETT NAMES WOMAN.

Raleigh, N. C., August 27.—Governor Bickett today performed his first official act under the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution when he appointed Mrs. Nolan Knight, of Asheville, a notary public. Mrs. Knight was appointed by Governor Craig, in January, 1915, but the North Carolina supreme court held the appointment of a woman unconstitutional.

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JULY 17, 1920

DENY O. K. TO G.O.P. PLATFORM

Delegates of Colored Women's Club Rap "Straddle" of Lynching Issue

(By the Associated Press)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 17.—Delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Women's club failed to pass a resolution offered which would have indorsed the republican platform and pledged support to the republican party.

The platform had been criticized by speakers because they held it did not take a bold enough stand against lynching.

REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN MEET

The Women's Auxiliary of the Missouri Negro Republican League Club held a splendid meeting at the Republican Central Committee Headquarters Monday 10 a. m. Mrs. Bertha T. Buckner presided and Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley as usual made the meeting interesting. Quite a number of leading Republicans were present and ready to advise the ladies whenever they needed it. The object of the meeting as stated by Mrs. Haley, was to secure the co-operation of the precinct chairmen in the organization of each ward among the women and to ratify the nominations of the party. Resolutions were introduced and passed commending the organization and pledging the men to aid in the work. It was decided that a great ratification meeting should be called immediately following the primary in August and that the ladies auxiliary and the club jointly share the responsibility and expense and jointly arrange the program. Several addresses were made followed by general discussion in which Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Scott, Mr. Bradbury and others engaged to the delight of the crowd. The women are showing a deep interest in things political to the delight of the men.

Thanks to Women

Mr. Editor:

We wish to express through the medium of your paper our thanks to the women of Georgia who had the confidence in our leadership to respond to our call to duty. We also want to thank our men who encouraged us in our efforts and backed us up with their presence and help at all times.

We also want to thank our editors for opening their columns and giving us space for our letters and calls, and for boosting the work through their strong editorials. Should they ever need us they have only to call on us.

We are grateful to one and all for their splendid co-operation in the great campaign, the close of which, meant a telling blow to the solid South and the overthrow of the Democratic party. Assuring you that this is only a beginning of what is to follow.

We are yours for true Americanism,

Mrs. H. R. Butler, Atlanta
Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, Savh
Mrs. E. L. Holcomb, Atlanta.

Political - 1920
Politics, Women in

LEXINGTON N C DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

Negro Women Registering.

Negro women, it is said, are registering at some places in North Carolina. There is no question but that we are coming again to the point where the negro problem is going to appear in politics. We hope, and believe, that as the colored people are better trained this time, so their appearance in public affairs will be attended by less of violence than was the case two decades ago. We can admit that North Carolina is going to continue a white people's State if it takes red shirts and shot guns. If we are temperate and careful we can get along with the negro in North Carolina without permitting him to threaten us politically. But if we hope to remain temperate and peaceful in the face of this problem, it must be because we are assured of our own power to deal with it. Let us once suspect our own strength and hell will break loose. We can be just and generous to the negro without allowing him to be elected to political office in North Carolina. Therefore it is to his interest as well as our own that we should strengthen our hands against the time when we shall have to deal with him politically again. The white women should register.-Sanford Express.

N. Y. C. CALL
OCTOBER 5, 1920

DISFRANCHISING NEGRO WOMEN.

Editor of The Call: Your readers may be interested to know how colored women are being disfranchised in South Carolina. In Columbia, S. C., they were refused registration blanks. When they made application before the Richmond County Registration Board for the blanks they were required to read, not the Constitution as the law provides, but sections from the civil and criminal code of South Carolina, which they did in an intelligent manner. Then they were asked to explain the sections read, but declined because it was not a requirement of the law. Registration certificates were refused the colored women.

Thirty-two of them have filed an appeal with the court from the decision of the registration board. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People intends to fight until every colored woman who possesses the qualifications is registered or the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon the case.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Acting Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York City.

COLORED WOMEN ORGANIZATION

Voters Form Association for Advancing Cause of Their Citizenship

HUNTINGTON W. V. DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 26, 1920

The colored women of Huntington formed a voters league in an enthusiastic meeting held at 322 Ninth street, on Friday evening. The meeting, which was conducted under the auspices of Miss Sadie D. Chapman, Republican organizer, was attended by more than fifty colored women, representing the best intelligence and stability of the race in Cabell county.

Mrs. Emma Wroute Johnson, who has achieved a national reputation as an authoress and church worker, was chosen chairman of the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. She was introduced by Miss Chapman, who briefly outlined the purpose of the meeting. Addresses were made by Attorney John W. Perry, Mrs. Eloise Hughes Daniels and others, who gave instructions in the duties of citienship, and presented party issued in their true light.

The following officers were elected Chairman Mrs. Emma Wroute Johnson Vice-chairman, Mrs. Nannie Meade, Mrs. Effie B. Carter; secretary, Mrs. Eva R. Franklin; treasurer, Mrs. Anna B. Hughes. At this meeting plans were made for carrying the organization into the various wards and back to the precincts on a highly effective basis.

NEGRO WOMEN IGNORE BALLOT IN LOUISIANA

N. Y. C. SUN
SEPTEMBER 22, [illegible]

1,000 Suffragists Register in New Orleans.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—Practically no negro women have attempted to register in Louisiana. A few appeared at the registration office here but were promptly challenged by watchers and less than a dozen registered. About 1,000 white women have registered in New Orleans, and approximately 200 have registered in the country parishes of the State. Twenty-five registration clerks were turned away from the women's registration office in Washington Artillery Hall Saturday to make room for women clerks, whose appointment was demanded by women suffrage leaders of the city and State.

When plans were first made to register women suffrage leaders approached Registrar William A. Bell to have women represented among the clerks. Registrar Bell asked that the women wait until next year, as many of his clerks were familiar with the work and he felt it would hinder the speed of registration if inexperienced women were put in to handle the blanks.

A CALL TO THE COLORED WOMEN OF GEORGIA.

Independent
4-3-20

To the colored women of Georgia, greetings:

For the first time in the history of Georgia a call has come from the national committee of the republican party to the colored women of the state to help in bringing victory to the party which stands for a "Government of the people, for the people and by the people."

At this time we are not called upon to vote or make political speeches, but, are asked by the national committee of the republican party to help in the campaign for funds.

This call comes not only from the national committee, but from our own men who need the co-operation of their women in this fight for political freedom.

Mr B. J. Davis has been appointed vice-chairman for the colored republicans, and I have been appointed vice-chairman for the colored women of Georgia.

It is our duty as mothers, wives, daugthers and sisters to rally to the republican party with our money at this time, for the following reasons:

It is the party of Lincoln, the great emancipator.

It is the party that struck the shackles of slavery from our ancestors.

It is the which has always defended the rights of a free people.

We believe it will be the party which will strike the death blow to lynching, mob violence and oppression.

It is the party which is contending that it is right and proper that women should have the privileges of the ballot.

We want every colored woman in Georgia to contribute something to this cause.

We do not ask for large sums, but for any amount you feel you can give.

This is the first time our men have called for our assitance in this capacity so let us fail them not.

Give your contribution to the chairman for your community, or send it direct to my address with your name and address plainly written.

Yours for the success of the republican party,

MRS. H. BUTLER.
Vice-Chairman for the Colored Women of Georgia.
98 Noth Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

WHITE WOMEN WILL OUTVOTE NEGRO WOMEN NEARLY TWO TO ONE

The Negro World
10-16-20

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Oct. 4.

The number of reported new registrants for the November election is increased to 945 by the addition of the figures for three more precincts reported upon yesterday by J. J. Hunter, supervisor of registration. The additional precincts are Stuart No. 1, Boca Raton No. 6, and Lake Worth No. 14, supplementing the figures for the city of West Palm Beach, which were printed yesterday.

In the three precincts for which report of new registration was made yesterday, 240 white men and women registered and 54 Negro men and women, a total of 294.

Since the reopening of the county registration books there have been registered in the seven precincts—four in West Palm Beach and one each in Stuart, Boca Raton and Lake Worth—582 white men and women and 363 Negro men and women. The number of white women registered in these precincts in this period is 476; the number of Negro women, 270. Out of the new registration of 294 reported yesterday from three precincts, only 16 of them are Negro women.

RACE ISSUE ALREADY STRONG IN KENTUCKY

Unless White Women Go To The Polls The Negress Vote Will Decide Elections.

NEITHER PARTY HAS POWER TO OVERSHADOW NEW FORCE

Men Accounted For, But Only White Women Can Discount Black Female Vote.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
SEPTEMBER 7, 1920

(Special Dispatch to The Evening Sun.)

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 7.—The race issue is cropping out in Kentucky politics as the fall campaign goes on. Although the League of Nations and Article 10 may engage the attention of national orators and the slush fund claims put forward by Governor Cox obscure it for a time, there are evidences on the horizon in this State that the issue that may overshadow the others in prominence is the negress vote.

The focus of the Kentucky fight lies in the woman's vote of 638,000. In most Presidential elections here in former years the vote has been divided almost evenly, although usually Democratic by a slight margin, except that Edwin P. Morrow, Republican nominee, carried the State by 40,000 and won the Governship. Usually, however, a few thousand votes have decided the victor. The Democrats realize their chances for a win here this fall can be swept aside if the Republicans get much of an "edge" on the situation, and it is known that besides the doubt already existing in favor of the Republicans by last fall's result, growing out of dissatisfaction with the Washington Government, there is added the vote of 80,000 negro women, all of whom are certain to vote Republican.

Negroes Have Balance.

Democrats say to win this year it will be necessary for the white Democrats to induce the white women to go to the polls by telling the white women that unles they vote, the negresses, who are certain to be brought out by the Republicans, will express the sentiments of Kentucky womenhood, and the Democrats will ask pointed questions of the white women as to whether they are willing that negresses shall decide the balance of political power. If the white women fail to vote, Democrats say, the decision in Kentucky now will be made by the negress vote. This issue will overshadow the League and all other issues in Kentucky, being a "border" State, Kentucky is unlike the "Solid South" in respect to its negro vote. Here it is counted and that is the factor that keeps Kentucky from being normally rock-ribbed Democratic.

NEGRO WOMEN URGE RATIFICATION

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
AUGUST 20, 1920

Hallie Q. Brown, president of the National Association of Colored Women of America and Canada, today sent the following telegram to Speaker Seth Walker, urging him to work for ratification:

"Wilberforce, O., Aug. 20.—Hon. Seth Walker, Speaker of Legislature, Nashville, Tenn.: In the name of millions of intelligent Negro women I earnestly request and urge you to fight and vote for ratification of the nineteenth amendment.

"HALLIE Q. BROWN,
"President National Association Colored Women of America and Canada."

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
OCTOBER 22, 1920

FOR CONGRESS.—Mrs. Mary Seymore, a negress, of Hartford, Conn., is running for the House of Representatives on the Farmer-Labor ticket.

(© by Underwood)

Widow of Late Paul Dunbar Discharged

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 8—Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, widow of the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, famous poet, was unceremoniously discharged from her position as teacher in the public schools of this city by the Democratic board for having attended the social justice pilgrimage to Marion, Ohio, October 1. Mrs. Nelson, who was among the colored delegation from the east that went to Harding's home, joining the thousands of other women assembling there for the purpose of social welfare, had been warned by her principal that if she attended this meeting she would be dismissed

When she returned and presented herself at the school to take up her duties, she was informed that her services were no longer needed. She appealed to Dr. Conwell Banton, member of the board, and was informed that the action of the principal would be sustained by the board.

PALMYRA, MO., SPECTATOR.
OCTOBER 27, 1920

The negro women in Palmyra have a very thorough political organization, and for several weeks past have been holding schools of instructions. That they will all vote is a foregone conclusion, and there is absolutely no question how they will vote. Right now they are far better posted than the majority of white women, and it is to their credit that they are. As long as the have been given the franchis they are absolutely right in us ing it. The only fear we have i that intelligent white women wil not do as well.

COLORED WOMEN ARE ORGANIZED

KEOKUK IA GATE CITY
OCTOBER 22, 1920

Mrs. Fred H. Gresham is at Work Here and in Fort Madison and Burlington Getting Organizations Perfected.

A colored woman's republican club was organized in the wards on the south side of the city last evening by Mrs. Fred H. Gresham of Cedar Rapids, who is here for the purpose of instructing colored women to vote, and to organize them politically.

Mrs. Gresham is speaking tomorrow at Fort Madison and Sunday in Burlington. She is chairman of the Colored Women's Republican club in Cedar Rapids and expects to organize clubs in both Fort Madison and Burlington.

In speaking of the organization of the republican clubs here and of her addresses before them Mrs. Gresham says: "As president of the Iowa Federation of Colored Womens Club, I am insisting that they vote the straight republican ticket."

Mrs. Gresham says she is also insisting that the colored women "vote one hundred percent."

LOUISVILLE KY POST
AUGUST 25, 1920

THE COLORED WOMEN'S VOTE

The Elizabethtown News makes a strong appeal to the white women of Kentucky to register and vote this year, supporting its argument with the assertion that the Republican managers expect to vote "80,000 colored women en masse." If the white women fail to vote because some of them did not ask for the ballot, the News says, the only result will be to permit the colored women of Kentucky to represent the women of this State at the polls.

There is, unfortunately, much truth in this statment. It is a great pity that the Republican organization in Kentucky should have so promptly created a race question by proceeding to organize the negro women. It would be far better for the negroes did they vote other than on race lines. But we know that they do not and the News is right in its argument to the white women to come out and vote.

CHATTANOOGA TENN TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Negro League Meets.

The Negro Republican league held a meeting last night in the negro Masonic temple on East Ninth street for the purpose of urging all negro women to register and take part in the coming elections. The meeting was not largely attended, although about fifty men and women were present. Walter Robinson, the republican precinct chairman in the Fourth ward, presided at the meeting, and several leading negroes made short speeches. Those present showed a great deal of enthusiasm during the meeting and cheered the speakers repeatedly. The remarks of Dr. Moore, pastor of St. James church, were, while rather incomprehensible, applauded by the audience. Dr. P. A. Stevens, chairman of the Orchard Knob precinct, made a short talk, and a woman named McConnel addressed the crowd.

The Fourth ward republican quartet, composed of four young negroes, sang two parodies on popular songs in which the defeat of the entire democratic ticket was predicted.

COLORED WOMEN VOTERS TO MEET AT SCHOOL HOUSE

CHARLOTTE N. C. OBSERVER
OCTOBER 15, 1920

The Second Ward Colored Women's Republican Association will hold their regular semi-monthly meeting tonight at the Pennsylvania avenue School Building. All members are requested to be present and to bring an additional member if possible. The meeting is called by Mrs. A. H. Brown President.

COLORED FEMALE VOTERS.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
OCTOBER 2, 1920

The effort being made by the Republican managers to organize the negro women in all of the Northern and border States in which there is a possibility of victory for the Republicans is not to be found fault with from a campaign point of view.

From a broader point of view, however, there is something else to be said. It would seem to follow that something very different from intelligence is relied upon to bring support to the Republican ticket this year.

ATLANTA GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 27, 1920

Pursued by the hatred of these furies, another amendment was proposed called the fourteenth amendment. This conferred citizenship upon the negroes. Congress under the leadership of Susan B. Anthony and Thad Stevens had disfranchised all white people in the South of voting age, who had fought against the North or who had given aid and comfort to the "Rebellion." Northern carpebaggers and negroes were alone eligible to vote or hold office.

The fourteenth amendment and the fifteenth were adopted by this rump Legislature. Rufus B. Bullock, a Northern man, in the Adams Express before the war, was elected by the negroes and carpetbaggers, Governor. The Capital was removed from Milledgeville to Atlanta by the Northern General Meade and the negro Legislature approved the move. This placed Bullock under the wing of the Northern general.

Opposition by the South to changes in the Constitution or government is no longer dreaded, Northern school books have got in their work, and the younger generations of the South now regard such views as entirely obsolete. They no longer object to changes in the laws, abridgement of personal liberty, nor amendments to the Constitution.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
JUNE 8, 1920

NEGRO WOMEN FOR PARTY FIRST

The Federation of Colored Woman's clubs is solid republican. Political meetings have not been held and are not likely to be, as the women consider the party rather than the candidate and are so busy with their regular ward work they cannot see the need of special meetings this week.

"Whatever adds to the prosperity of the republican party suits us," stated Mrs. Irene Goins, president of the federation. "We have never taken an active hand in politics outside our ward work and probably will not, though women are working so hard for the various candidates. It is the party that counts with us."

"A meeting was held yesterday to discuss club affairs and plans which will come up at an inter-racial meeting held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at 3201 South Wabasah avenue, but neither can be called political. We are wholly satisfied with being solid for the republican party."

GREENFIELD IA FREE PRESS
OCTOBER 28, 1920

St. Louis' registration books show that 18,000 negro men and 12,378 negro women, 30,378 in all, have qualified to vote in that city on Nov. 2. The politicians predict that the negro vote will be a practically solid vote for the Republican ticket and that, therefore, the Republican majority in the city will be thousands greater than ever before.

ATLANTIC CITY N J GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

YOUNG COLORED WOMEN MET AT PALACE HOTEL

The Women's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Colored Republican League held a very interesting meeting Thursday eve., at the Palace Hotel, 1605 Arctic Ave.

The meeting was Conducted by Mrs. Charles Allen, Captain of the Women, who appointed as Lieutenants, Mrs. Daisy Jackson, First Ward; Mrs. Mamie Winston, 2d [illegible]rd; Mrs. Minerva Woods, 3rd Ward.

There was a large enrollment and there is yet room for more. Come and enroll your name among the future women voters of today at our mass meeting, Monday evening at the Palace Hotel. All candidates and several prominent colored speakers will address the meeting.

WASHINGTON D C PATHFINDER
MARCH 13, 1920

Fear Negro Women's Vote. Southern women who favor suffrage are worried about the vote of the negro women. They see the possibility of the race question looming large on the political horizon. A Tennessee woman's organization plans to train the negro women in the use of the ballot. A heavy poll-tax is among the measures being considered to keep down the negro women.

HARRISBURG PA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

Colored Women's League to Hear Speaker at Meeting This Evening

Members of the recently organized Colored Women's League of the Republican Club will hear an address by Mrs. Coleman, secretary of the colored branch of the Y. W. C. A.

The league was organized by Miss Emily E. Howard with about a score of other women. At the meeting to-night it is hoped to treble the membership. Officers of the organization are: President, Miss Emily E. Howard; vice-president, Mrs. Frank L. Jefferson; secretary, Miss Irene C. Porter; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Beckwith.

OUTNUMBER WHITE WOMEN IN WARD 3

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
OCTOBER 3, 1920

More Negro Women Are Registered There, According to Report of Dr. Dunn.

Sixty-one more negro women than white were registered in the third ward, according to Dr. H W. Dunn registrar. Two hundred and eighty-five colored women qualified to vote, as against 224 whites, making a total of 509.

There also were a large number of colored women registered in the second ward, but exact figures could not be obtained last night. White women outnumbered colored in this ward, however.

Only one negro woman registered in the fourth ward. She is a former slave and make sher home with a white family there. In this ward 400 women were registered, according to Registrar Cameron.

Returns from the first ward also were unavailable. There are few colored people living in this ward, however, and few, if any, colored women had their names placed on the book. White women registering in the entire city outnumbered the colored more than two to one, according to estimates of those in touch with the work.

The fourth ward now has a total of 1,782 voters, there being 1,382 male on the books.

SPRINGFIELD ILL. REGISTER
FEBRUARY 3, 1920

NEGRO WOMEN MAY FORM REPUBLICAN CLUB IN THE CITY

A Colored Women's Republican club may be organized in Springfield as the result of a meeting held Monday night at the residence of Mrs. Wallace, 108 North Eighth street. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. C. T. Branson and Mrs. Parrish of the Republican club of the city.

Reports of the charity work done during the month of January were also made. These show that seventy-three sick persons were visited; thirty-five cans of vegetables, two pounds of rice and two pounds of navy beans were given to the Lincoln Colored Orphans' and Old Folks' home, and $10.65 was expended for general charity.

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
OCTOBER 12, 1920

To Teach Negro Women to Vote

Negro women voters of this city will be instructed how to cast their ballots at a meeting to be held by the Negro Woman's Harding-Coolidge Club in Al White's Auditorium, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, tomorrow night. Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, of Wilmington, one of foremost women of her race, and Mrs. S. W. Layton and Mrs. J. G. Robinson, organizers of the club, will address the gathering.

Political—1920
Politics, Women in

SHOULD OFFSET NEGRO BALLOTS

LOUISVILLE KY POST
SEPTEMBER 17, 1920

Democrats Urge White Women to Register and Vote.

Many thousand copies of a four-page pamphlet of instruction to women voters have been struck off by the local Democratic committee and will be distributed throughout the city to every white woman voter.

Recognizing that the Republicans are using hundreds of city and county officers for the purpose of canvassing and lining up for registration not only the full negro male vote but every negro woman voter in Louisville the Democrats have planned various counter moves to offset this big block of black voters by seeing to it that a full registration of white voters is made.

The first page of the pamphlet bears the announcement: "What Each Woman Voter Should Know."

The pamphlet then reads as follows:

EACH WOMAN VOTER SHOULD KNOW.

That in order to vote on election day she must register either on October 5 or 6.

She has been drafted into the great army of her country's voters. She canot dodge that draft—she cannot be a slacker or a shirker. She must do her duty just as the boys drafted for duty in France did theirs.

In the Presidential election of 1916 the total Republican registered vote for Louisville was 17,000. Of this the negro vote was 10,000, or just 60 per cent. of their total. This big body of negroes vote the Republican ticket in a solid block. The present Republican organization, made up of office-holders from all departments of the city and county government, is now working day and night, making a lavish expenditure of money in order to double the colored registration of 1916 by registering every negro woman in the city of Louisville.

This is why the Republican leaders are already boasting that they can now count for their ticket fully 22,000 votes "just as good as in the ballot-box."

Already the negroes are demanding and receiving privileges from the local administration which are an offense to every self-respecting white person in this city. The Leader, the official negro newspaper in Louisville, has gone so far as to insist that a negro be put on the Louisville School Board and thus given authority over white children. If Republicans remain in power here the leaders of that party will not dare to deny this demand.

Now is the time to rebuke this influence and roll up a great majority for Cox and the League of Nations.

So don't forget to register and urge all your friends to do the same.

Inasmuch as most women have never given a thought to the details of registration or voting, and that these details are entirely new to them, the pamphlet then undertakes to show that the whole thing is a very simple and easy matter, and to tell the new voters just how to go about exercising their right to cast the ballot.

The instructions given are as follows:

HOW TO REGISTER—IT'S EASY.

Registration is an easy job quickly done. You go to your precinct voting place in your neighborhood. There you will find women workers outside the polls who will welcome you and tell you just what to do. Inside many of the polls you will find women registration officers who will greet you and make you feel at home. To the clerk you give your name and address and your party affiliation if you wish. That is all. You are not required to give your age or anything else.

The polls are open for registration at 6 o'clock each morning and close at 9 o'clock at night.

Don't Fail to Register!

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE—IT'S EASY.

You go to the voting place in your precinct, close to your home, on election day. The clerk will give you a printed ballot. At the top of this ballot the devices of each political party are printed—each device having a circle just beneath it. All you have to do to vote the Democratic ticket is to stamp with a stencil, which will be furnished you, in the circle beneath the rooster, which is the party device. A fac-simile of the ballot is printed on the back of this folder showing where to stamp with the stencil.

The polls are open for voting on election day from 6 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Don't Fail to Vote.

On the back of the pamphlet appears the rooster over the stencil work, and the words, "Vote the Straight Democratic Ticket."

Women Being Urged To Register Now

Savannah Tribune
9/4/20

The board of directors of the League of Women Voters and a few others identified with the Suffrage movement was called together at the Public Library Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Mary L. Ayers, vice chairman of the League of Women Voters, acting in the absence of Mrs. Pearl Smith, chairman. Its purpose was to organize plans for the registration of our women.

Through the kindness of several of our automobile owners our ladies began a campaign throughout the city urging every woman of voting age to register at once. Through their efforts several women have registered and others are wide awake to the fact that now is the accepted time.

We take this means to again urge every Savannah woman of voting age to avail herself of this long prayed for privilege and lay aside everything and register this very day. Mrs. Pearl Smith, chairman; Mrs. Mary L. Ayers, vice chairman, acting, the League of Women Voters.

BURLINGTON VT. FREE PRESS
OCTOBER 12, 1920

NEGRO WOMEN VOTERS

(From the Charleston News and Courier.)

In the light of what is happening now in Florida, it is interesting to recall the ridicule which suffrage advocates in the South have been accustomed to heap upon those who ventured to suggest that the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment would be the signal for a widespread movement on the part of negro women to participate actively in politics. In Jacksonville, where at the last census the whites and blacks were about evenly divided, 7502 women had been registered up to last Monday night and of these 3667 were white and 3835 were negroes.

These are very significant figures and they are causing very grave concern to white leaders in Jacksonville. It is charged by the chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic party in Florida that a "hugh Republican corruption fund is behind the negro registration in Florida." Jacksonville papers are filled with appeals to white women to register or face the prospect of seeing negroes in control of the city's affairs. "Would you like to face a chance to have a negro washerwoman occupy a seat in the board of education? Or a negro chauffeur to be chief of police? If not," they are urged, "register at once." The sentences just quoted are from an appeal to the Jewish women of the 7th ward by Rabbi Salo Stein, Ph. D., D. D.

According to the Florida Metropolis of Wednesday, the negro registration was still exceeding that of the whites. "When the registration office at the Courthouse opened Wednesday at 9 a. m." it is stated, "a crowd of negro women and men estimated at more than 200 were packed in the corridors of the Courthouse and in the yard, with the result that at 1 p. m. 147 negro women and 38 negro men had been registered as compared to 51 white women and 14 white men." The experience through which Jacksonville is passing is the more interesting because that city has long been more Northern than Southern in atmosphere. It is plain that the registration of the colored women in Jacksonville is the result of an organized movement.

WOMEN FROM EVERY SECTION BOOSTING HARDING AND COOLIDGE; MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN ONE OF THE LEADING COLORED WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY TO HELP TICKET

8-28-20

Chicago, August 24.—Recently hundreds of southern newspapers and as many Democratic publications in the North carried an interview purporting to come from Miss Hallie Q. Brown, President of the National Association of Colored Women, professor at Wilberforce University, brilliant teacher of expression, and a famous woman, in which she is reported to have said that the "Republican party has been asked for a plank in its platform and had given a splinter."

In a letter addressed to Phil H. Brown, of the Republican National Committee, Miss Brown repudiates the interview as a sample of Democratic duplicity, and announces that she is doing every thing in her power to elect Senator Harding to the Presidency.

The National Advocate presents to its many readers Mrs. Clara C. Montgomery, wife of the Editor and Publisher of the National Advocate. Mrs. Montgomery was appointed a few days ago by the Hon. H. Lincoln Johnson the only negro National Committeeman in the United States, as a State Organizer in the State of Wisconsin, to have the colored men and women register on Saturday, Oct. 23rd. Mrs. Montgomery has been engaged in social work and is a strong suffragette. She is doing all she possibly can with the rest of her sisters to bring about the success of the G. O. P. Nov. 2nd. We wish her success in her campaign work.

SPRINGFIELD M. MORN. UNION
AUGUST 19, 1920

Southern Point of View.

Speaker Walker, the leader of the anti-suffrage fight in Tennessee, was formerly an advocate of woman suffrage, but he claims that he changed sides because he felt he could not loyally support a measure by which three-fourths of the States would force an institution on other Southern States against their will. This is a strange argument to be used in behalf of Southern States which constituted the essential factor in forcing the Eighteenth Amendment on States in which public sentiment was overwhelmingly against it.

As the whole case has been clarified by events, it appears that the Southern States insisted on the Eighteenth Amendment to keep whisky away from "the niggers," as they call them, but they are in deadly opposition to the Nineteenth Amendment because they want to keep Negro women from voting, as they have kept male Negroes from voting under the Fifteenth Amendment.

There is still another angle to the insistence of the Southern States in forcing the Eighteenth Amendment on States that did not want it in the fact, now becoming apparent, that the South is developing on a large scale its long experience in moonshine distilling. If to the violation of the Fifteenth Amendment by keeping votes away from colored males it can now add the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment through a profitable moonshine trade, it ought not to complain of the inconvenience of another constitutional amendment to violate it. It knows how.

NEGRO WOMEN VEX WITH CHALLENGES

TRENTON N.J. TIMES
NOVEMBER 3, 1920

Committeeman Maddock Names Them and Fifth Ward Gets Innovation

Unusual political procedure prevailed in the Third Precinct of the Fifth Ward yesterday when William G. Maddock, Republican committeeman, followed his election over a negro, James Miller, by naming two colored women as Republican challengers. Maddock's election, Primary Day, was by the narrow margin of 55 votes, showing the negroes were a factor to be reckoned with in the district.

The colored women appointed as challengers took their work seriously and ignored the precedent set from time immemorial by male challengers, generally whites, who merely checked the names of voters appearing at the polls, except where a direct challenge was warranted. The colored women stationed themselves on either

side of the entrance to the polling room and asked all who came in their names and addresses, checking up the lists in this way. By doing this they made it necessary for voters to give their names twice, the second time being before the election board. In other precincts only the election officers required the names, except in cases of challenge.

Nobody objected verbally but many voters visibly resented the action of these colored challengers.

NEGRO TO SEAT?

G. W. Lee Nominated for Legis- in the Ninth.

TOPEKA KAN JOURNAL
AUGUST 6, 1920

Two Women Also Are Named in August Primary.

Two women and a negro may sit in the Kansas legislature next winter. Mrs. Minnie J. Grinstead has been renominated in Seward county, while Mrs. Ida M. Walker has defeated R. M. Hemphill, former county attorney of Norton county, for the Republican nomination. In Wyandotte, Ninth district Republicans have nominated G. W. Lee, a negro.

Returns today from Wyandotte county showed that Lee had beaten Paul Metzer, a Kansas City lawyer, by 821 votes. There is a comparatively light negro vote in the Ninth representative district. In spite of this fact the primary returns give the nomination to Lee by a big majority.

While women have been nominated in several districts since Kansas adopted the universal suffrage amendment, this is the first time there has been the prospect of a negro coming to the legislature. Lee is said to be strong in his district and is expected to carry a nominal party vote in the November election.

Mrs. Walker holds a lead of 17 votes over Hemphill in Norton county. In Seward county, Mrs. Grinstead was renominated without opposition. She is the first woman legislator in Kansas, having defeated Al Farmer, Democrat, for the election in 1918.

ONE OF THE WEEK'S WORST EDITORIALS

Votes For Colored Women

From the New York Evening Sun

The Southern whites seem to be not a little disturbed at the threatened increase in Republican votes through the enfranchisement of colored women by the Nineteenth Amendment. Some even go so far as to predict a return of carpet-bag rule, and from various points come reports of the revival of the famous Ku Klux Klan of reconstruction days.

One is inclined to ask if all this is not a bit premature. Even though the colored women should seek to take advantage of their new right, it is fairly certain that the Democratic judges will find some way of debarring them. The situation reminds one of what happened to the Negro man who tried to register in Salisbuy, N. C. An article from the United States Constitution was placed before him with the question, "Now, Mose, what does that mean?" The candidate scratched his head thoughtfully and replied, "I reckon it means dare ain't no niggers goin' to vote in Salisbury dis year."

If the Southern whites are determined that the colored women shall not vote, means for keeping them from the polls will not be lacking. The cry of the "black peril" may have been useful in combating woman suffrage, but those who know conditions south of Mason and Dixon's line realize that it is but a bugaboo. The effect of the Nineteenth Amendment upon white supremacy in the South will be practically nothing.

GIRL, 17, URGED TO REGISTER BY G. O. P. PRECINCT WORKER

KANSAS CITY KS POST
OCTOBER 15, 1920

Dorothy Griffin Tells of Warning to Negroes by Republicans.

Dorothy Lee Griffin, a 17-year-old Negro girl was taken to the prosecutor's office Friday to answer to a charge of illegal registration. She is accused of having registered from 628 West Eighth street when her legal residence is Tullis court.

The girl tells a story of having been visited, along with a number of other Negro girls, by a Republican precinct worker, who disregarded her protest that she was only 17 and threatened that if the girls did not register and help the Republicans win the election "the Negroes would have to go to war again."

The girl said she then was taken to the registration place in an automobile and registered from 628 West Eighth street.

In the absence of a complaint against Grace Moore, charged by the "anti-boss" faction of the Republican party with having registered illegally, the prosecutor's office will take no action. Hunt Moore, prosecutor, said Friday that as much credence must be given the girl's affidavit that she is a resident of Missouri and of legal age as to the unsupported statement produced by the "anti boss" and the relatives of the girl.

If complaint is made, it was said at the prosecutor's office, the necessary action will be taken. In the meantime the girl will be held available.

COLORED WOMEN VOTERS

CHATTANOOGA TENN. TIMES
OCTOBER 1, 1920

It was, perhaps, to be expected—and none can complain of it justly—that schools should be established for the instruction of colored women in the intricacies of suffrage and that they should be taught how to register and to vote. Such a school has been opened here, it is stated, and we have no doubt it is going to be successfully conducted. The colored women have a right to vote, if the nineteenth amendment has been duly ratified as is being claimed by its friends and promoters, and we may be sure that they are going to become very much more sensitive to the exercise of that right than the men of the race have been. And there need be no doubt as to how they will vote in state and national elections. They will not be influenced by any such chatter as that "Tennessee, a democratic state, became the 'perfect 36.'" They will be looking to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and to the twenty-five or thirty republican states that ratified the Anthony amendment long before it ever got to Tennessee; so that, it will not take them long to make up their minds what names on their ballots to mark.

Whether this addition to the voting strength of the republican party is going to be offset by a corresponding registry of democratic women, remains to be seen. A large majority of the democratic women of this community have been resenting the determination of the politicians to force the ballot upon them and have been so outraged by the desertion of their southern neighbors and friends by the politicians at Nashville, that it is going to require something more convincing than the outgivings of the professional suffragists to persuade them to go to the polls. It is, therefore, a matter of serious doubt as to what the effect of this suffrage movement is going to be upon the partisanship of the southern states. One thing is sure, there is not the slightest interest among the masses of white women in Tennessee over their "enfranchisement," and unless something is done to arouse them not now available, they are going to make a poor showing for democracy in the voting.

NEGRO WOMEN REFUSE BALLOT

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD
OCTOBER 2, 1920

Few Registering in Lynchburg Did So Because They Feared Jail.

(Special to Washington Herald.)

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 1.—Negroes in and around Lynchburg have been engaged in a desperate effort to induce their women to qualify themselves to vote, but thus far there has been a very light registration. Many of them, especially those of the old type, care nothing for the franchise. Their chief concern, generally, is to ascertain if they can refrain from registering and escape going to jail.

There is evident a propaganda telling them that if they do not vote they will be imprisoned. Reassured that this is not a fact many of them have turned back from the revenue office and have declined to have themselves assessed for poll taxes.

In Campbell County precincts colored women have been taken to the registrars by motor truck loads and in one precinct eighteen negroes have registered to two white women. In that district, however, they are hopelessly in the minority, for in 236 qualifications only 60 are negroes. About 300 of them have qualified in Lynchburg, the proportion being about one negro to five white women.

STEADY STREAM OF WOMEN KEEPS REGISTRARS BUSY

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
OCTOBER 21, 1920

Above 600 Women and Young Men Qualify During First Three Days of Week.

A steady stream of Anniston and Calhoun county women thronged the office of the county board of registrars at the court house Thursday, around 200 certificates being issued during the morning and afternoon, about the same number applying for citizenship certificates during Wednesday.

Anniston women are exhibiting an extreme interest in the movement to qualify themselves as electors, and not an idle moment has been enjoyed by the three members of the board who are handling the county registration.

A liberal number of negro women and several young white men who have become of age since January have also applied for registration, and have been given certificates.

REPUBLICAN COLORED WOMEN TO MEET TODAY

WASHINGTON PA OBSERVER
OCTOBER 26, 1920

Great interest is being taken by the colored women of Washington in the mass meeting to be held in the Odd Fellows' hall, East Walnut street, this evening, and they are anxious to have this, their first Republican meeting, a success. The men of the race are taking a very active part, giving their support and counsel. Mrs. L. G. Mosebay has been fortunate in securing as a speaker Mrs. Laura Brown, of Pittsburg, a woman who for many years has been active in public work, especially during the war in the Red Cross, in thrift drives, liberty bond sales and other war activities. She is an interesting talker and is doing much in the Republican campaign.

Mrs. Brown was appointed some time ago as a national speaker for the Republican party, and is doing great work. Other speakers for the evening will include W. N. Butler, Mrs. E. H. Brooks, Rev. J. W. Dotson. Other representative citizens who will grace the platform will be Mrs. Dora Hooe, from Nazareth Baptist church; Mrs. Clydie Owens, Mt. Zion Baptist church; Mrs. Emma Hill Clayton, Ladies' Aid, John Wesley church; Mrs. Hannah West, Ladies' Opportunity club; Mrs. T. B. Banks, Lucy Thurman club; Mrs. John Cordeck, Ladies' Golden Treasure club; Mrs. J. V. Powell, St. Paul's A. M. E. church; Mrs. Grace Joiner, colored school teacher. All persons interested in the election of Mr. Harding are cordially invited. The election of Mr. Harding depends on all good Republicans. Please come out and hear Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Louis Mosebay is county chairman and Mrs. Fred Anderson acting secretary.

A WOMAN'S MEETING

The women of the Colored Protective Association will hold a monster mass meeting at Bethel A. M. E. Church, 6th near Pine Street, Thursday night, September 9th. One of the most distinguished women of our race has been invited. Every pastor is asked to send in a special delegation of 25 women. The public is invited. Arrangements looking toward the more effective organization of our women will be made. Good speakers; good music. Mrs. J. G. Robinson, Lena G. Trent, Mary Baines and many others will speak. All of the women's clubs of the city of Philadelphia, and the different lodges and societies are asked to come. There will be women speakers on woman suffrage and on social work and other subjects which will be of interest to the women. The meeting will be presided over by the women, and the whole first floor will be given over to the women.

COLORED WOMEN REGISTER

PROVIDENCE R. I., TRIBUNE
JUNE 5, 1920

Big Drive Held Under Auspices of League of Women Voters.

Friday saw such an influx of colored women at City Hall to register for the November election as had never before been seen since the edifice was erected. Another drive is planned for the latter part of the month, one while the time.

Marshalled by Mrs. Bertha G. Higgins, who has organized a number of women's clubs in conjunction with Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, two automobiles were kept busy under the direction of officers of the Colored Citizens Republican Association of Rhode Island, bringing the lame, the halt, the blind and the sound down to City Hall, where, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. just 157 colored women registered.

Many of them were then taken to headquarters, 18 College street, where refreshments were served, and they were instructed in effective voting.

The committee in charge of the registration drive, which was confined to the Second, Fourth, Seventh and Ninth Wards, represented the League of Women Voters, and consisted of the following: Mrs. Robert L. Bailey, Miss Mary Brisbon, Mrs. Rosa B. Williams, Mrs. Clarence Englehart, Mrs. Isaiah Reason, Mrs. Emma Bronner, Miss Hazel Cooper, Miss Eleanor De Lipscomb, Mrs. Bertha G. Higgins, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Margaret Brisbon, Mrs. Rose Braddic, Mrs. Francis Ford and Mrs. Christopher Craighead.

Political — 1920
Politics, Women in

COLORED WOMEN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION GIVES ADVICE TO NEGRO VOTERS

Says That Time Has Come When They Must Demand Their Right; and That They Will Be Guaranteed by the Republican Party.

NEWTON N C ENTERPRISE
SEPTEMBER 27. 1920

The following letter was received this week by Mrs. Mary Stinson, of Norwood, in an envelope post-marked at Greensboro, N. C., under date of September 20th. Mrs. Stinson is a white lady, a daughter of Capt. D. N. Bennett, of Norwood, but her name was evidently taken as that of a colored woman. We are informed that there have been scores of these received by negro women of Stanley. The letter speaks for itself:

Dear Voters:

"The 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives all women the right of the ballot regardless of color, and we beg all the colored women of North Carolina to register and vote on November 2, 1920.

"The time for negroes has come. Now is our chance to redeem our liberty.

"We have been driven long enough.

"Apply to the registrar in your precinct to register.

"The books for registration open on September 30th, and if you are refused, just go at once to a REPUBLICAN LAWYER and start proceeding in the United States Courts—don't waste time with State courts—The State courts are controlled by Democrats.

"Don't be afraid, there are plenty of white Republicans that will help us.

"The Democrats are divided over the revaluation act and the Governor's fight in the primary. Thousands of Democrats will stay at home next November and thousands of Gardner and Page Democrats will vote the Republican ticket.

"We are sure of capturing the State this time if only the colored women will do their duty—REGISTER AND VOTE. The white women of North Carolina will not vote and while they sleep let the negro be up and doing.

"When we get OUR party in power we can demand what we wish and get it. We hold the balance of power in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York and New Jersey. We are sure of electing a Republican President—one who will give us what we want—that is justice—but if we don't elect a Republican Congress his hands will be tied, and we have the chance here in North Carolina to elect a Republican Senator and over half of the Congressmen.

"With colored women voting we can control the eastern counties and the industrial counties of the west such as Forsyth, Guilford, Rowan, Davidson, Cabarrus, Stanly, Gaston and Mecklenburg.

"All the white cotton mill operatives of the State are going to vote the Republican ticket this time. While the Democrats are divided, is our time.

Organize—get the white Republican women and men to help you. They will, IF ONLY YOU WILL KEEP QUIET ABOUT IT.

"Have your meetings at night. When we get thousands of voters on the registration books, the white Republicans of North Carolina and the South will be glad to do as their white brothers and sisters of the North and West—RECOGNIZE US AS THEIR POLITICAL EQUALS. We are being backed by them now, but YOU KNOW IT IS BEST FOR THEM TO KEEP UNDER COVER FOR AWHILE YET.

"Republicans have plenty of money and you can get it to organize and prosecute Democratic Registrars and Judges of elections if they refuse to register colored women and violate the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of our glorious United States.

"KEEP THIS SECRET—DON'T LET IT GET INTO THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

"Yours for negro liberty,
"COLORED WOMEN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, FOR COLORED WOMEN."

—Stanley Enterprise.

MASS MEETING OF NEGRO WOMEN HELD AT SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH FRIDAY NIGHT

Interest is unabating among the women as relates to registration. At the above named church a goodly number of women and men assembled to discuss registration and the need of continued activity along the line.

It is remarkable how tenaciously are the women holding to the idea, each week outdoing their previous good records. So interested are they that the interest is touching the hearts and pocket books of the men and occasionally, a few men enter their names upon the registration list. Too much praise cannot be given to the Negro women of the city upon the splendid manner in which they have rallied to the cause. In spite of the published declaration that on account of the Georgia law anent registration, women could not vote in the coming Nevember election, the women are still registering with no other intent than to vote for Senator Harding or to make an effort so to do. Of course, if the attorney general construes the law as a prohibitory act to women, when women were not in contemplation at the time of passage of the act, then they will not be able to vote. If such be not the case Chatham County will poll more votes than ever before for a Republican candidate. Their votes added to the votes of the men and independent Democrats will make for Harding and Fuller a very respectful total

Let the good work go on. There are other elections after the National election of far reaching importance in which the votes of the women will be an all important factor.

MCKINNEY TEX. EXAMINER
OCTOBER 28. 1920

Quite a number of negro women have been paying their poll tax at Ft. Worth. ? ? ? ? Will white women please take notice?

WOMEN ORGANIZE G. O. P. CLUB'S NATIONAL TICKET

Mrs. Alethia Flemming Will Lead Campaign To Form Committee

Message To Be Carried To Doubtful States

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30th—Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, of Cleveland, Ohio, noted politician and settlement worker, member of the state advisory committee and member of the county executive committee, has been designated by the Rpublican national committee as national director to organize the colored women of the United States for Harding and Coolidge. Mrs. Fleming has entered upon her directorate with offices in the central headquarters of the committee in the Auditorium Hotel, this city. She will be assisted by Mrs. Victoria Clay Halley, who, for many years, was leader of the suffrage work in Missouri. Mrs. Halley was also chairman of the council of defense of Missouri during the world war. She will have the direction of central and western activities. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the wife of Judge Robert Terrell, of Washington, D. C., is assigned to the eastern work with headquarters in New York.

It is understood that the activities among the women will include the regular departmental divisions that have in vogue among the men, the triangular divisions of organization, speakers and publicity, and an intensive campaign will be inaugurated among the colored women throughout the country, and particularly in pivotal states where close margins between the parties will constitute the battle-ground.

"Our organization is going after the colored women," said Mrs. Fleming in an interview. "It has been charged that there exists an apathy among the women concerning the serious matters that confront the country; that they have not realized their power recently acquired with their new estate. Whether this is true or not of colored women, that they are not alive to the great opportunities presented in this campaign, to be of worth to their race, it is our business to instill this realization into them. If Mahommet does not come to this vast mountain of opportunity, we are going to move the mountain to his front door.

"Colored women have done much with organization for good, independent of the suffrage. They have felt more keenly than the men the vast injustice that has been visited upon their race. They stood behind the American armies with sacrifices and prayers. Colored mothers gave 400,000 sons to the defense of the flag. To them the league of nations is thoroughly understood. It means that their boys shall be sent to Armenia, or to any country that the league may direct, to fight for questions in which they have no concern. No American mother has made a deeper, more willing or complete sacrifice than the colored American mother. She believes that mandates at home are eminently more necessary than mandates abroad.

"Senator Harding has opened the door of hope by giving the assurance to the race that the wrongs that have been perpetrated against it by the Democratic party will cease with his election. The Republican party, standing as it does for the last word in freedom, began its existence upon the principle of liberty by abolishing slavery and is living up to its traditions in being the prime move and largest contributor to the greatest emancipation of the country—granting the suffrage to all womanhood.

"Realizing the fact that there are 2,13,000 colored women of voting age, we are urging the colored woman to organize. She is in position to make herself a power for good and to use her suffrage to the highest purpose. She can be of wonderful aid to her race in its struggles against the oppression that the Democratic party has visited upon it. We have a chance to aid in the redemption and we intend to take advantage of it."

Dailies Co-operate with our Enemies by Publishing Scare Stories of Arrests

PAINT VIVID PICTURES OF DIRE HAPPENINGS

Race However "To Stand Pat" on Determination to Vote on Election Day.

Special to "The Advocate"

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 18—The story appended from "The Florida Times-Union," is a fair sample of the publicity being carried on by the white press in league with the Democrats in order to intimidate Colored voters from exercising the right of franchise.

It is planned to arrest several Colored women and by "third degree methods" compel them to confess false registration. It is argued by those engineering the deal that "a few arrests immediately will frighten away

those who have not yet registere from the polls." The story follows:

"Charged with violating section 3828, General Statutes of Florida, covering the qualifications of electors, Juanita Allen, of 1103 Missouri street, was placed under arrest yesterday morning and lodged in the Duval county jail in default of a $500 bond, demanded for her release, following a preliminary hearing before Justice John W. DuBose.

"Specifically, the woman is charged with swearing falsely concering her age when attempting to register as a qualified elector of Duval county.

First Arrest Here.

"This is the first arrest here in connection with the registering of women. It is stated, however, that a large number of Colored women have violated the law during the present registration, and other arrests are expected during the next few days, as well as at the time of voting.

In other words, every Colored woman who has sworn falsely concerning her age, will be placed under arrest and lodged in jail when presenting herself at the voting booth on election day.

Claims Threats Made.

"It is stated on good authority that the woman, who swore falsely yesterday in order to obtain the privilege of the ballot stated later, in answer to questions, that she lied regarding her age, because a certain organization of Colored people here 'threatened her with death,' unless she swore that she was 21 year of age and was qualified to vote.

"The Allen woman appeared before County Registration Officer Frank Ironmonger yesterday morning to be qualified as an elector, stating to be qualified as an electstating that she was 21 years old. Mr. Ironmonger suspected that she was under age and he questioned her closely, with the result that she admitted to Mr. Ironmonger that she was born April 12, 1901, and that she was really only 19 years of age.

Mr. Ironmonger promptly arrested the woman and placed her in custody of a deputy sheriff. The woman was then taken before Justice of the Peace John W. DuBose and given a preliminary hearing. She was held for trial in the criminal court, and bond was set at $500.

Locked in Jail.

"She was not able to give the bail as required, and in default she was taken to the Duval county jail. It was said last evening that members of her race were making arrangements to produce the required bond and secure her release.

"Before the Allen woman was given a hearing, Mr. Ironmonger swore out a warrant. The wording of the warrant follows:

" 'That the said Juanita Allen, on October 8, did then and there willfully, feloniously and falsely swear as to her qualifications as an elector when presenting herself for registration on the books containing the names of the voters of Duval county, state of Florida, as a person duly qualified and entitled to be placed thereupon as a voter, to Frank M. Ironmonger, supervisor of registration for Duval county, state of Florida.'

Serious Offense.

Under the law, the act of swearing to a false oath, under such circumstances as enumerated in the warrant, constitutes a felony, which is punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

"Following the action taken yesterday, the information "leaked" out that the county authorities are of the opinion that about 3,000 have registered falsely since the books were opened last August. The information also leaked out that the authorities have the names of and are swearing out warrants for fully 500 who swore falsely in order to register.

Check Being Kept.

Justice DuBose stated that he is a chairman of a committee that has been making investigations to determine the names of those who are guilty of fraud in connection with their registration.

" 'The names of all persons who register are being carefully checked, and we are now preparing to prosecute. We have made the discovery that 500 persons at leas have violated the law,' Justice Du Bose said.

" 'This work,' continued Justice DuBose, 'will continue until the registration books are closed, and warrants will be promptly issued for the arrest of the law violators.'

Investigate Statement.

"It was also rumored last night that the statement made by the Allen woman to the effect that she had been 'threatened with death' if she did not swear to a lie' in order to be registered would be fully investigated."

Your Correspondent makes bold to state however that despite the intimidation and threats of prosecution the Colored women who are eligible to vote shall register and further make every effort possible to cast their vote on election day, and if the Democrats attempt to stop them there is going to be serious trouble.

Negro Women Alarm Southern Politicians

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13th—Rports emanating from various sources to the effect that the Republican National Committee has laid down a rule that colored speakers are not to appear on the same platform with white speakers, is branded as absolutely false by Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, in charge of the National Bureau, and National Committeeman from Georgia. Col. Johnson states that there has been no such rule adopted, or even suggested, and cites numerous occasions in various communities where speakers of both races have appeared, in all sections of the country, even the South.

The demands for speakers during the last weeks of the campaign is increasing. The leaders of both groups are exercising caution in their selections because of their desire not to have speakers go out who will "spill the beans," in the last gripping days of the campaign where, according to their convictions, everything is going along tip-top shape.

Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, Director of the Bureau for Women, has been in New York City, looking over the work of the Eastern division, which is under the direction of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Jeanette Carter, of the same city. Mrs. Fleming is enthusiastic about the determination of the women to become a part of the real political life of the country

There seems to be unusual alarm on the part of southern politicians about the activity of colored women. There is downright fear, well founded, that the women do not intend to passively submit to the illegal disfranchisement of their sex, as has been forced upon the men of the South. One prominent woman of the South, whose name is a household word, made this remark:- "We are going to exercise our rights under the law. We fear no evil; we will not be bluffed away from the polls. If bodily harm is resorted to, there are two sides to the question, and we may as well begin to prepare for a decision, a peaceful one, we fondly hope. Why should we be denied our votes?"

That southerners have fallen back on their old bogey of color scare is demonstrated by the manner in which Gov. Cox was introduced in southern communities, without a protest from him, as "the white hope of southern manhood."

In many respects, this is one of the most peculiar campaigns in American history. It is anything but the old fashioned hurrah kind of campaign, where the red fire, great parades, unbounded enthusiasm, and torrid side walk arguments, were the order of the day. If one should hear a group of fellows going down the street yelling "Hurrah for Harding and Coolidge," people would look at then with astonishment. Whether the Nineteenth Amendment has anything to do with the matter is not known. However the people are thinking, and have convictions. The big battle grounds are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and West Virgina. So certain are the Republicans of securing New York, Pennsylvania, and the other Eastern states, that activity has slowed down.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS WAVES THE BLACK

T. Allan Goldsb rough Raises Race Issue And Bitterly Assails Colored Voters

Says Negroes Are Racially Unfit For The Franchise

The Baltimore Sun

(The Baltimore Sun)

Easton, Md., Sept. 13—T. Alan Goldsborough, addressing a mass meeting here tonight, appealed to women of the Easern Shore to see to it that the increased colored votes due to enfranchisement of Negro women does not keep Maryland from remaining a white people's state. He said the racial issue had arisen, and that the white women of the states must meet it.

The meeting was held to instruct women in the procedure of registering and coting. tI is the first of a series to be held in each of the Eastern Shore counties.

He went on to state further that in spite of the general opinion expressed in the daily press he had found from careful investigation that the better class of women will register and vote this fall. eH told how for 6,000 years the colored race in the heart of Africa had lived without providing clothing for themselves, without religion other than superstition, and became slaves when they left the dark continent.

Racially, he said, the Negro never was fit for franchise and the greatest mistake in the history of the country was made when this was thrust in his hands after the Civil War. Men from all stations in life, he said, admit this. Now, he said, the Negro voters are augmented by their women. The color line is drawn he said. He then made an appeal to the women to make Maryland a white people's state.

"If the colored women think they have carried the state," he continued, "they will be worse than they are now."

Now is the time of all others for members of the Negro race to save their money and invest it where it will be safe and profitable to them, according to Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, daughter of Bookker T. Washington, the great Negro leader.

"Negroes are now earning more than ever before in their lives," continued Mrs. Pittman, who is the wife of a Dallas architect, "They should save and invest in government securities so that it will comfort them and give them the things they so much need when old age or sickness or disaster overtakes them. The War Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certifivates of the government are absolutely safe investments and make their owners better citizens."

MCKINNEY TEX. EXAMINER
OCTOBER 28, 1920

NEGRESS PAYS POLL TAX.

A negress, Mattie Henry, aged 32 years, paid her poll tax here Thursday. She lives on Route 1, Fate, near the Rockwall county line. Only 41 receipts had been issued here up to Thursday under the new law.

Political — 1920

Politics, Women in

WOMEN VOTERS PROVE WONDERFULLY EFFICIENT IN RECORDING BALLOT

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
NOVEMBER 3, 1920

Despite Huge List, Less Friction Noted by Officials at Voting Places — Father Watches Baby While Mother Votes.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN WORKERS ON THE JOB

The voting at the fourteen polling places in Hartford was done expeditiously yesterday and although more votes were cast than ever before because of the franchise granted to women, there seemed to be less confusion about the booths than heretofore. Those who feared that there would be long delays because the women voters were not familiar with the procedure of operating a voting machine had their fears allayed at an early hour for it was noticeable that women for the most part showed more speed than the men in registering their votes.

Woman Causes Argument.

Alderman William Raphael and Reuben Margolis furnished some excitement in the Fifth Ward polling place in the morning. A woman wanted to be instructed in voting for Cox and Lonergan and she desired to have the rest of her ticket republican. Some one showed the woman what to do and Alderman Raphael protested that if she did what she was told she would not be voting for any democrats. There was a wordy warfare for some time until the moderator sent for a policeman to put Raphael and Margolis out as the latter was arguing with the alderman over the matter. It was finally decided to settle the case without the assistance of the policeman and the woman voted the way she desired.

Rev. Dr. John J. McCook made a tour of many of the polling places as has been his custom for many years and he said that he had never before seen so many drunken men on election day in Hartford. Professor McCook said he was forced to the conclusion that the Volstead act was not enforced. Chairman Cole of the republican town committee, Thomas J. Spellacy and Thomas S. Smith met Professor McCook when he was near the polling booth of the Second Ward on Windsor street near Main street. A few men who were partly under the influence of liquor approached the republican town chairman but there was nothing doing. They had no more success with Mr. Spellacy. They knew Professor McCook, too. Finally, Mr. Spellacy told them he would pay for all they could eat but this was not satisfactory as they wanted the money to pay for it themselves. He would not agree to this so finally Mr. Smith took the men to a restaurant and gave a double order for ham and eggs for the men, who seemed to be greatly disappointed.

Colored Women Vote.

Most of the colored women from the southern states who came here during the last few years live in this ward and election officials said that it appeared that nearly all of them had voted. Many Italian and Polish women are residents of this ward and they voted in large numbers, too. In the Third Ward polling booth at Windsor avenue and Mather street most of the native colored women of this city were seen.

The longest queues of voters waiting were in the First Ward polling booth at the South Green. It was estimated during the morning hours that about three women voted for every man but during the rest of the day the men turned out in greater numbers. Russell H. Rhodes, vice-consul at London, who is spending his vacation at his home here, cast his vote in this ward and Daniel J. Mooney, the moderator, said it reminded him of the old country to see the vice-consul vote.

Mothers Bring Babies.

In previous elections, men who voted were not detained by little children and women were not yesterday for many went to the polls in automobiles with babies in their arms and there was some one in the car to hold the infant while mother voted. If the baby cried, there was some one to jingle a few Harding or Lake buttons together and this, naturally, stopped baby crying.

Women Very Active.

There was a long waiting list in the Seventh Ward polling place during the morning. R. W. D'Arche the moderator, was very enthusiastic over the way the women voted and he said he noticed that the women seemed to pay more attention to the outdoor school appropriation than the men.

In the Eighth Ward, First District, there were a few men waiting to vote before 5 o'clock and when the polls opened at 5:30 there was a long line. One woman tried to get ahead of the place in line to which she was entitled and she was nettled about this as she said she had worked hard all the morning to get to the polling place and was unable to wait any length of time.

Houghton Eulkeley had the honor of casting the first vote in Ninth Ward, First District, polling place. Shortly after 9 o'clock there were over 100 in the queue waiting to enter the booth. In the Ninth Ward, Second District, the first vote was cast by a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward Myers of No. 144 Park terrace.

In the Tenth Ward, First District, the first vote was cast by a woman, Mrs. Joseph Ramsdell of Beacon street and she had waited in line for half an hour.

G. O. P. Women Effective.

The republican women's motor corps put in a big day's work and there was no discounting the efficient service of this organization. The cars with their insignia were seen all over the city, wherever there was a vote that preferred a ride to the polls over a journey on foot. While this kind of work is not new for women for liters was brought into being during the war its value was easily recognizable yesterday.

One noticeable feature that was new was the way the republican ward committee workers buttonholed the free women when they were near the polling places. They had some pithy arguments on the tip of the tongue, the rapid fire talk that almost any one would listen to and when one is in a receptive mood it is as powerful as the influence that would take a bee away from a flower. These committee women were well drilled for they did not waste any time upon those who said they had voted or said they did not live in the ward where they were approached.

As far as buttonholding went, the women seemed to show more activity than the men. In former years, it was the custom for some of the ward workers when they found a good subject to take them to a convenient place and offer some stimulant. Of course, all of this has been done away with and even the cigars passed out now are of poorer quality than those formerly used.

The women might have thought up something that would be just as appealing to their own sex, but they did not do it. Some expected to see the women ward workers passing out sachet powders or vanity cases when they began to argue to have the prospective voter cast her ballot for the straight ticket.

But instead of this, everything was very businesslike and just the way an efficiency expert would go about a job. In the Second Ward, some of the election officials thought that many women would have voted a split ticket if they had known how to operate a machine to do it but it was said that in this respect they were no different than the men.

While in some of the wards, many women left babies in charge of ward workers in automobiles while they entered the booth, in the Tenth Ward Second District, there were a number of women who took their little ones right into the booth with them. One woman had three children with her when she voted and it was an experience for them as well as for the mother. It is probable that juvenile demonstrating machines will be shown in time so that young idea will have a knowledge of voting early.

In order to give employees plenty of time to vote, many establishments did not open until 10 o'clock in the morning.

OYSTER STEWS FIGURE IN CAMDEN'S ELECTION

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
NOVEMBER 2, 1920

Women Workers Introduce New Wrinkle in Sisterly Greetings to Voters

Camden's women political workers of both parties today introduced an election day gastronomical precedent that knocked the veteran male ward workers cold. It was oyster stews.

Even in these days of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act, the division worker who wanted to be friendly in the approved fashion always knew of a place where you could "get a little something."

Not so the women. They made friends by treating to oyster stews as occasion required.

In the downtown wards of Camden there are numerous oyster houses. All day long women politicians and workers led friends into these places and delved into this novel filling "treat."

After three or four stews, the most determined feminine worker would grow pale as a new voter approached her. But not a worker, either Republican or Democratic, flinched. Some women are believed to have achieved a maximum of eight or ten oyster stews during the day.

Mrs. Ella Welsh, a challenger in the 8th precinct, 5th ward, laid down the law to John Tomlinson, father of a Camden policeman, when he attempted to assist a woman voter. Turning to the woman, Mrs. Welsh said: "Tell him it's none of his business how you vote." Then to Tomlinson, she added: "You have voted. It is time for you to leave." When Tomlinson asked Mrs. Welsh's identity, she threw back her coat, disclosing her ornate challenger's badge. Then Tomlinson retired.

Mrs. Mary Brent, colored, 1064 S. 2d st., had considerable trouble before her ballot was fixed the way she wanted it. Mrs. Brent who says she is seventy-five and was a slave, explained to the officials she could neither read nor write. She wanted to vote the straight Republican ticket and she wanted to be sure no Democrat put anything over on her.

After she had been reassured, somebody asked her how she was going to vote on the proposed construction of the Delaware River bridge. This incensed the old woman.

"That's like you Democrats," she said shrilly. "I come here to vote for President and you go talking to me about a bridge. I don't want to vote for a bridge. I want to vote for President."

Leona Brown, colored, came into the 8th precinct of the 8th ward in an aggressive mood. Rumor had it Leona was carrying a razor.

"Gimme my ballot," she demanded austerely, "and watch me vote for the Democrats and slam those Republicans."

Somebody asked her why she disliked the inheritors of the traditions of Abraham Lincoln.

"I just got no use for them," replied Leona savagely. "They been arresting me and keeping me in the jug all the time."

Girl Scouts were on duty at every polling place in Camden to take care of babies while mothers were voting. They had little to do, for most mothers left their children at home.

Republican candidates in Camden follow: Congress, F. S. Patterson, Jr.; State Senator, Joseph F. Wallworth; Assembly, J. H. Coles, Williard T. Gibbs, T. Harry Rowland; Sheriff, Isaiah Hatch; County Clerk, William B. Brown, and Register of Deeds, Joshua C. Haines.

Democratic candidates: Congress, William P. Kramer; State Senator, Samuel Shay; Assembly, Edward Barrett, Bertha Shippen Irving, Alvin B. Pitman; Sheriff, Victor King; County Clerk, John Miller, and Register of Deeds, John T. Cleary.

A FINAL CALL TO THE COLORED WOMEN FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN WOMEN OF GEORGIA

Room 300, Odd Fellows Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

The hour has come for the colored women to act. If the books in your county are open for registration, Register, or make the attempt. If you are 21 years of age, or over, and do not owe any taxes on any property for 1919, you are eligible to register and vote.

By all means, whether yuo register or do not register, go to the polls November 2nd, to cast your vote. If refused, take the names of the managers, precinct, the date and the hour and forward same to this office. Such cases will be taken up immediately by those in authority. Now is the psychological time; now is the supreme moment. Our efforts NOW will determine our FUTURE. Do your duty, women,—ACT NOW!

Signed:
Mrs. H. R. Butler, Director,
Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, V-Dctr.
Mrs. Emma L. Holcomb, Secy.

Headquarters for the colored women voters is in room 300, Odd Fellows Building. All women who are interested in the campaign are invited to come and get buttons, literature and information.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Oct. 2, 1920

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Please give space in your valuable paper for me to mention the passing of Mr. Davison Barnett, who departed this life September 25th in New York City at the residence of his brother, Mr. Paul Barnett. Young Barnett was the son of Mr. G. V. Barnett, undertaker, wheelwright and blacksmith of this place. He also is a faithful Odd Fellow, Pythian, Mason and a high churchman. The Barnetts are prominent and highly respected by all who know them. They count their friends by the ir acquaintances. The community mourns with them over the loss of their son and brother. The remains of young Barnett were brought here for interment accompanied by his brother, Paul. The funeral services were held at Ushers Temple, C. M. E. Church and conducted by Dr. D. L. Miller, pastor, and assisted by Drs. O'Neal and Avery. The floral offering was prolific. The altar was enveloped with ferns, bergonas and pot-flowers. The service was most impressive. Solemnity charactized it from start to finish. The remains were laid to rest in "Fair Haven cemetery.

The deceased was 22 years old. He went North about 2 years ago in quest of his fortune and was doing nicely up to the time he was stricken. He leaves to mourn his death Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Barnett, parents, Mrs. John Turner, Mrs. Russell Turner, Mrs. Jamie Jordan, Dawson, Ga., Miss Emma Barnett, Winston-Salem, N. C., and four more sisters at home. Mr. Paul Barnett, N. Y. City and lit-

tle Jugertha, Ft. Valley, brothers. Sleep on Mr. Barnett, and take your rest. "It's God's Way" "He knoweth Best."

The family wishes me to extend to their many friends for their courteous and kind consideration during the illness and decease of their son and brother, their heartfelt thanks.

J. W. Davis

NEGROES APPEAL TO COUNTY COURT

Thirty-two Women Question Registration Refusal

Thirty-two women yesterday filed with the Richland county court an appeal from the decision of the board of registration of Richland county.

The papers in the case have been turned over to the office of the attorney-general of the state.

Butler W. Nance, one of the attorneys for the appelants, said last night that all of the women signing the appeal were Negroes.

The appeal which is directed to L. W. Taylor, C. T. Goodwin and C. D. Lever, board of registration, in part, is as follows:

"Take notice: That the following named persons appeal from the decision of your board in refusing them registration certificates according to the laws of South Carolina and the 19th amendment to the constitution of the United States, and aver that they are citizens of sound mind, of more than 21 years of age, and possess all of the qualifications of electors under the constitution of this state and the 19th amendment to the constitution of the United States." The appeal is signed by 32 women, residing in different parts of Columbua.

Attached to the appeal is the following affidavit taken before N. J. Frederick, notary public:

"Personally appeared before me the undersigned who being duly sworn, each for herself, say that they are citizens of Richland county, state of South Carolina, and above the age of 21 years; that on or about the 8th day of September, 1920, they made application before the board of registration of Richland county for registration certificates; that they were required to read—not the constitution, as the law provides—but sections from the civil and criminal codes of South Carolina which they did, however, in an intelligent and orderly manner. Whereupon they were then asked to explain the sections read, which deponentst refused to do, on the grounds that it was not a requirement of law, as the reading and writing any section of the constitution is the only educational test required. That on failure to explain the said sections, registration certificates were refused deponentst."

The affidavit is signed by 28 persons.

HWAY, N. J., ADVOCATE
OCTOBER 1 1920

PASTOR VANDERHORST HOTLY ARRAIGNS DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Due recognition of the extension of suffrage to women was given by Rev. J. Francis Vanderhorst, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. church, Central avenue, Sunday night in stirring words that are worthy the most serious consideration by all. Pastor Vanderhorst made strong arraignment and bitter denouncement of the Democratic party.

Rev. Mr. Vanderhorst spoke in part as follows: "Woman has come into her rights at last. She has the vote and her say in the government that she has to support and that she is under. There ought never to have been a time in the history of civilization when a woman ought not to have had equal rights and there is positively no honest, fair, intelligent argument that ever has been used in justification and extenuation.

"Now that it has come every woman should avail herself of her opportunity, not only as a privilege, but as a duty. The improvements and reforms that can be effected by the united intelligent use of the ballot by the women are many, but aside from that colored women in the North have the greatest opportunity to give a knockout blow to the most contemptible, cowardly, unjust force that disgraces the name of civilization, and that is the southern Democratic party, the debauchers, traducers, lynchers burners and rapers of the race whose cornerstone is 'No black man or woman has any right that a white man is bound to respect."

"The solid Democratic South will disfranchise the colored woman but if every northern colored woman will combine her vote with the Republican party it will bury the Democratic party and the possibility of a northern Democrat being in the White House will be very remote.

"No colored woman can afford to be indifferent to her great opportunity to help crush the Democratic party and to make the Republican party better. The Republican party is the only party that has espoused the cause of the Negro in the past or is likely to in the future. In those states where the Republican party has had control there has been no adverse race legislation such as the Jim Crow cars, segregation and disfranchisement of qualified citizens for no other reason than that they are Negroes.

"The country is generally in better condition when the Republican party is in charge of the national government and the Negro is more secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Unless the Republican party is given control of the government our recently enfranchised women, especially in the South, will be given the same treatment that has been dealt to our men for years.

"Republicans believe that the flag should protect the citizens in South as well as in the North, East and West, and in a square deal and the Golden Rule ofr all men. Discrimination against American citizens is treason, whether it be against white or black, red, brown, yellow or what not. The Republicans believe the ballot means equal opportunity to equal talent and is the symbol and safeguard of democracy.

"We know through experience that the Democratic party is our historic enemy of past, present and future. All life, liberty and happiness lies in Republican states and dies in Democratic states. The Democratic party is unprogressive. The leaders deny the Fourteenth Amendment and boldly declare they will defy the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Republican party stands for law and order. Gov. Cox, the Democratic presidential candidate, thinks it an unpardonable crime for the Republicans to raise an adequate campaign fund to save this country from destruction, but he winks at the Democratic party bringing to him the blood-stained electoral votes of eleven southern states, secured by the most wanton violation of the constitution and he is silent as his party leaders boldly declare that they will defy the Nineteenth Amendment and suppress the votes of 4,000,000 Negro women. The Democratic party is the party of slavery and peonage, while the Republican party has been the party of hope and freedom."

At this point Rev. Mr. Vanderhorst quoted extracts from the acceptance speech of Senator Warren G. Harding the Republican nominee for President, as follows:

"I believe the Federal government should give its effective aid in solving the problem of ample and becoming housing of its citizenship."

"I believe the Negro citizens of America should be guaranteed the enjoyment of all their rights, that they have earned the full measure of citizenship bestowed, that their sacrifices in blood on the battlefields of the republic have entitled them to all of freedom and opportunity, all of sympathy and aid that the American spirit of fairness and justice demands.

"I believe in law enforcement. If elected I mean to be a constitutional president. It is impossible to ignore the constituion, unthinkable to evade the law when our every committal is to orderly government. People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law—there is divided opinion respecting the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted to make it operative, but there can be no difference of opinion about honest law enforcement.

"Neither government nor party can afford to cheat the American people. The laws of Congress must harmonize with the constitution else they soon are adjudged to be void. Congress enacts the laws and the executive branch of government is charged with enforcement.

"We cannot nullify because of divided opinion. We cannot jeopardize orderly government with contempt for law enforcement. Modification or repeal is the right of a free people whenever the deliberate and intelligent public sentiment commands, but perversion and evasion mark the path to the failure of government itself."

REJECTION LEAGUE OFFICERS URGING WOMEN TO REGISTER

Time to Debate Suffrage Amendment, Right or Wrong, Is Past

The Southern Women's League for the Rejection of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment, unqualifiedly believes that regardless of whether a woman favored suffarage before its enactment, it now behooves all good women to go out immediately and enroll themselves as voters. Officers of this famous anti-suffrage organization take the position that the time for debating the rights and wrongs of the Anthony amendment has passed, that suffrage has been forced upon all women, and that it is the duty of all women to qualify as voters and prepare themselves to maintain the institutions of the South.

The President of the league, Mrs. James Sr. Pinckard, and the vice-president, Mrs. Charles A. Thigpen, yesterday issued a statement in response to inquiries from many women who had opposed suffrage, asking for advice. Their answer is: Register and vote.

Suffragists for some weeks have been urging women to register and vote. They are making an organized effort to have women enrolled. Yesterday local suffragists gave to the press a number of interviews with prominent state officials in which the officials give their reason for holding that Alabama women should now exercise the privileges of the ballot, regardless of personal preference.

So it is that the leaders of both factions of Alabama women agree on the proposition that all white women should register immediately to be prepared to vote when the time comes.

The statement issued by Mrs. Pinckard and Mrs. Thigpen is as follows:

"In response to the large number of inquiries being received by letter and otherwise from women over the state, who opposed their enfrancisement as to the proper action to be taken by them since the ballot has been forced upon them, we wish to state that we believe it to be the duty of every patriotic and self-respecting woman to assume her recently imposed obligations.

"No matter how reluctant she may be to do so, she should register as a qualified voter. The conditions into which our country has been precipitated by the adoption of the 19th amendment, already being made manifest, make it imperative that all loyal and conservative women shall inform themselves in the things pertaining to affairs of state, and that they be careful to receive their advice or instructions from conservative, and not radical sources.

"There has never been a time in the history of the republic, when agitators of creeds and theories which are inimicable to the fundamentals of safe and sane government were so active among us and spreading propaganda which might well capture the untrained voter.

"In view of these conditions and of prophecies already being fulfilled, in consequence of the adoption of the 19th amendment, we urge all good women, irrespective of personal preference, or previous convictions to register before the books close so that they may be qualified to vote when the proper time comes.

"Since the responsibilities of government have been forced upon the mothers of the race, we say in response to your inquiries; Vote.

"Your vote will kill the undersiable woman vote. Join forces with men who have made this the greatest nation on the face of the earth. Try to maintain it as such, and let your political slogan be, 'She who saves her country saves all.'

Very respectfully,

"The Southern Women's Rejection League, By Mrs. James S. Pinckard, President, Mrs. Charles A. Thigpen, Vice-president."

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 9.—Last Saturday Indiana women registered for the November election, along with the men. Registration was light in the morning hours, but before 9 o'clock when the registration closed the registration was heavy, especially among the Colored women. October 4 will be the last registration day before the presidential election.

In some of the precincts inhabited largely by Colored people the registration amounted to 100 per cent, especially among the Colored women.

Politics – 1920
Women in

NEGRO WOMAN LED IN RUSH TO REGISTER

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 28.—White women are at last realizing the necessity for assuming the responsibilities thrust upon them by the ratification of the nineteenth amendment, and the totals compiled last night show a big decrease in the lead of the Negro women registrants, although there is work to be done in some wards even yet.

Of the 7,502 women registered 3,667 are white and 3,835 are Negroes. It is estimated there should be at least 6,000 white women on the books, and if this is to be accomplished the registration officers will be kept busy day and night.

Only Five Days Left.

An appeal is being made to the women of the county to try and register on the next day. Only five more days remain on which the books in the courthouse will be open, and unless the white women of this county present themselves for registration at the earliest possible moment there is danger that some will be left off owing to the shortness of the time.

Lines of Negroes were waiting at 9 o'clock yesterday to be registered in the Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards. In the Seventh ward they began to arrive at 8 o'clock, and many of them sat down on the curbing to rest, so many hours were they in line. Some went with babies in their arms; others took their lunches so they would not have to fast while waiting to be registered, and at 7 o'clock last night when the books closed there were many still in line at the Seventh ward.

The white women of the county have been told in no uncertain terms many reasons why it is incumbent upon them to register, to register at the earliest possible moment, and to qualify for the elections for the next two years that they may assume the duties of citizenship placed upon them by the ratification of the nineteenth amendment."

36,922 Voters Have Registered

Men Lead With 20,035, While The Women Follow With 16,887 On Books

10-16-20

RUSH LAST DAY

Twice As Many Women As Men Registered On Tuesday

Registration for this week was completed Tuesday night and totals showed 253,707 voters, men and women registered in the city.

Of this number 1-7, or 36,922 were colored. As was the case from the very beginning men came out in larger numbers than women. The result was 20,035 men registered and 16,887 women.

The good influence in the women voters in the election is seen already in the fact that the women voters now on the books are equal in number to the men who registered last year for the Municiple Elections. In fact women's interest in politics is responsible for bringing out at least 3,000 more men than ever registered before in Baltimore.

On the last day of registration twice as many colored women as men used the opportunity to enroll. The figures were: Fourth Ward, 110 men, 168 women; Fifth Ward, 105 men, 186 women; Tenth Ward 49 men, 147 women; Seventeenth Ward, 296 men, 457 women; Eleventh Ward, 118 men, 241 women; Twelfth Ward, 63 men, 138 women; Fourteenth Ward, 225 men, 422 women; Fifteenth Ward, 171 men, 281 women; Sixteenth Ward, 118 men, 279 women; Eighteenth Ward, 98 men and 171 women; Nineteenth Ward, 134 men and 215 women; Twenty-second Ward 80 men and 102 women.

The result was also that, a larger proportion of colored women registered than white women. In fact colored women beat the white women by five percent. Of the total colored registration 45 percent are women, and of the total white registration only 40 percent women.

Final colored registration figures 17th war, 2816 men, 2703 women, total 5519; 14th ward, 2568 men and 2739 women, total 5307; 5th ward, 1205 men, 900 women. This last figures show colored voters have siezed the 5th ward and three years from now may elect their own city committeeman and city councilman.

TO THE NEGRO WOMEN OF GEORGIA

Savannah Journal 9/4/20

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 1st, 1920.

Women:

You are hereby **urged** to go immediately to your registrar in your court house and register your name, age, work and address as a citizeness and poll tax payer of this, your Country—The United States and this, your state—Georgia.

If he refuses to allow you to register, you are to immediately report the same to the Republican Chairman of your District, who will see that you are protected.

There are five (5) clauses under which a Georgian might qualify and you can use either of the three below with perfect ease. They are as follows:

3. Good Character Clause:

All persons, who are of good moral character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under a republican form of government, are eligible to register and vote.

4. Educational Clause:

All persons, who can correctly read in the English Language any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States or of this state and can correctly write the same in the English Language when read to them, by any one of the registrars and, all persons, who solely, because of physical disabilities are unable to comply with the above requirements; but who can understand and give reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, that may be read to them by any one of the registrars: are eligible to register and vote.

5. Property Clause:

Any person, who is the owner, in good faith, in his own right of, at least, forty acres of land situated in the State upon which he resides or is the owner, in good faith, in h right of property, situated in this State and assessed for taxation to the value of ($5(nve hundred dollars: is eligible to register and vote.

before the registrar. You should tell the registrara you wish to qualify under paragraph 3, or 5, under whichever you can quality.

You must select **any one** of the three conditions named and offer to qualify under

Anyone who will become 21 years old before the next general election can register whether they are 21 or not, since they will be 21 years old before the election. **No one is too old You cannot be too old.**

This is the first time women have been allowed to register; therefore, no woman pays anything this year. After this year, you will pay your ($1.00) one dollar poll tax every year, just as your men have always done, and after this year you must register in the tax receivers office, each year. You must have lived in your State one year and in your county six months. If you have been condemned for crime, punishable by law of this State, with imprisonment in the penitentiary, you cannot register unless you have been pardoned. Idiots and insane people cannot register.

Primaries

White Democratic Primaries are not elections, but have only the force and effect of nominating conventions.

NO QUALIFIED VOTER can be denied at **ANY** election.

There is not now and has never been disfranchisement strong enough to keep the **determined Negro** from exercising his right—the weak, careless ones have not cared. Ignorance and lack of voting strength are our real disfranchisements. As a people, we have not realized the value of being a full-fledged citizen and having a hand in the government of our own country for which we have lived, fought and died.

Rally, Negro women, you have never lacked courage even when the days were darker; even when the famous Klu Klux Klan paraded these very streets. The same God lives. His ways are strange to us but we can trust Him. He has led us in the past and He will lead us now. Let us do **our parts** while we pray for light and strength. Faith without work is of little value.

Negro women cannot be non-partisan. There is but one party for you and that is the party of which your men are already a part—The REPUBLICAN Party. No Lily Whitism. Georgia has the only Negro National Committeeman, our Henry Lincoln Johnson. Let Georgia's women line up with their Negro men.

Do not rest until you, your family, your neighbor, your community, your whole state, have met the requirements of this your state, your country, whose laws are made, **of the people, by the people, for the people.**

The lives of unborn generations demand it. The lives of your children of whom you are guardians, demand it. Your own lives demand it. Have you forgotten Mary Turner?

The lives of those who should be your support and protection. whose manhood has

been crushed, whose very souls have been warped and often damned because of the fires of hell through which they have passed and are still pasing, demands it—Your sons, your brothers, your fathers, your husbands—Your ALL.

WILL YOU REGISTER NOW?

Yours for uplift and betterment,

SAVANNAH FEDERATION OF NEGRO WOMENS CLUBS.

Women Flocked To Register, Returns From Counties Show

SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Both Sides Claim Advantage, But Incomplete Returns Make Estimate On Drift Of Affiliation Impossible—Negresses Active In Many Parts of State—In Easton Colored Female Vote Is Brought Out In Autos.

Incomplete returns from the registration of women in the counties yesterday continued to show heavy additions to the State electorate. In some districts, notably in Cumberland, the interest was so marked that women stood 10 and 15 deep before the booths all day.

In some counties organization work availed to bring out hordes of colored women. In others the Republican leaders kept the negresses in the background to encourage the white women to come out. The prize for missionary work among the colored sisters apparently goes to Elkton, where they are reported to have been brought to the registration offices in automobiles driven by negro women.

State leaders on both sides refrain from making definite claims to advantage gained in the registration in view of the incompleteness of the returns. County leaders here and there are claiming gains, but they appear to have little real information.

Lonaconing Registration Heavy.

In Allegany county several precincts of Cumberland reported 389 Republicans and 189 Democrats. Lonaconing had a very heavy registration, with more than 400 new voters. The Frostburg rush was not so great. A big meeting was held at the Frostburg Normal School, addressed by Representative Zihlman and Mrs. Earl O. Morton, of Smithburg, at which it was stated tha ta committee of women had canvassed the town and that 97 per cent. of women voters would register.

The First district of Howard county and one precinct of Ellicott City registered 185 Democrats, 106 Republicans and 33 declined. In the other precinct of Ellicott City about 150 women registered, about 15 of them being colored. In the Sixth district not more than 20 of approximately 115 women registrants were colored. Senator Humphrey D. Wolfe said that in the Fourth district the Democrats enrolled 57 white women while the Republicans enrolled 56 negro women.

Democrats Gain At Elkton.

In Cecil county Democrats of Elkton numbered 170 as against 159 Republicans.

In Harford county women flocked to the polling places in large numbers. Judging from reports from a number of precincts the ratio of registration of women to men was about 7 to 1. At neither of the Democratic or Republican headquarters in Belair yesterday was the result of the registration known. In Belair 224 names were registered, 204 being women, 134 affiliated as Democratic, 54 as Republicans and 16 declined. The total Democratic affiliation of both men and women was 142 and Republicans 67.

Complete returns for the city of Frederick showed a gain of 84 for the Republicans. The total registration was 1,437, of whom 1,337 were women and 110 men; Republicans, 745; Democrats, 661, and declined, 31. The Democratic women have completed an organization in every district in the county. Both sides are arranging permanent organizations.

In Caroline country the only district reporting was the Fifth. It had 93 Democrats, 91 Republicans, 14 declined and seven Prohibitionists. Only four negroes registered. The women numbered 184 and men 15.

Charles Negro Vote Out.

Negroes and negresses scored heavily for the Republicans in Charles county. Returns, complete with the exception of the Second precinct of the Seventh district, showed 103 Democrats, 305 Republicans and 18 declined. A total of 70 colored men and 177 colored women were solid Republican.

Republicans claim to have registered 500 more women than the Democrats in Washington county. In Garrett returns from a few precincts show 120 Democratic women, 328 Republican women, 8 Democratic men and 18 Republican men.

In Montgomery county returns from 4 precincts show 343 Democrats, 231 Republicans and 18 women who declined to affiliate.

Calvert is the only county from which complete returns have been received. The total affiliated registration was 162 Democrats, 171 Republicans and 21 who declined affiliation.

Republicans Gain In Annapolis.

In Anne Arundel, Annapolis precincts are the only ones heard from. Two wards in the city are reported as not materially changed in the registration, but two others are said to have shown heavy Republican registration.

In Carroll county the negresses were inactive, but this, it is said, was because the Republican organization did not care to antagonize much of its white woman following by getting out the colored vote. White women turned out heavily.

In Kent the registration is estimated at 1,000, though no affiliation is reported. In Queen Anne's it is also reported 1,000 registered. In this county the Democrats claim to have registered 300 more than the Republicans.

Negro Pastors Active.

In Talbot it is believed the white registration went ahead of the colored, though pastors of two negro churches in Easton gathered the negresses for instructions the night before, with telling effect. In Dorchester heavy negress registration took place. In Wicomico the Democrats claim to have several hundred more than the Republicans, though both parties were inactive. In Worcester it is said the Republicans used the same strategy as in Carroll—soft-pedaled the negresses to encourage desirable white registration. In Somerset one precinct gives 69 negresses to 33 white woman Democrats, which is the only information available.

WOMEN SPRING BIG SURPRISE

Register In Numbers Nearly Equal To Men In Wards Where They Are Organized

17,263 IS TOTAL

Colored Voters Number More Than One Sixth Of City's Registration

The first two days' registration, the first for women in Baltimore sprung many surprises that will cause politicians worry in the November elections.

Everywhere in the largely populated colored sections women were out in force to register and stayed in long lines stretching out on the sidewalk until their turn came. Old and young, beautiful and homely, they were there with bells on, so as to qualify for casting their first ballot for presidential nominees November 2nd.

Polling booths in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards were so crowded that it is certain that a good many were turned away until the next registraton days which will be October 2, 6, 7, 9, and 12. Incomplete figures now available show that of the 58,000 colored people in Baltimore of voting age, 17,263 or more than one-fourth have put their names on the books.

FIRST WOMAN TO REGISTER

Probably the first woman in the city to register was Mrs. Joseph Poulson of 1618 Druid Hill avenue, who with Mrs. Mason A. Hawkins appeared at the polling place in the 11th precinct of the Fourteenth Ward before twelve o'clock and got their names on the books. Both f them showed no hesitancy about giving their ages, and their affiliation as independent.

OLDEST WOMAN AGED 90

That age above twenty-one years is no bar to registration was seen when Mrs. Mary Garret, age 90 yeas and Mrs. Geneva Gray aged 84 years, were taken to polls in the Fourteenth Ward and in clear voice but with shaking hands got themselves on the books. Both women are inmates of the Old Folks Home of the M. E. Church, as is also Mr. Moses James aged 90, who also registered.

Thru the efforts of Mrs. Mary F. Handy, residents of the Old Folks Home of Betehel A. M. E. Church, were also carried to the polls and registered.

14 WARD WAY AHEAD OF 17

Women numbering 6,352, and men numbering 10,911 represent total colored registration. 29,069 white women and 67,732 white men registered. A comparison shows that eight percent more colored women registered than white women. Here is the way the two day registration looks in some of thewards having large colored population:

Ward 14, male 1519, female 1312; Ward 15, male 954, female 412; Ward 17, male 1368, female 1046.

The results show that both the women and men of the 14th ward registered in larger numbers than in the 17th ward which has heretofore lead. They also show that where the colored women are organized as in the 14th and 17th Wards, their registration more nearly equals that of the men.

1,193 WOMEN PAID COUNTY POLL TAX

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
OCTOBER 3, 1920

501 in Hampton, 212 in Phoebus, 75 in Kecoughtan, 175 in Chesapeake, 230 in Wythe.

When the time for paying the poll tax to qualify to vote in the November presidential election ended last night there were 1193 women, who had paid up. This information was given out by Deputy Treasurer Virginis P. Holt, who was kept busy from early in the day until late in the afternoon receiving the money for the new voters. The office of Major Frank H. Couch, just across the hall, was busy placing the names on the assessment books.

All the registrars in the city and county sat all day and in Hampton some people were unable to register for the reason that Dr. Blackmore, the registrar, was unable to complete the volume of work imposed upon him in having the women write out their own applications.

The figures given out by Capt. Holt are as follows:

Hampton, 437 white; 44 colored; total 301.

Phoebus, 191 whites, 21 colored, total 212.

Kecoughtan, 71 white; 4 colored; total 75.

Chesapeake, 163 white; 10 colored, total 175.

Wythe, 224 white; 6 colored; total 230.

This gives the total number of white women as 1108 and colored 83 for the entire county and city.

Deputy Treasurer Holt and Major Couch, the commissioner of the revenue, kept their offices open during the week to qualify the now voters and the various registrars have given up many evenings to register them.

WHITE WOMEN STILL LEAD IN DUVAL COUNTY

JACKSONVILLE FLA METROPOLIS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1920

Negroes Are Ahead by 284 in the City Wards, However.

Since the registration books were officially oened to women in the city and county, 13,197 women have registered in the various city wards and county precincts of which number 6,801 are white women and 6,386 are negro women, giving the white women a majority in the city and county of 415, according to official figures compield by Frank M. Ironmonger Thursday. The negro women, however, have a majority of 284 in the 11 city wards, for of the total registration of 9,272 women registering in the city, 4,778 are negro women as compared to 4,494 white women.

More than 1,700 white women registered Wednesday at the court house and in the wards and precincts, while the negro women registration was also heavy, about 1,500 registering during the day. Negro women led the white women in the registration at the court house.

The total registration in the city wards including the court house to date follows:

Wards	White	Negro	Total
First	757	6	766
Second	323	760	1083
Third	359	189	548
Fourth	390	118	508
Fifth	260	285	546
Sixth	768	1228	1996
Seventh	127	825	952
Eighth	196	846	1042
Ninth	401	41	442
Tenth	698	44	742
Eleventh	215	433	648
Totals	4494	4778	9272

Politics – 1920
Women in
Negro Women
delegate to 7th Ky.
Congressional District.
Mrs Annie Simms Banks of
Winchester. Regularly accredited
Delegate. Member of the rules
committee. Took an active part
in the proceedings. Acorded as
much courtesy as any other delegate

New York Tribune
3/4/20

NEGRO WOMEN IN SOUTH HASTEN TO REGISTER AS VOTERS

Suffrage Ratification Upsets Democratic Workers Who Talk of Race Issue Revival.

N. Y. C. WORLD
OCTOBER 3, 1920

WHITES LIST THEIR WOMEN TO PREVENT POLLS MISHAP

Some Registrars Resign Rather Than Enroll Negresses—Conditions Lively in Richmond, Va.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The World.)

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—Southern politicians are embarrassed and confused by Woman Suffrage. They consider it a bitter pill that must be taken without delay. For several weeks after Tennessee ratified they resisted, hoping to find some way out of a bad situation, but they now realize that they must register their women or stand a chance of being defeated at the polls.

Democratic party workers are especially upset over the sudden effectiveness of the Nineteenth Amendment, for they see in it a serious danger to a domination that has existed most of the years since the Civil War. Their supremacy at the polls is threatened if they permit the Republicans to vote the new element in politics while they hold back.

Many Registrars Resign.

In many instances in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana Democratic Registrars of the old anti-suffrage school have resigned their jobs rather than register women. In Virginia communities, where Woman Suffrage was unpopular, party leaders have found it difficult to convince their Registrars that it might prove fatal to their interests to neglect or ignore the women.

The argument of Southern partisans against woman suffrage to the effect that it would revive the negro issue at the ballot box is proving to be well founded here. In the City of Richmond prominent negroes are trying to register 8,500 of their women. It is insisted that these negresses, many of whom are well educated and property owners, are entitled to the ballot and should not be deprived of it.

A majority of the purely Southern States would bar women from the polls if they dared, although the Suffrage Amendment has been ratified, but, finding that impossible, the politicians are now busy registering their wives, sisters and daughters to prevent any mishaps at the ballot box that might give oponents the advantage in the coming election.

Republicans Hope to Gain.

Republicans are more hospitable to the new voter than the Democrats, for any change from the old order of things, might improve their position, which has been bad at best, but they, too, find it difficult to get used to the Suffragist, and her way of playing politics.

In Virginia, hard-boiled party leaders, who are ambitious to retain office, or prestige, are warming up to the woman voter. The last Democratic State convention voted against ratification. The Suffragists charge they were refused a hearing, and otherwise insulted. But, now that the ratification proclamation has been made, Democratic candidates are calling for help. Republican H. D. Flood, of the Tenth District, hard-pressed by his opponent, is asking for Suffragist speakers.

Richmond is the storm centre of the suffrage movement in the Old Dominion. More than 6,000 women have registered and thousands of others are clamoring to register. On Sept. 25 negresses registering outnumbered whites. On that day 103 registered.

Miss Adele Clark, an active member of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, and head of the Citizenship Committee of that organization, told The World correspondent that the women were being encouraged by Democrats and Republicans alike to register for the November election.

"The negro women of this city are manifesting keen interest in the Suffrage Amendment," said Miss Clark.

"About 6,000 women, more than 5,000 of them whites, have qualified by paying the necessary tax, $1.50, and answering satisfactorily the questions of the Registrar. Up to last Saturday night from 700 to 800 colored women were listed. In the last Mayoralty primary approximately 13,000 men voted. Estimating from that and the number of women already registered I would say that the women will match the men in numbers.

Urging Women to Register.

"News from other parts of the State is most encouraging. Everywhere women are active and registering. We are having meetings day and night to urge registration. We have workers in every voting precinct from the most insignificant community in Richmond to the remotest mountain hamlet.

"The University of Virginia, William and Mary College, and other educational institutions are helping the women prepare for their new part in politics by conducting classes in citizenship. This work has been going on since early spring.

"Here is the process in Virginia: Each prospective woman voted must be assessed and pay (in advance for 1921) a tax of $1.50 before she can register. When she goes to the Registrar she presents her tax receipt, and is given a blank to fill out in her own hand, without the aid of any one, giving her name, age, the date and place of her birth, her residence now, and two years preceding, and stating whther or not she ever voted before. After this is done the registrar then has a right, at his "discretion," to ask "any question" as to her qualifications as an elector."

Miss Clark did not say so, but the joker for the negro woman is found in the "discretion" given the registrar as to her qualifications. The way to the ballot box is rough and rugged if the registrar is a partisan. He may ask the applicant to read, write and explain a section of the Constitution of the United States.

"The women gladly pay the per capita tax," said Miss Clark. "Two-thirds of the $1.50 goes to the school fund. That stimulates our new voters. We are going to vote on three school amendments for educational betterments this fall. The question of compulsory school attendance and taxes are involved. It looks now as if more than 300,000 women would register. That will mean a big lift for the school fund.

"We are surprised at the large number of elderly women who have registered. Mrs. Anne Muse Bigger, widow of a Confederate soldier, aged eighty, registered here. Mrs. Hugh Bird of Petersburg, qualified on her seventy-eighth birthday.

"Our prominent women are registering right along. Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, wife of Gov. Davis, and Mrs. Norman B. Randolph, President of the Virginia branch of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, were among the first to enroll their names. Other leading women of the State who are eager to take advantage of suffrage are Mrs. Elizabeth Langhorne Lewis of Lynchburg, aunt of Lady Astor and President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia; Mrs. Kate Langley Bosher and Mrs. B. B. Munford, associate member of the Democratic National Committee.

Democratic leaders are hustling to register all indifferent women; they realize that as the danger point. The suffragists want to make a fine showing in November.

In Chincoteague Precinct, Accomac County, 100 per cent. registration is the record of the women.

Not Afraid of Negro Issue.

"We are not a bit afraid of the negro issue," said Miss Clark. "Many negro women are entitled to register, and will be placed on the books. During the World War Richmond negro women did fine work. They are interested in the schools.

"The prejudice against the Federal suffrage amendment on account of the negro is fading away. The fact that Tennessee—a Southern State—was the thirty-sixth State to ratify has helped us here in Virginia."

Although the political leaders of Virginia opposed woman suffrage they provided for registration by having the General Assembly this year, pass a bill extending suffrage to the women. This was contingent on ratification.

"This law," said Miss Clark, "makes a woman twenty-one years of age politically. It provides that men who become twenty-one after the registration books are closed to those over that age shall qualify. That is just what it does for all women.

"Some men are taking votes for women mighty hard. Here and there registrars resigned, saying they would quit before they would list women. Women have volunteered, without hope of reward, to assist registration officers. Mrs. Sarah Harvie Wormeley, a descendant of John Harvie, first Mayor of Richmond, Mrs. Eugenia M. Jobson, a pioneer Suffragist, offered their services in Richmond."

Virginia Suffragists think the opportunity to give their approval to the League of Nations in an indirect way and to put through some helpful school amendments to the State Constitution are causing the large registration of women. A 100 per cent registration of women school teachers is reported from many counties.

Views of Negro Lawyer.

J. R. Pollard, a leading negro lawyer of Richmond, is very much interested in registering the women.

"Our women," said he, "are eager to do something to help the schools provided for the negro children. They are not interested in politics except to improve their condition as citizens.

"One school for colored children in Richmond was opened in an old abandoned tobacco warehouse in a red light district. That is the sort of thing we should change.

"For months we have been coaching the educated negro women of Richmond to have them ready for this very proposition. We have 8,500 to register and vote in this city. I do not know what success we will have in getting them on the books. Under the centralization registration plan they may be barred by the ime limit while white women register.

"One thing that helps us is a spirited local contest over the election of a City Treasurer to fill a vacancy. Four Democrats and no Republican or negro contest for the position. Therefore the negro vote is desired and sought by Democrats. Some of

COLORED WOMAN FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

The New York Age
3-27-1920

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

HARTFORD, CONN.—Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour is a candidate for the Board of Education of Hartford, running on the Labor party ticket, and is the first colored woman to be nominated on any elective ticket in this state.

Last Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting held in Parson's Theatre, this city, a telegram was received from the Hygiene Health and Culture Club, of New Haven, Conn., endorsing Mrs. Seymour's candidacy and expressing appreciation of Mrs. H. Toscan Bennett.

Mrs. E. Gaylord Howell, 1594 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., is one of the moving spirits of that club.

NEW YORK CITY JOURNAL
MARCH 4, 1920

Kentucky Negress Delegate.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 4.—Anna Simms Banks, negress, as a regular accredited member of the Clark County delegation of the Seventh Congressional District Republican Convention, at Lagrade, Ky., held prior to the State Convention at Louisville, took part in the deliberations and was made a member of the resolutions committee.

Negro women given practical instruction in voting. By registrars especially for this purpose, etc.

School of instruction for Negro women in Nashville colored Report. Headquarters

MORE NEGRO WOMEN REGISTER THAN WHITE

The Tennessean

Ten to One in Futlon County, Registration Stopped Temporarily

10-23-20

Atlanta, Oct. 19.—Lucien Harris, tax collector and registrar of Fulton County, today suspended until the first of January the registration of women. This was made necessary by the fact that his force must concentrate upon the collection of taxes, which the law requires to be finished by December 15.

Couldn't Vote

Suspension of registration, he explained, will not deprive the women of voting in any election. They could not vote in the general state or the Presidential election, he contended, because of the six months registration law of Ga.

Ten to One

Ten Negro women have registered in Fulton county up to date for each white woman. Three automobiles were hauling Negro women to the court house today when Mr. Harris closed the registration books.

16 WOMEN PAY UP

LYNCHBURG VA NEWS

SEPTEMBER 12, 1920

Total Up To Yesterday—Negro Women Urge Members of Race To Register

When the office of the city treasurer closed yesterday afternoon the books showed that 161 women had paid their poll taxes. Of these about one-eighth, or 21 were colored and 143 were white. Yesterday 19 white women and two colored paid the tax.

An organized effort is being conducted to bring about the qualification of as many colored women as possible. The second meeting to this end was held Friday night at Merchant's Hall on Polk street. Dr. F. V. Bacchus, presided at the meeting, but a permanent organization was not effected.

To Train Women To Vote.

Richmond, Va., April 1—At a mass meeting held here True Reformers Hall was crowded to the doors with men and women to protest against a lily-white Republican Party representing this State. Prolonged applause greeted the announcement that colored women would be instructed how to become qualified voters.

The Tennessean

4-23-20

Politics — 1920
Women in

The Woman Voter Hits the Color Line

By WILLIAM PICKENS

Nation 10/6/20

THE Nineteenth Amendment has become the law of the land and it is constitutionally possible for twenty-five million women to vote. How many of these will actually vote? Three million are colored, and more than three-fourths of them live below Mason and Dixon's Line. There the colored man has been cheated out of nine-tenths of his votes, and only a small proportion of the white men vote because of the indirect reaction of this political dishonesty. Will the colored women of the South be similarly shut out?

The recent registration of voters in South Carolina may be taken as a fair example, as this State has been ever representative of the South. In common with other Southern States, it has, by administration and manipulation of suffrage laws, practically nullified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which enfranchised colored men. The black race slightly outnumbers the white in South Carolina, and colored women outnumber colored men. The colored woman is accordingly the largest class in the State, and her right to vote gives a new concern to the maintainers of "white supremacy."

What of the colored women? They have shown themselves in every sense and in every emergency good citizens. In the war their auxiliaries were second to none in efficient service. As the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in Alabama founded a reform school for colored boys long before the State would adopt the work, so now the colored women of South Carolina are supporting an Industrial School for Wayward Colored Girls to which they gave $9,000 last year. A colored woman owns and operates the best hospital for her race anywhere in the State, and it is patronized by white physicians.

While colored people predominate in numbers in the whole State, in the city of Columbia, with 37,500 inhabitants, they number about one-third. Let us observe the attempt of colored women to register in this capital city. The registrars are white men, sometimes but half-educated. One can register either as tax-payer on a stated minimum value of taxable property or under the "educational qualification." On the first day of the registration in September the colored women who presented themselves evidently took the registrars by surprise, as the latter seemed to have no concerted plan for dealing with colored women except to register them like the white women; and this they were doing without any test or question whatsoever, save such necessary inquiries as to name, age and residence. The registrars had evidently believed that few colored women would have the nerve to attempt to register, and there was visible disappointment when many colored women, bright and intelligent, in some cases armed with the necessary tax receipt, appeared the first day. While there was apparently no preconcerted plan not to register them, one ready-made disc[illegible]ation of the South was freely used, that of "white people first." The registrars would keep numbers of colored women standing for hours while they registered every white person in sight, man or woman, even the late-comers. A registrar was sometimes observed to break off right in the middle of registering a colored woman, and turn to some white new-comer. To the credit of the instinctive fairness of white women it should be said that they at first manifested a disposition merely to fall in line and await their turn until interfered with by the white officers who would call them arbitrarily from behind a group of colored applicants. Yet many of these colored women bravely stayed and patiently stood from 11:30 in the morning till 8:00 at night in order to register to vote! The attitude and the disappointed calculation of the white men can be best expressed by quoting one of them: "Who stirred up all these colored women to come up here and register?" Such persistent courage, however, was too ominous to the white registrars, the guardians of racial supremacy and party success; for although they seemed to have no plan of repulse for the first day, they evidently held a council of war at night—and things looked different on the morrow.

Consider how the law itself is made the vehicle of injustice and oppression in its administration. One can register if one pays taxes on at least three hundred dollars' worth of property, or can read from the State or the Federal Constitution some passage selected by the registrar. It would seem the purpose of such a law merely to determine the general fitness and intelligence of the candidate, or to make a bona fide test of his literacy. But although all women were registered without tests the first day, and white women without test or question throughout the registration, colored women after the first day, in addition to being tortured by long standing, were greeted with scowls, rough voices and insulting demeanor. They were made to read and even to explain long passages from the constitutions and from various civil and criminal codes, although there is no law requiring such an inquisition. On the second day the registrars were assisted by a lawyer, apparently for the special business of quizzing, cross-questioning and harassing the colored women, in the manner of opposing counsel in court. He asked questions about all sorts of things from all sorts of documents—questions which he could not himself answer and about which lawyers wrangle every day in court. It was the evident purpose to send back to the colored population so discouraging a report that others would not even try to register. Indeed the Columbia *State*, the morning paper, had suggested that the colored women were manifesting "very little interest," and that "very few" were expected to register.

Well educated colored women were denied the right to register. Some of the questions actually put to the inexperienced colored applicant were: "Explain a *mandamus*." "Define civil code." "How would you appeal a case?" "If presidential votes are tied, how would you break the tie?" "How much revenue did the State hospital pay the State last year?" "How much revenue does the Baptist Church pay the State?"

South Carolina law requires only that one shall *read*, and not the passing of any examination in law or civil government. If a colored woman mispronounced a word in the *opinion* of the half-educated registrar, she was disqualified. In one of the county registration places a colored man was threatened with disfranchisement because he accented the word "municipal" on the antepenult, where the accent belongs, and not "municipal" as the registrar insisted it should be.

There was not only injustice but rank insult. A colored man was thrown out of the room for speaking with one of the waiting colored women, for fear that he was coaching or prompting her in the manner of primary school discipline. As one colored woman was reading with ease the passage set before her, the registrar blurted out: "Heah, girl, yo' misponounced two words. Yo' git out o' here! Yo' cain't vote— yo' ain't got sense enough to vote!" A graduate of the State College for Negroes was rejected because she "mispronounced a word"—always in the mere opinion of the registrar, with never an appeal to Webster. Some of the colored teachers of Columbia, licensed by the State to teach colored children, were denied the right to register, as being insufficiently educated to read a ballot!

There was not only insult but threatened and actual violence. On the second day when the number of colored people in the room had grown large because the registrars had compelled them to wait while they registered white people out of turn, the "high sheriff" came in and shouted: "Yo' niggahs git out o' de way, git out an' let de whahte people register—an' stay out! An' if yo' don' stay out, dey'll be some buckshot to keep yo' out."—And still the colored people came. The women especially defied all opposition.

By Friday of the registration week more than twenty of the better educated colored women who had been rejected, had signed an affidavit against the registrars. Contrary to calculations, some colored women were even stimulated to go and assert their right to register because they heard that others of their race had been unjustly turned away. They decided either to register or to put the responsibility on the officers of the law. No discouragement, no "test," no petty insult stopped them. Nothing availed against them save the arbitrary will of the tyrants who sat as registrars. The women's suit will be based on the Nineteenth Amendment, to open the way for appeal to federal courts. The colored women of South Carolina may thus play a leading role in the judicial establishment of the enfranchisement of her race and her sex.

According to the press many colored women in Richmond have been denied the right of registration in the same manner and there are similar reports from other localities. Does this mean that the South will resort to the methods to keep Negro women from voting that have been employed to keep the men from the polls? These methods have included every means of trickery and brutality from vague statutes to shot guns. The "white primary" of the dominant and majority party of the South practically ousts the whole colored race from any share in government. There is no trouble in keeping ignorant and shiftless black men from voting—most of them do not want to vote. But the "educational qualifica-

...auses are chiefly employed to keep industrious and intelligent colored men from the polls, and some have been disfranchised who were graduates of European universities, in addition to Yale or Harvard. A Norfolk daily paper recently said in an editorial that a law should be enacted by the legislature of Virginia against the passage of the woman suffrage amendment which could be so manipulated as to allow any white man to vote "unless he were an idiot" and to prevent any Negro from voting even if he were "a graduate of Harvard." Every method has been employed against the colored man, up to "red shirt," "Ku Klux" campaigns and less picturesque but equally forceful terrorism. In some districts a colored man seals his death warrant by even attempting to register. Nothing in the code of "Southern chivalry" will prevent similar treatment of colored women. Will the women of the United States who know something at least of disfranchisement tolerate such methods to prevent intelligent colored women from voting?

More Than 200 Women Register on the First Day

Three Negro Women are Registered in Anniston; Believed Now Fully 1000 Calhoun Women Will Qualify to Cast Their Votes in November.

ANNISTON ALA EVE STAR
OCTOBER 20 1920

More than 200 Anniston and Calhoun county women, with a few young men who have just reached the age of 21, three of the number being negro women, were registerd at the county court house Tuesday, the opening day of the county registration books, and a steady stream of women poured into the court house Wednesday morning, giving the registrars their second day of intensive work in making voters of all those qualified as electors under the new suffrage laws.

Rachel Atkinson, Eva Elston and Leora Pulliam, three local negro women, applied to the county board Tuesday afternoon for registration, filling out their application blanks and receiving certificates allowing them to vote in the city, state and national elections.

An estimate that not more than 500 Calhoun county women would add their names to the poll list of the county is far too low, according to those about the court house, nearly that number having already qualified and with five more full days work ahead of the registrars probably 1,000 or more women will become qualified electors.

List of Registrants.

Those registering thus far were: C. Mange, Ferne Delle McClurkin, L. H. Rivers, DeWitt McCargo, E. L. Rivers, W. G. Baker, Onzelle LaTaste, Chas. Borden, C. W. Palmer, Jessie Jones Ledbetter, J. N. Andrews, Lee Ray Smith, C. M. Davis, B. F. Hubbard, T. G. Shields, J. C. Harris, F. R. Valentine, R. L. Wilkins, Clara Bates, Hetty Goldsworthy, Annie Porterfield, P. G. Cornelius, J. E. Hunter, Lucie E. Martin, Arnold Gray, John F. Williams, James L. Mae Edwards, G. G. Wright, Green. J. G. Taylor, Willis Wilkin- H. P. Lloyd, M. C. Jackson, Mary Cates, Jake Berman, Ruth Craddock, W. H. Crabtree, Rosa Haynes, H. T. Nix, F. C. Moorefield, T. S. Herren, L. D. Miller, J. Curtis Courtney, Alice Forbes Powell, Praucy Roberts, Pauline Katherine Herren, J. A. Roberson, Wood S. Herren, Jr., Mary Jones Scarbrough, Corinne Weaver, T. A. Moore, L. M. Howe, Hyda Teague, C. R. Houser, John FitzGerald, O. C. Dobbins, J. W. Cannon, Chas. D. Kline, Levenia R. Bachman, Era Day, N. J. Andrews, M. Griffis, James Hartsfield, S. T. Smoot, M. E. Pettus, A. B. Sawyer, Vinia Thomas, Rowena Goodson McKay, Frank Wheyland, R. B. Holtam, Jr., A. L. Carroll, Campbell Gillespie, May Chadwell, J. H. Meighan, J. F. Littlejohn, Annie Muscott, A. W. Key, R. B. Johnston, Fannie Savage, Nellie Crane Washburn, Mrs. S. P. Ingram, Olive L. Tabb, C. A. Allison, Kate Harmon, Fannie E. Hopkins. Mary E. Merrill, W. F. Johnston, Mildred Johnston, Mae A. Jackson, Frances A. Cooper, Maud Abbott, Pearle Hodge Corn, Annie M. Wilson, Walter McKinney, W. M. Kelly, John P. Leyden, Robert H. Jones, Ruby Price Robinson, Gladys Phillips Hicks. O. Miller, Louis Epstein, Amelia R. Saks, Irwin P. Levi, C. B. B. Littlejohn, M. E. Foster, Ad-B. Thompson, Julia S. McCurry, die T. Vann, Ozni Lamar Davis, A. H. Smith, S. M. Caudle, S. R. Thompson, Martha A. Sproull, Mary Janes Bates, Mae H. Tucker, Minnie K. Yalovitz, M. F. Goldin, S. P. Ingram, Jr., Willie Levie Culberson, Daisy Brewer Walsh, Alice E. Orr, Frances Morgan, Rose Mae Herren, Gertrude H. Shepperd, Emily Morse Norwood, Russ W. Rose, Minnie M. Herron, Julia Stewart Thompson, Susan Sloan Kilby, Emily Shepperd Stickney, Mary B. Wells, Lucy Shepperd, Mary Crawford Dean, Hanna Held, C. H. Eichelberger, Celia Held Springer, Birdie W. Held, N. E. Ory, E. G. Polk, May Bess Curtis, Calvin Motes, S. M. Cockrell, S. L. Leary, Essie Eldridge, H. W. Livingood, J. L. Reaves, John H. Wilson, Nena Henry, S. A. White, N. M. Watson. John Albert Smith, Sara S. Williasm, Artis C. Kiker, Martin Sheid, W. H. Woodruff, H. S. Badders, Mary Gertrude Shepperd, S. L. Galbraith, Kate L. Garber, May Foster, M. N. Kennedy, Louis H. Klein, Leon Marius Elkain, W. R. Agee, Katie Davis Coker, Emma A. Dill, Julia G. Reynolds, Emma Lee Mable, Marion S. Watson, S. A. Russell, Ada Galbraith, Dixie Scott, Lela Bryan, Mary A. White, Ethel Powell, W. A. Watson, Edgar E. Elder, John D. Gerker, W. H. Weatherly, Daisy S. Shipp, Edna Camp Kidd, George E. Cater, Gertrdue A. Arnold, Alice Stone Weatherly, Patti Haynes, Altho M. Spiers, Bama L. Arbery, Edyth Jones New, Julian N. Watson, Flora F. Young, Laura F. Parker, Bess Waters, Mae Bell Turner, Hugh Merrill, Lizzie McLeod, Pearle F. Kelly, Elmore Garrett McIntyre. Maurine Wright, Attie Ables, Christine McCaa Tyler, Mary W. Noble, Willie Wallis Moore, A. J. Waugh, L. J. Higgins, Willie Chitwood, Frank C. Bailey, T. F. Huey, Frank Russey, Joe R. Ruffin, Chas. H. Pinnell, Ida Stephens, Walter G. Caldwell, George H. Rowan, Dessie Miller, Fannie B. Garrett, J. R. Lester, R. G. Sewell, Zetta Browning, Ethel M. Little, B. B. Nunnelly, W. A. Browning, J. C. Miller, J. S. Wilbanks, B. B. Nunnelly, W. A. Browningbh(w.... S. B. Gibson, Beatrice Wilson, J. A. McFall, Eliza Hayth, S. H. Bowman, E. A. Hughes, Edward P. Sewell, Sallie Bynum, Annie M. Dempsey, Mattie Idel Dean, J. B. Hart, G. O. Logan, P. F. Snyder, Annie Griffin, Lucie H. Walker, Sarah Bailey Emerson, Rush S. Hallman, Katie L. Brown, Anna Brown, R. D. McCants, Sarah Privett, Joe Sieber, W. T. Bell, Wilbur M. Salter, Daisy Henry, Floyd Mitchell, Bruce Knox Evans, Marion Pearl Sterne, Louise C. Williams, Louise Blackwell, Gertrude Sterne, Jessie Irwin, Julia Blackwell. Irene Walker, H. L. Shields, Mae Waddell, Maud E. Strickland, Panzy Hazel Childress, Pitts Pace, John Pace, George E. Cater, Jr., Rachel Atkinson, R. S. Mange, Annie Pearle Johnson, Leonia Pulliam and Eva Alston.

NEGRO WOMEN IN SOUTH RUSHING TO REGISTER

N. Y. C. TIMES
SEPTEMBER 19, 1920

Democratic Leaders Stirred Up—Richmond Chairman Issues Warning to White Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Negro women are registering in large numbers in many parts of the South, and while Democratic leaders do not believe that the negro women will outnumber white women at the polls, yet they are surprised at the indifference of white women and the insistence of negro women on qualifying to vote.

Negro women registered in such numbers on the first day in Richmond that John M. Purcell, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, issued this warning to the white women:

"To the Democratic woman voters of Richmond: Developments today indicate an approaching crisis in the matter of feminine registration. In view of the situation confronting us it is the duty of every woman who regards the dominion of the white race as essential to the welfare of the Southland to qualify for the ballot by paying her poll tax and registering as a voter before Oct. 2."

The Richmond News Leader this afternoon made another appeal to white wives, saying that unless the white women registered and swelled the white votes the negro vote might be larger than the white.

It is reported that the Republicans have sent large amounts of money into the South and that the money is being used to teach the negro women how to qualify. Many negro women appear with qualifications all written out, prepared presumably by Republican workers. In some cases they have learned what has been written for them and manage to qualify, but the election officers refuse to register negro applicants unless they can answer the severest tests.

Republicans hope that in Maryland and Kentucky enough negro women will register to make those States Republican. In Maryland, where a Senatorship is at stake, the Republicans intend to conduct a thorough campaign to put the negro women on the lists.

Mrs. V. C. Haley The Alternate

The St. Louis Argus.

Special Telegram

KANSAS CITY, May 6—Dr. Crossland of St. Joseph, was elected delegate this afternoon to the Republican National Convention. Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley was named the alternate. The white men chosen are Senator Selden P. Spencer, Congressman L. C. Dyer, Edward Foristel of St. Louis, W. L. Cole of Union and W. S. Dickey of Kansas City. Two women delegates are to be selected.

ST. LOUISANS AT THE CONVENTION, KANS. CY.

Among the prominent St. Louisans attending the Republican State Convention at Kansas City are J. E. Mitchell, editor St. Louis Argus; Hon. Homer G. Phillips; William H. Banks, deputy probate clerk; and Col. J. M. Weil, president Douglass Life Insurance Co.

It is understood that they are interested in seeing a negro elected delegate at large to the national Republican convention at Chicago.

WOMEN REGISTERING HEAVILY IN VIRGINIA

N. Y. C. SUN
SEPTEMBER 22, 1920

Enough in Richmond to Swing Municipal Election.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 21.—Women of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond had their first experience as registrars yesterday when two prominent leaguers, Mrs. Frank L. Jobson and Mrs. Carter W. Wormeley, sworn in as deputies, distinguished themselves by scoring each a higher record than the fastest male worker. Of the total of 578 feminine voters enrolled Mrs. Jobson accepted 193 and Mrs. Wormeley 134.

There was a separation of the races at registration offices, only white women registering with equal suffrage representatives. Negro women protested clamorously against refusal of the registrar to swear in as deputies several of their number who tendered their services.

More than one hundred negro women were in line waiting to register when the doors closed for the day. Mrs. Wormeley discovered at the close of the day that she had been robbed of her silk vanity bag, $15 in cash and a package of important papers. The money and valuables were stolen from a table at which she was enrolling women.

The total of the city's registered feminine vote rose to 2,650 yesterday, sufficient to swing any municipal election held in the last decade, if polled solidly. The total of negro women's vote enrolled was approximately 450.

COLORED WOMEN REGISTERING IN LARGE NUMBERS

Under the auspices of the League of Women Voters, colored women in large numbers are going to the polls and registering. Mass meetings are being held in the various churches and hundreds of these women are attending them. They are manifesting an interest in the meetings and in qualifying for the elective franchise in a manner that is bringing unrest to the men of the race. Many are the men who are inquiring of the requisites in order to apply for registration who could not before be interested. May the good work go on to the everlasting benefit of the race and nation.